The New-York Times.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

Measures for the Suppression of the Slave-Trade.

The Contested Election Case of Williamson against Sickles.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
Washington, Tuesday, March 20.

SENATOR WILSON AND THE SLAVE-TRADE.

Senator Wilson has opened the war in earnest upon the Slave-trade, and strikes in the right direction. He introduced, to-day, three separate propositions. First, for the construction of five steamers, of a size and armament to suit the African coast, and costing one million of dollars. Second, for reducing the punishment of those convicted of engaging in the Slave-trade from death to imprisonment for life, as more likely to insure conviction, and rendering ship-owners equally liable with officers and crew. Third, a resolution of inquiry as to the expediency of instructing the President to enter into treaty stipulations with foreign nations, for the mutual right of visitation and search of vessels found within two hundred miles of the coast of Africa. These several propositions Mr. Wilson designs pressing upon Congress, and intends, if possible, to secure action upon them. The Democrats express cheerful concurrence in the first two, but question the propriety of the third, in view of the difference in navies of this and European Governments, and our national repugnance to the right of search.

THE REPUBLICANS AND THE NICARAGUAN TREATY.

The Senate was in Executive Session, to-day, only for the purpose of entertaining a motion to reconsider the vote rejecting the Nicaraguan Treaty, and several Republicans have expressed the opinion that the treaty will yet be amended and approved. They fear the responsibility of its defeat will be greater than they anticipated.

THE NEGOTIATION WITH HONDURAS.

The negotiation with Honduras is proceeding without any reference whatever to the action of the Senate on the Nicaraguan Treaty. Any amendment, however, made in good faith by the Senate, Mr. Buchanan says, shall be respected by him in subsequent negotiations with the Central American States.

THE CONTESTED SEAT OF MR. SICKLES.

The discussion of the Sickles' contested seat case was opened in the House to-day, and Mr. Sickles will close it to-morrow. It is exciting more than usual interest among members, and quite a crowd appeared in the galleries. Mr. Sickles feels quite confident of defeating the resolution giving Mr. Williamson further time to contest his seat.

THE REFERENCE OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY BILL.

After an animated contest between two of the Standing Committees of the House as to which should have the consideration of the Military Academy bill, Mr. Stanton, Chairman of the Military Committee, triumphed by a large majority over Mr. Sherman, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. It is believed that this reference will break down the former practice of referring all appropriation bills to the latter Committee. If so, the great power of that Committee is gone.

INCORRECT CONCLUSIONS.

The Committee on Elections had Messrs. Barrett and Blair before them this morning, when the former read a dispatch in the *Herald*, and asked if either member of the Committee had authorized its publication. Being answered in the negative, he turned to Mr. Blair, who admitted that he had furnished it himself. Mr. Barrett pronounces its conclusions untrue.

THE CHARGES AGAINST JUDGE WATROUS.

The Judiciary Committee met to-day and determined to investigate the charges against Judge Watrous, and notice has been issued to him to that effect. Judge Edmonds, of New-York, and Hon. L. D. Evans, of Texas, appear as counsel for the memorialists.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.

Dr. D. C. Peters has been accepted as Contract Surgeon for the Army, and is to report at Fort Columbus for service in San Antonio. Lieut. Tipton, Third Artillery, is ordered to report at Fort Columbus, to proceed with recruits to Fort Brown. Information received at the War Department contradicts the dispatch concerning the rumored assassination of Indians on Eel River by the whites.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In a few days, it is understood, some definite action will be had here in the great Almaden mines case.

Senator Wilson, Gen. Nye, Mr. Woodruff, and several other Republicans leave for Connecticut to-morrow afternoon to participate in the State canvass.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Select Pacific Railroad Committee decided nothing definitely yesterday. They meet again this evening to fix the number of routes and locality. The members of the Committee are almost unanimous for the single route. The proposition now is to let stock be taken in the Company under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, limiting the amount to be subscribed by any one individual, and fixing the capital of the Company at $100,000,000. Q.

From the Associated Press.
Washington, Tuesday, March 20.

The Senate had a short Executive session today, and took preliminary measures with a view of resuscitating the Nicaragua treaty, which was recently rejected. There are indications of success. The conference of the Republican Senators, this morning, was with reference to this subject.

The friends of Senator Bigler think it of sufficient importance to deny as wholly untrue the newspaper statement that, previous to his election as a delegate to the Charleston Convention, he pledged himself to vote for Mr. Douglas after the third ballot.

The bids for the Post-office blanks have not yet been opened, but Mr. Crowell, to whom the work has heretofore been sublet, states that he has proposed to do it for ninety-three cents in the dollar less than the Government has heretofore paid.

The subject of changing the place of holding the Democratic National Convention is still under consideration. The National Executive Committee may be convened next week, according to present information, to take such action as will quiet the public mind on the subject.

The Senate's Harper's Ferry Committee, after examining several more witnesses, will soon close its labors. Nothing of especial interest has been elicited.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Washington, Tuesday, March 20.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented the memorial of Samuel May, a distinguished and venerable merchant of Boston, and four hundred other citizens of Boston, praying for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law of 1850, the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, the prohibition of the inter-State Slave-trade, and the passage of a resolution pledging Congress against the admission of any new Slave State into the Union, or the acquisition of any slave territory, or the employment of slaves by any agent, contractor, officer or department of the Federal Government. He moved its reference to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) moved it lie on the table. Agreed to by yeas 30, nays 17.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill for the construction of five steamships adapted to the African coast for the suppression of the Slave-trade.

Mr. Wilson offered a joint resolution authorizing the President to negotiate with other nations for the right of search within 200 miles of the Western coast of Africa.

Mr. Wilson introduced an order instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill substituting imprisonment for life instead of death, and applying the penalty to persons fitting out slave ships or having interest in them.

Mr. Sebastian, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) introduced a resolution authorizing a treaty to be made with the Indians owning land in and about Pike's Peak, and providing for extinguishing the title to the land.

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, (Dem.,) was opposed to acquiring any more territory, and moved to strike out the latter part.

Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, (Anti Lecomp. Dem.,) said we must either extinguish the Indian titles, or else drive away the settlers at the mines, who were transgressors on Indian lands. We must either legalize the settlement and give the people the government, or else they would make one for themselves. They had even now formed a Territory in spite of Gov. Medary, and organized a Legislature. We must either legalize or drive them away and carry out the Indian intercourse laws. The same was the case in Nevada, where, from the excitement about silver mines, the people gathered together and made a Territory out of Utah and part of California, elected a Legislature, and sent Delegates to Congress. This stand-still policy will not do. We must either drive away settlers or else convert this squatter sovereignty into popular sovereignty, according to law and the Constitution. We ought to extinguish the Indian title, or else we shall have war all along the borders of the Western States.

Mr. Davis thought we had better not make treaties with the Indians. He was in favor of counselling with them, and moved to insert the words hold council instead of make treaty. The amendment was disagreed to—Nays, 33; Yeas, 5.

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, (Dem.,) moved to amend so that at the council held with the Indians no provision be made to extinguish the Indian titles.

Mr. Sebastian explained his resolution as only an inquiry into the expediency of making a treaty.

Mr. Mason withdrew his amendment.

The resolution then passed.

Mr. Green, of Missouri, (Dem.,) reported a joint resolution, that Congress adjourn from April 20 to May 20, 1860. Objected to. Laid over.

Mr. Green reported a resolution to pay the widow of the late Senator Linn, of Missouri, mileage not drawn. Passed.

The bill for the payment of the Florida claims was taken up.

Mr. Bragg, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) spoke against the payment. He thought no such claim could be made under the treaty. No action of Congress had authorized such a claim, and if there ever was such a claim, the claimants had already been paid more than the just demands. He went over the history of the claim arising from the invasion into Florida. He contended that there was in the treaty a renunciation of the demands for injuries of the late invasion, under which these claims were made, but all parties in any way engaged in that war came to the treasury, and were paid liberally. He thought the Government was imposed upon in an investigation of these claims. He quoted from the opinion of Mr. Guthrie, who examined the whole subject, and said that the claimants had already been paid double their just rights.

Mr. Foot, of Vermont, (Rep.,) as Chairman of the Committee that reported the bill, desired to express his views, but, as it was late, gave way to a brief Executive session, after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Tuesday, March 20.

Mr. Potter, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for all papers pertaining to the removal of the late Collector at Milwaukee, and as to whether he was a public defaulter.

The House then voted on the referring to the Committee on Military Affairs the West Point Academy bill, as returned from the Senate, with the amendment making an appropriation for calling into service a mounted Regiment of Texas Volunteers.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) called up the resolution reported from the Committee on Elections requiring Mr. Williamson, contesting the seat of Mr. Sickles, to serve on him within ten days a particular statement of the grounds of the contest, and that Mr. Sickles serve an answer within twenty days thereafter; and that both parties be allowed sixty days to take testimony in support of their separate allegations. Agreed to, 111 against 72.

Mr. Otero introduced a bill authorizing the President to call into the service a regiment of volunteers for the suppression of hostilities in New-Mexico. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Dawes said there are seven contested cases pending, and the Committee had not yet been able to procure on any of them preliminary action. This case was not presented on its merits, for no testimony had been presented to the Committee. It arose from the peculiar and strange action of the Board of State Canvassers, which left both contestant and contestee without ability to avail themselves of the provisions of the statute of 1851. It was claimed by a minority of the Committee that Mr. Williamson was called on by that law to serve a notice on Mr. Sickles, when nobody had determined or certified that Mr. Sickles had a right to a seat; but it was the opinion of the majority that Mr. Williamson was no more called upon to serve the notice on Mr. Sickles than Mr. Sickles on Mr. Williamson.

Mr. Gilmer, of North Carolina, (Am.,) replied, maintaining that the majority of the Committee sought to set up new precedents, which were at variance with the law of 1857, and with all the usages of Congress anterior to that year, and without any foundation on which to rest them. The petition of Mr. Williamson stated he knew nothing of his own knowledge, but filed an affidavit of his attorney, Mr. McIntyre, which, if introduced in a County Court of law or chancery, would not be sufficient to put a party under a rule of *nisi*, for the simple reason that it states nothing at all. The county canvassers declared the result correctly, and the error of the Clerk in saying Member instead of Representative in Congress, was not material.

Mr. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said that Mr. Gilmer had not referred to Mr. Williamson's memorial, which was part of the case, and clearly and distinctly charged that there was fraudulent and illegal voting for Mr. Sickles, who, it is alleged, used large sums of money for bribery and corruption.

The resolution pending was merely preliminary. The merits of the question will be inquired into hereafter.

Mr. Gartrell, of Georgia, (Dem.,) argued against, and Mr. Conkling, of New-York, (Rep.,) in favor of the resolution. Adjourned.

Police Reports.

SHOT AT FOR DEFENDING HIS WIFE.

Catharine Ryan *alias* Templeton, a servant employed by Mrs. Catharine Goodnow, of No. 673 Washington-street, absconded from her place a few days since with $73 worth of clothing belonging to her mistress. On Monday night she was found by Officer Horton, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, at a house half-way between Hoboken and Jersey City. He attempted to arrest the woman, but her husband interposed a knife and a club, with which the officer would doubtless have been injured had he not discharged his revolver at his opponent, and compelled him to retreat. The shot took effect, but whether in a vital part or not was not ascertained. Catharine was secured, and was yesterday arraigned before Justice Quackenbush, to whom she admitted that she had taken the property, adding that she had been induced to steal it by her husband, who was present when the robbery was committed. She was held for trial.

A VERDANT VIRGINIAN.

Mr. Francis Barlow, a gentleman from Hanover County, Va., was met on one of the North River piers, last Monday, by a stranger, who prevailed upon him to take a stroll and to loan him $25, and then left him. Yesterday, Mr. Barlow caused the arrest of one John H. Martin, who he declared was the swindler, and notwithstanding the assertion of the accused that he was absent from the City when the transaction took place, Justice Kelly held him to answer.

Fire.

A fire broke out in the crockery-store of J. Morton, No. 233 Greenwich-street, about 8 o'clock last evening, and extended to the adjoining crockery-store of T. Morrisett. A man named John Larashell was seriously burned in endeavoring to extinguish the flames. Mr. Morton's loss is about $5,000, and is covered by insurance; that of Mr. Morrisett was inconsiderable. It is supposed that the fire was the work of an incendiary, and that another, which nearly consumed a stable occupied by Owen Bayley, in the rear of No. 268 East Thirteenth-street, at 11½ P. M., had a similar origin.

OUR MEXICAN RELATIONS.

Particulars of the Engagement at Vera Cruz.

Reception of the News in Washington—Change of Sentiment in the Republican Ranks.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
Washington, Tuesday, March 20.

FURTHER PARTICULARS RECEIVED BY THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Navy Department has received information that Gen. Miramon commenced the siege of Vera Cruz on the 5th inst., and that on the 6th Gen. Marin appeared before the city with two steamers, and, not showing his colors, Com. Turner, U. S. N., of the *Saratoga*, with detachments from the *Savannah* and *Preble*, proceeded in the steamers *Indianola* and *Wave* to the anchorage of the steamers off Anton Lizardo, to ascertain their character. On approaching them one was seen moving off, and a shot was fired ahead to bring her to, and the *Indianola* sent to overhaul her.

The hail from the *Indianola* was answered by a fire from the steamer *Gen. Miramon* and a volley of musketry, when the *Saratoga* fired a broadside, and the action became general; resulting in the capture of both of Gen. Marin's steamers, with himself and a large number of his men.

The prize was ordered to New-Orleans, and has arrived at that port. The *Preble* is expected there in a few days, with Gen. Marin and most of the prisoners on board; the rest being distributed between the two steamers.

The loss of life was only slight. No officers were killed.

Great excitement prevails here, growing out of the reception of this news. All parties appear to rejoice at the result, and hope that something beneficial will result in some way, though no one seems to have any definite idea what that something will be. The Miramon "navy" was captured under laws forbidding and punishing piracy, as they refused to show their colors, and the vessels are lawful prizes. The Administration is particularly gratified, and the irrepressible conflict may be overshadowed by a conflict of more practical importance. Q.

From Another Correspondent.
Washington, Tuesday, March 20.

The news from Mexico has created a profound sensation here. Particulars relative to the capture of the two Spanish steamers are awaited with great interest. It is supposed they were captured as pirates, and the act on the part of our naval force is fully sustained. Loud and open indignation is expressed against the Spanish authorities in Cuba for fitting out this expedition to act against the Constitutional Government of Mexico, which we recognize. It is believed by some that the two steamers were fitted out by the authority of Spain and sustained by France.

A remarkable change has taken place within the last forty-eight hours in the minds of those legislators who have opposed the Nicaragua and Mexican Treaties. The Democratic Senators held a caucus this mornin to discuss the propriety of ceasing all effort to make any treaty with any Spanish-American country, since the Republicans have brought matters to a dead lock. The Republican Senators also held a caucus on the same subject, and the discussion was warm. The result was that Senator Dixon, of Connecticut, and several others, joined Senator Wilson in the policy indicated by his vote on the Nicaragua Treaty; and it is said that sufficient Republicans will unite with the Democrats to carry the Mexican Treaty, and, if practicable, resuscitate the Nicarugua Treaty, and pass it. There are indications of an entire change in the Republican Platform. The speech of Mr. Cox in the House, on Mexico, is regarded as a superb exposition of the subject by those who understand it. The trouble is that there are not many in Congress who know enough about Mexico to appreciate an effort like that of Mr. Cox.

From the Associated Press.
New-Orleans, Tuesday, March 20.

Miramon commenced the siege of Vera Cruz on the 5th inst. On the 6th, two steamers appeared before the city, and refused to show their colors. Commander Turner therefore ordered the *Saratoga*, with detachments from the *Savannah* and *Preble*, on the steamers *Indianola* and *Wave*, to proceed to the anchorage and ascertain the character of the two strange steamers. As the *Saratoga*, towed by the *Indianola*, approached them, they tried to escape, but were too late. Capt. Turner then sent a boat with a flag to demand the nationality of the steamers, when the boat was fired upon twice, whereupon the *Saratoga* fired a broadside into the *General Miramon*, and the action became general. Both steamers now hoisted the Spanish flag, and after a spirited engagement Marin surrendered, and with most of his men was taken prisoner. The American loss is but three wounded, one of whom is mortally. The Mexican loss is fifteen killed and twenty to thirty wounded.

Miramon paid $55,000 for the two steamers.

Marin's steamers passed by all the foreign squadrons and the castle without hoisting a flag, although ordered to do so by a shot from the castle and other signals. The English, French and Spanish vessels of war did not notice the fact.

The engagement took place by moonlight.

The prisoners corroborate the report in relation to the steamers that they cleared from Havana as merchantmen, and hoisted the Mexican flag only after they left that port, and subsequently mounted six guns.

THE PROBABILITIES OF AN ATTACK ON VERA CRUZ.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, March 16.

We learn that the opinion of Lieut. Carter that Miramon will not attempt an attack of the city, very generally prevails at Vera Cruz. This, indeed, is the tenor of all the correspondence. The ground of the opinion is two-fold. First, a general confidence in the strength of the place, and its ability in any case to make good its defence. Miramon is too good a general to attempt what must result in a disastrous repulse.

Again, the opinion is very generally entertained that Miramon counted with certainty upon the Vivaldo conspiracy. Had it succeeded, the city would have fallen an easy prey into his hands. With its discovery, however, the whole expedition fails, unless others can be corrupted, and of the probabilities of this we have no means of judging.

We only know, from common report, that Miramon is believed to have plenty of money on hand. The various sums of $300,000, $500,000 and $600,000 are mentioned by as many different writers. It is quite certain, however, that in any case the money will not be wanting if the traitors can be found out and reached.

The cause of the delay of the expedition, in its descent to the coast, we understand to have been the breaking down of the bridges. As it was accompanied with a heavy train of artillery, these had to be repaired with great care. In the meantime, Miramon had his head-quarters at Jalapa, but personally himself superintended the work.

Of the strength of the expedition we have different accounts. One says that "it musters but about 3,000 men, and is supported by no siege artillery." Another writes that "the train was six miles in length, and is of a most formidable description. We have no reason, however, to discredit the statements previously made, that it numbers between 5,000 and 6,000 men, and is supported by some fifty to sixty pieces of artillery.

A very large number of families, who sought a safe escort to the coast, is said to have come down with the expedition. Miramon's courteous attentions to them—all, of course, his friends—are spoken of in terms of highest praise, nor, indeed, does it appear that he is particularly disposed to visit personal vengeance upon his enemies.

The letters state that a large amount of specie is also seeking shipment at the Capital, and the opinion is very generally expressed that it will now be brought down to Alvarado.

Of the disposition of the ships-of-war at Vera Cruz, we learn that there is a very general feeling in favor of strict neutrality. The French, Spanish, English, Americans and all have their sympathies, but they will not allow it to extend beyond this passive personal preference.

Of a collision at sea in any case there does not appear to be much probability. The Marin expedition will probably put into Alvarado, now, doubtless, in the possession of Miramon, and there will be safe.

The probable result of the whole matter is, that Miramon will for the present content himself with Alvarado. That in his possession, he has not only free communication himself with the Gulf, but has it in his power to make Vera Cruz of little value to his enemies. In the meantime, he can try at his leisure what virtue there is in money.

THE CONNECTICUT CAMPAIGN.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING AT NORWALK.

Speech of Mayor Wood.

Norwalk, Conn., Tuesday, March 20.

A large and enthusiastic Democratic mass meeting was held in this town this evening. At an early hour the streets were thronged with the farmers from the neighboring towns, and long before the hour appointed for the meeting, the large hall which will seat over 2,000 persons was filled to overflowing.

Mayor Wood, accompanied by several friends from New-York, arrived in the 5:30 P. M. train, and was received by a deputation of the citizens of Norwalk. While proceeding to his quarters a salute of thirteen guns was fired.

Mr. Wood is the guest of Mr. George R. Cholwell, a New-York merchant residing in this place.

At 8 o'clock Mr. Wood entered the hall, and was greeted with loud applause. Upon the stand were Ex-Police Commissioner Cholwell and other gentlemen from abroad.

The Seymour Club, from Stamford, numbering over one hundred, now entered the Hall with their flags, banners and music, and other clubs from the neighboring towns kept constantly arriving afterward, but were unable to get into the hall, and hundreds were turned away. The throng outside was nearly as large as that within. Dr. Bradley, of New-York, was introduced, and spoke for three-quarters of an hour. Hon. Fernando Wood followed, and for an hour and a quarter enchained an appreciative audience with a logical argumentative address, which embraced in its scope all the questions in issue between the two great political parties.

Mr. Wood addressed the meeting in substance as follows:

I thank you for this reception. It is indicative of no adverse impression. It assures me that I am not injuriously prejudged. You are willing to listen to me for the cause, and if I am not successful in imparting light to an audience so intelligent as this, the novelty of the attempt, will, at least, command attention. Nor let it be thought, my friends, that engaged as you are in a State election, I, a resident of another State, have no right to interfere. Yours is not altogether a local election. Such a view of the contest implies but a limited knowledge of the questions at issue. Though exclusively State officers are to be elected, yet the result will be of national importance. If successful, gladness will be carried to every patriotic heart throughout the length and breadth of the land, and if defeated the banner of the National Democracy will droop in despair and despondency. The belief is that as the people of Connecticut shall now determine so will they in November, and that as they determine in November so will the American Union be continued in its glory or its sun set in desolation forever. Am I not justified, therefore, in coming among you to raise my feeble voice in pleading the cause of the country. It is not alone your contest, but that of us all; and in this view, and with this feeling I throw myself into the canvass. I come as a national man to discuss national politics—to participate in a national election—standing upon the common ground of nationality, to fight for a cause alike dear to the citizens of every State in the Confederacy.

It is indeed an imposing struggle. Let us approach its consideration with the gravity it deserves, and discuss without prejudice or passion the questions which are really before the people.

It is true you have met the same enemy before but never, within my recollection, under the same circumstances, and with the same avowal of principles. And this is well; it is well that at last the opponents of the Democratic Party have agreed upon a National issue for at least a majority of the States. Since Henry Clay fell fighting for a United States Bank, this has not been until now. The contest upon their side has heretofore been a guerilla warfare—fighting in detachments, taking advantage of peculiar local questions in every State to succeed in them, and thus avoid any general National questions which would bring up the people of the whole country to render a verdict. This is not so now. So far as the free States are concerned, an issue has been made boldly, unequivocally, and unhesitatingly, and it is creditable to the temerity of the leaders of the Republican Party that at last they have thrown off all disguise, and are willing to submit their doctrines to the final adjudication of the people.

Now, my friends, what is this issue? Upon what common ground is it that the Republican Party of the Free States stands? What is the inscription upon that black flag of sedition floating over the gathering places of this faction, and which has, to the disgrace of the whole country, been recently proclaimed in the Senate of the United States. I need scarcely tell you that it is treason against the Federal compact. That it is a declaration asserting the right of the people of the non-slaveholding States to crush out and destroy the social, the commercial and the political interests of other members of the Confederacy, which maintain within the national copartnership equal rights and equal interests to themselves. Facts fully justify me in this statement. Four years ago, the same party, under more disguised professions of principle, attempted to obtain the National Administration. The Democracy charged upon them such intentions then. We saw plainly their objects, and knew well the ultimate tendency of their doctrines. At that time they emphatically denied such opinions and intentions, conducting the campaign upon their side with appeals to the patriotism of the people, not as now, with appeals to sectionalism and fanaticism. But how is it at this time? They no longer dissemble. Made bold by the divisions of the Democratic Party—taking advantage of the desertion of some of our trusted leaders—strengthened by a continued frenzied hallucination among an ignorant non-political element in the Free States, they have thrown off the deceptive mantle of nationality, announcing deadly hostility to their brethren of the South.

I am sure I do no injustice to those of whom I am speaking. What I say is fully sustained by the enunciation of those who are authorized to speak. When the acknowledged head of a political party assumes a position, and that position is not only not gainsayed by members of the same party, but indorsed and sustained, of course it is the attitude of the party itself. Therefore, the recent declarations of Senator Seward, of New-York, backed up, as they have been, by the orators and Press of the Republican party throughout the country, may be deemed and taken as the platform upon which that party is to stand in the coming Presidential election. Now, what is it? It is that Slavery is an evil. That there is an antagonism between free labor and slave labor. That there is an irreconcilable opposition between the local institutions of the Northern States and the local institutions of the Southern States, and that these evils, these antagonisms, these conflicting interests, questions over which the people of the whole country have jurisdiction, are to be determined by national arbitrament, the citizens of the States of one section being authorized to interfere with and settle the local concerns of the citizens of the other.

Now, before discussing the question of power, let us suppose that these positions were all tenable—were founded in truth, and that there was no constitutional, nor commercial, nor social impediment, would it be wise or patriotic to attempt their practical enforcement? Admit Slavery to be an evil, is it a duty to abolish everything that is wrong, regardless of the disasters which may ensue? There are ten thousand things in society which are admitted evils which it would be madness to attempt to eradicate. Government itself is an evil. It has never yet been perfect, and yet it is necessary to protect life and property. A strict enforcement of the laws often punishes the innocent, and yet it would not do to abolish laws in consequence. This would increase, rather than diminish the evil. He who regards Slavery simply as a relation between master and slave, has a very imperfect conception of the nature of the institution, and knows little of what he is asking when he demands its abolition. He does not understand either its nature or importance. It involves not only the relation between master and slave, but what is of far more consequence, the social and political relation of the two races, who are almost of equal numbers, from different quarters of the globe, and the most opposite of all others in every particular that distinguishes one race of men from another.

It is not necessary for me at this time to allude to the pecuniary aspect of this vital question—the vast amount of property involved, at least $1,000,000,000—the ruin of families and individuals, the impoverishment and prostration of an entire section of the Union, and the fatal blow that would be given to the production of the great agricultural staples on which the commerce, the navigation, the manufactures and the revenues of the country almost entirely depend. As great as these disasters would be, they are nothing compared with what must follow the subversion of the existing relations between the two races. For two centuries they have lived in peace and prosperity, and if not disturbed would continue for two centuries more. While the European race has rapidly increased in wealth and numbers, and at the same time has maintained an equality, morally and intellectually, with their brethren at the North, the African race has multiplied with no less rapidity, accompanied by great improvement, physically and intellectually, and a degree of comfort which the laboring classes in few other countries enjoy, and very far superior to what the free people of the same race possess in the non-slaveholding States.

If Slavery be an evil, it is certain that there is no example in history in which a savage people, such as their ancestors were when brought into the country, have ever advanced in the same period so rapidly in numbers and improvement. Now, to destroy this so-called evil would be to destroy this prosperity and to place those races in deadly conflict, which can only end in the expulsion or extirpation of one or the other. No other condition can be substituted compatible with their peace or security. The difficulty lies in the diversity of the races. So strongly drawn is the line between the two in consequence, and so strengthened by the force of habit and constitution, that it is impossible for them to exist together in the same community where their numbers are so nearly equal as in the slaveholding States under any other relation than that which now exists. Social and political equality between them is impossible. No power on earth can overcome the difficulty. The causes lie too deep in the principles of our nature to be surmounted. And without such equality, were it possible to change the present condition of the African race, it would but change the form of the Slavery. It would make them the slaves of the community instead of slaves of individuals—with less responsibility and interest in their welfare on the part of the community than is felt by their present masters. At the same time it would destroy the security and independence of the European race if the African should be permitted to continue in their changed condition within the limits of those States. They would look to the other States for support and protection and would become virtually their allies and dependants and thus place in the hands of these States the most effectual instrument to destroy the influence and control the destiny of the rest of the Union.

It is against this relation between the two races that the blind and criminal zeal of Seward and his followers is directed. It is to destroy a relation, evil though it may be, that now preserves in quiet and security more than eight million human beings, and which cannot be arraigned without destroying the peace and prosperity of the States of the entire Union, involving the whole country in deadly conflict, which must terminate in the utter annihilation or demoralization and degradation of the black race itself. These, therefore, would be the inevitable results following the eradication of this evil. He must be blind, indeed, who does not perceive that an abatement of an evil only to be effected by convulsions that would devastate the country, had better remain unabated. Are the people of Connecticut ready to burst asunder the bonds of the Union and ingulf in a sea of blood the institutions of the country merely to sustain a political dogma founded upon a vague abstraction? But I shall be told that these results will not follow—that the South will submit. My friends, be not deceived! The Southern people are "flesh of our flesh and bone of our bone." They partake largely of the chivalrous blood of the American people. Their prowess has been manifested in five wars: First, with the aborigines of the country, from whom they conquered the soil they inhabit; again, in the French wars, in which Washington, a Southern man and a slaveholder, first gained military renown; and again, in the war of the American Revolution, in which their blood was freely shed to obtain a freedom from oppression far less repugnant than that we are now attempting to force upon them; and again, in the war of 1812, in which, under the leadership of Andrew Jackson and other Southern generals, she maintained the honor and good name of the country; and last, though not least, in the war with Mexico, in which Southern men, comprehending a Scott, a Taylor, a Davis—sons of the South—led the whole American army to repeated victory. And shall it be said that such men and such a people will submit to such an outrage? Every consideration, every interest, every duty, and humanity, the love of country, the sense of wrong, hatred to oppressors and treacherous and faithless confederates; and finally despair, would impel them to the most daring and desperate resistance in defence of property, family, country, liberty, and existence.

But admitting that Slavery is not only an evil but a heinous crime—a crime against God and man—shocking to humanity and to be abolished at all hazards and by all sacrifices—how is it to be done? Where is the practical mode for its accomplishment? By what process of reasoning shall we reach a conclusion which will accomplish its extinction? We are practical men. The people of the North are distinguished for utilitarianism. Their great prosperity and success is the result more of execution than theory. It has been by the practical application of philosophy and of science to the everyday affairs of life that we have grown to be the powerful communities we now are. We never pursue phantoms. We never follow any ism to an unprofitable extent knowingly. That which will not pay, or is impossible of accomplishment, is soon deserted and repudiated. Therefore it is, my friends, that it is right that I should ask you what is to be the result of all this excitement upon the subject of Slavery? How are we to be profited by success? Admitting every position assumed by the Black Republican party as logical and well-founded, what boots it so long as we have no power over the question of Slavery in any form whatever? All are familiar with the construction of our Government. The principles upon which it was formed are known to every schoolboy. Its history is so recent, and the sayings and doings of those who were a party to its creation so late, that the sound of their voices has scarcely ceased to reverberate in our ears.

We all know that at the commencement of the last quarter of the last century there were here thirteen British Colonies; that these Colonies were dependent alone on the mother Government; that each possessed its own local Legislature and Executive administration, as much so as the neighboring British West India Islands now have. Indeed, the present condition of the British American Colonies will illustrate that which then existed with reference to these thirteen. Each is peculiarly independent of the other. The Island of Jamaica has no connection, directly or indirectly, in its local government with the Island of Barbados, nor has Barbados with Bermuda or Demarara, or either of the other British Colonies. While the Home Government is represented by a Governor appointed by the Crown, yet each has its own Colonial Legislature, and is sovereign and independent within its sphere, subject only, as I have before said, to the mother country. Such were the American Colonies anterior to the American Revolution, and the first evidence of even a kindred sympathy among the Colonies, much less union, was in antagonism to ministerial oppression; and when these discontents assumed the aspect of open revolt, it was then, and not till then, that a general conference was called for the purpose of deliberation and exterior protection. It is true there had been at intervals several temporary leagues for the protection of the common welfare.

In 1643, the Colonies of Massachusetts, Plymouth, Connecticut and New-Haven formed a league, offensive and defensive, which they declared should be perpetual, and distinguished by the name of the United Colonies of New-England. This Confederacy subsisted for forty years, under a regular form of government, in which the principle of a delegated Congress was the prominent feature. In 1754, a Congress of Commissioners, representing New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York, Pennsylvania and Maryland, was held at Albany. This Convention unanimously resolved that a union of the Colonies was absolutely necessary for their preservation. The plan proposed for a Federal Government, however, was not adopted. In October, 1765, a Congress of Delegates from nine States assembled at New-York, and digested a bill of rights on the subject of taxation. In September, 1774, an association of twelve States was formed, and delegates authorized to meet and consult for the common welfare. In May, 1775, the first Congress of the thirteen States assembled at Philadelphia, and in July, 1776, issued the Declaration of Independence. In November, 1777, Congress agreed upon the celebrated Articles of Confederation, under which the United States successfully terminated the Revolution. This was the first formation of a General Government of all the States, and continued till the adoption of the Constitution in 1788. This, however, had inherent defects, which forced the States to the adoption of the present system. During the Revolution, the pressure of an instant and common danger kept the States in a close union, and incited them to make all possible efforts in the common defense. When that was over, however, mutual jealousies and separate interests weakening the common bond, soon proved the utter insufficiency of a mere confederacy for the purposes of a National Government. Then it was that the ablest heads and purest hearts of the nation exercised their faculties in devising a new and better form of government. The Legislature of Virginia was the first to move. In January, 1786, it recommenced a meeting of commissioners from the several States to review the powers of Government. The delegates of five States met at Annapolis, but adjourned, proposing a general Convention at Philadelphia. In 1787, the Convention of Delegates of twelve States was convened, and after much deliberation, formed the present Constitution of the United States.

It is a significant fact that in these several Conventions of delegates, as well as in the articles of confederation and in the Constitution, neither colony, province or State, yielded a particle of local self-government. However great the external danger and the necessity of compact for defence, not a particle of power was yielded to control and direct anything of a domestic political character. The sovereignty of the States was fully maintained, and even in the present Constitution these rights were carefully guarded and completely protected.

The States of the Union are still independent communities. They possess all the powers belonging to separate and distinctive States, excepting such as are delegated to be exercised by the General Government. The compact itself expressly provides that all powers not delegated are reserved to the States and the people thereof. There is no difficulty in ascertaining what these powers are. It is only necessary to ascertain whether they are to be found among the enumerated or not. If it is not among them, it belongs, of course, to the reserved powers. The power of defending the country against external danger is found among the enumerated powers; but on the subject of defending the internal peace and security of the State it is silent, and of course is one of the reserved powers, standing as before the adoption of the Constitution. This question of Slavery in the States is expressly reserved—it is peculiarly a domestic institution. No statesman, no demagogue, no party and no faction has ever attempted to deny this position. Daniel Webster said in his celebrated speech, in reply to Mr. Hayne, of South Carolina:

"The domestic Slavery of the South I leave where I find it—in the hands of their own governments. It is their affair, not mine. Nor do I complain of the peculiar effect which the magnitude of that population has had in the distribution of power under the Federal Government. It is the original bargain—the compact. Let it stand. Let the advantage of it be fully enjoyed. The Union itself is too full of benefits to be hazarded in propositions for changing its original basis. I go for the Constitution as it is and the Union as it is."

Therefore, why this morbid sensibility concerning a subject, evil though it be, beyond our control? Why render ourselves miserable by vain regrets? Why intoxicate the public mind with horrible revelations of cruelty which, if existing, are beyond our legal interference? It is folly—it is madness—it is criminal. But I shall be told that there is no design to interfere with the institution in the States of the South, but that it is to its existence in the Territories that the Republican Party is opposed. On this subject much can be said. I am free to say that while the States belong to themselves and have exclusive jurisdiction over everything within their own borders not expressly yielded to the Federal Government; yet that the Territories are the common property of the States collectively, and in the absence of any direct reference in the Constitution to Slavery in the Territories, or of the power of the General Government over the question therein, the Territories must be assumed to be the common or public land, to which each State alike should have common access, and it is the duty of the Federal Executive to maintain this right. If I am correct in this position, and none can gainsay it, the citizens of every State stand upon common ground, with equal social and political rights. The Constitution provides that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States," and this is of course applicable to the Territories, which are the property of the States collectively.

The Territories are to the Union what the ocean is to the commercial nations of the world. The flag carries with it the soil of the country it represents, so does a citizen of a State carry with him into a Territory all the privileges which that citizenship imparts to him at home. Thus, if you men of Connecticut, migrate to one of the Territories of the United States, you necessarily take with you a portion of the sovereignty of your own commonwealth. You stand upon soil when there belonging as much to Connecticut as to any other State in the Union. The family relations, established by the laws of your own State, are maintained and respected in the new land of your adoption. As well may it be said that the relation between father and child or husband and wife shall not be recognized in the Territory, if there be no local law governing the question, as it can be to say that your property cannot be protected for the same reason. If you take with you your cattle or your money, you would deem it hard indeed if they ceased to be yours, because you were outside of the jurisdiction of the State, though you were on soil within the jurisdiction of and belonging to all the States. Now, my friends, if this argument hold good with reference to Connecticut, so does it with reference to South Carolina. That State is as much one of the proprietors of the Territories as is Connecticut or New-York. She and her Southern associates stand upon equal ground with ourselves and our Northern associates. Here people are possessed of the same privileges in a Territory as are the people of any other State in the Union. If, therefore, a South Carolinian migrates to New-Mexico and takes with him his cattle, or his money, he should be protected; or if he takes with him his slaves they are placed upon the same footing. By the laws of that State slaves are property, and by the Constitution Slavery has a full recognition and indorsement. South Carolina owns a portion of all the Territories, and her citizens have every right within either of them that they possess at home. One of the highest of these rights is the protection of property.

The chief use of government is to protect the rights of property, and the Government that outlaws the property of any portion of its citizens has no more right to claim their allegiance than an insurance company has to demand premiums from persons who refuse to insure. If the aggregate of States, as represented by the Federal Government, will not protect the property of the negro-holding States, why do they tax them? Where there is taxation there should be protection. If it be said that we of the North deny Federal protection to Southern property when it is taken into Territories *belonging* to all the States, we deny a protection in the only contingency when it can be needed. To say that the General Government is bound to protect a negro owner in his property while it is under State protection, but must outlaw it whenever he brings it into a place that is under Federal jurisdiction is simply an insult. We might as well say to a citizen who had suffered from a street robber, "Lock yourself up in your house, and no highwayman shall molest you; but if you go beyond your own door, it must be at your own peril."

The right of ownership in Slavery at the South is absolute and unconditional. This was admitted by the framers of the Constitution; and until recently property in slaves was as unquestioned as any other property throughout the civilized world. It was only after the "Holy Alliance" had trodden out Democracy in Europe and converted their "subjects" into a sort of *slaves in common*, that, in order to divert attention, they began a Pharisaic parade of false "liberalism," intending to bring *true* liberty and American Democracy into contempt. They would feign atone for their abasement of the white working classes by declaring tamed savages from Congo their political equals: and thus, under the pretence of elevating the negro race in America, degrade the whole Democracy of America to the negro level.

Thus is it seen that, admitting all the Republicans say as to the evil of Slavery to be true, there is no power in the Federal Government to abolish it anywhere. It is protected in every State where it exists by the Constitution, and it stands in the Territories on a level with other domestic questions. So long as the Territories are the common property of all the States, and any one State yet holds to that system of labor, so long will all of the other States together, if opposed, be estopped from interference.

And, therefore, my friends, why all this agitation? Why are you continually called upon to enlist in a fruitless enterprise? Why is it that the honest yeomanry of the Northern States are being made mad with frenzy? Why this excitement and denunciation of the South? I ask you to examine carefully and calmly this whole subject, laying aside prejudice, ignoring partisan sympathies, and coming up to the responsibility resting upon you as citizens of a State which is a party to the Federal compact. If you will do this, I have no apprehension as to your verdict. You cannot, you will not violate good neighborhood, discard the common principles of honor and comity, and aid in plunging the whole Union into peril and bloodshed in the various efforts to maintain a baseless abstraction, however its elements commend themselves to your head, your conscience or your heart.

The prosperity of the country has been the result of its institutions. These institutions comprehend negro servitude in the States of the South, and, whether right or wrong, it is for our interest to maintain them. The shock occasioned by the continued excitement growing out of late events has been wide-spread and is alarming. It has extended to every portion of the Empire, and is now shaking the fabric to its foundation. Let this noble Commonwealth be the first free State to resume its wonted conservatism and nationality, and hurl back upon the demagogues who hazard the destruction of the Government in an effort to obtain political power, the obloquy they so justly deserve.

The people of Connecticut have thus resting upon them a rare responsibility. To them is now submitted the gravest question presented since the American Revolution. From the adoption of the Constitution to the present time no such issue has arisen. When that statement was submitted to the several States for ratification, the people of this section stood up nobly for its adoption. They went for the Union to a man. Let them go for the Union again! It is simply but a resubmission of the question. After three-quarters of a century's trial, the question is to be again propounded, whether a union of the States, upon the basis and conditions then adopted, is desirable, and shall be maintained or revoked. This is the only case presented for your consideration and adjudication. In its contemplation, I abjure you, judge not lightly. Weigh well every aspect of the question, consider with thought commensurate to the consequences, believing truly, that as you now determine, so may the result be life or death to the Union.

Mr. Wood then made a strong appeal to the Democracy of Connecticut to stand by their noble and patriotic candidate, Seymour. He dwelt in eloquent language upon the splendid military service of that gentleman, and closed with a stirring address to the State pride of the people of Connecticut.

Mr. Swackhamer followed Mr. Wood in a speech of nearly an hour's length. He replied to the charges of corruption which have been made against the Democratic party by Mr. Hoxie, who spoke here last week, referring to the records of the party, and challenging his opponents to find there the parallels of the Galpin and Matteson corruptions. He also spoke of the teachings of men of the Seward stamp, and denounced in strong terms the character of a man who could inaugurate, he said, so damnable a doctrine as that of the "irrepressible conflict." He closed with a stirring and eloquent appeal to the freemen of Connecticut to rebuke this sectional feeling.

James Olmstead, of Stamford was then called out, and occupied the attention of the audience for a short time, when the meeting adjourned with loud cheers for Seymour, Wood and the Democratic nominations of the party in Connecticut.

Mayor Wood goes to Danbury, to-morrow, to address the Democracy of that vicinity.

Sentence of the Coxsackie Murderers.—The trial of Sheehan, for the murder of Decker, of Hudson, at Dan Rice's Show, at Coxsackie, last Summer, was commenced on Thursday, at Catskill, Greene County, and ended on Friday night. The Jury brought in a verdict of "Manslaughter in the third degree." Wilkinson, who was in the affray, plead guilty to manslaughter in the third degree. Both prisoners were sentenced, by Judge Hogeboom, to three years and six months' imprisonment at Sing Sing. Rivers, who had been indicted on the same charge, was discharged, no evidence appearing against him. On the same day, a notorious colored thief, convicted of larceny, was sentenced to Sing Sing for the term of two years and six months.

THE NEW-ENGLAND STRIKE.

Sandals, Shoes, Boots—How I came to Write about Shoes—Where Shoes come from and where they go to—Manufacturers and Dealers in New-England—Matters at Lynn—Female Procession—15,000 on the Ground—Citizens' Meeting—Some Personalities.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAGAMORE HOUSE, LYNN, Monday, March 19, 1860.

How did I come to write about shoes? Why, bless your heart, easy enough. Among the first things I think of, every day of my life, are my shoes, and particularly the left one, which has for a week or ten days been getting the new off, and which most unmercifully pinches and cramps me. Then, too, I have a lovely wife and three responsibilities, all of whom wear shoes, and who, it does seem to me, are continually saying, "My shoes are 'most gone, and I think I need a new pair." So, you see, shoes come up before me almost constantly, and had I no other reason, this, of itself, would warrant me in saying something about them.

But there are other reasons. I find that people in Hamburg, Bremen, Holland, Belgium, England, Scotland, Canada, France on the Atlantic and France on the Mediterranean, Cuba, Sardinia, New-Granada, Brazil, the Sandwich Islands, and even China, are continually making shoes and boots of leather and of cloth, and sending them over here for us to buy and wear. Then, again, I find that people here all over the country are doing the same thing—sewing and stitching and pegging away at boots and shoes for home consumption and exportation—yes, exportation, for while we are receiving foreign-made shoes by thousands of pairs, we are also sending those of our own make to foreign countries, such as Asiatic Russia, Russian Possessions, West Indies, Hamburg, England, Canada, British Possessions, Honduras, Africa, Australia, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hayti, Cape-de-Verde Islands, Mexico, Central Republic, New-Granada, Venezuela, Brazil, Argentine Republic, Chili, Peru, China, Sandwich Islands, and the various whale-fisheries in all parts of the globe. And when we notice the immense quantities that are sent off, and think of the 30,000,000 people at home who average at least three pairs of shoes each year, the importance of the boot and shoe trade rises in one's view astonishingly, and every one will say, "Sir, you are correct; you do well to write upon shoes."

To begin at the beginning—undoubtedly men and women wore shoes soon after the expulsion of Adam and Eve from the Garden of Eden, but nothing is known in regard to that until we come to the time of Moses; of him we read in the fifth verse of the third chapter of Exodus, that on approaching the burning bush, the Lord said to him: "Put off thy shoes from off thy feet, for the place whereon thou standest is holy ground." This was 1,491 years before the birth of Christ, and 3,351 years ago. It is not to be supposed that Moses had pump soled gaiters, such as adorn our modern legislators, but he undoubtedly wore sandals, having strong substantial bottoms, which were fastened on his feet by strings tied around his ankles. However that may be, it is an undoubted fact that great improvements have been made since then, and that a greater variety in style and price may now be found than in the ancient and more Scriptural days.

In all New-England and Middle States, and to a limited extent in the Southern and Western States, the manufacturing of boots and shoes is carried on. But as the business is most perfectly systematized and prosecuted more vigorously in the Eastern portion, we will confine ourselves to that tier, at present.

There are many firms who manufacture simply—others who manufacture and sell to retail as well as to wholesale houses; but we can classify them quite fairly under the two general heads of Manufacturers and Dealers.

The numbers in each branch, after careful investigation, we find to be as follows. In the State of

	Manufacturers.	Dealers.
Maine	153	505
New-Hampshire	582	135
Vermont	374	113
Massachusetts	882	684
Rhode Island, about	20	48
Connecticut	140	248
Total	2,151	1,733

From such a host of manufactories, all of whom are hard at work four-fifths of every year, it is easy to imagine what a vast quantity of wearables must be annually sent off. In fact it is much more easy for the reader of the TIMES, seated at his breakfast-table, paper in hand, to think to himself or say to his wife that the number of boxes of shoes must exceed so many thousands, than it is for the writer hereof to ascertain the exact number, or in fact to get at any *bona fide* and living statistics.

As you are well aware, I have faithfully posted your readers on all matters of immediate interest in connection with the strike movements hereabouts, and though one can but see many things which show clearly that while the few are benefited, and the many are rapidly plunging into a depth of trouble they know not of, I have refrained from expressing, save in a few instances, any personal views on the matter. Recently, certain matters have transpired which have loosened my tongue, and henceforth I will hide nothing for charity's sake, but give all I can—good, bad, and indifferent—to the public, through the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES.

There are many things daily happening in connection with this trouble, which the Boston and local papers do not notice. Some because they sympathize entirely with the one side or the other; others because they would thereby impair their circulation, and others from the more generous motive of kindness, which leads them to throw the mantle of charity over ignorance, presumption or folly. This was well enough at first, and would be so now had not the troubles been so magnified, increased and multiplied by outside interference and political tinkering. But now it seems to me that the papers of Boston owe to their readers, and owe to their own reputation, to make a full and thorough investigation of the trade, the strike, the strikers and the leaders. If they believe the distance between the employer and his workmen is needlessly increased by artful demagogues, let them say so boldly; let them express, as some of them are doing, their candid opinions, and no longer encourage by extended notices and embellished accounts, men of whose actions they disapprove and whose ultimate fate to a certain extent lies in their hands.

It will do no harm, and may inform your readers more thoroughly, if I give a brief sketch of

THE STRIKE IN LYNN, AS I SAW IT.

The bosses, or manufacturers, found themselves with full warehouses and stores lined with boxes of boots, shoes, gaiters and slippers. Prudence said Give out no more work until you have disposed of these goods Caution, business sagacity, experience and forethought echoed the advice, and the thought was almost made the rule; when brotherly love and charity suggested the terrible fate which would befall the workman if his means of support should be taken from him,—and their advice was, "Keep on; help the weak, give bread to the hungry, and remember the poor as you would wish to be remembered." The good overcame the evil, or rather charity overcame justice, and it was determined by them, one and all, that they would not cease work, but would share the sufferings of their dependents. They clearly showed to them the state of the case, and offered them fair, but not remunerative wages. As an alternative these were accepted, and for awhile the work went on: the capitalist spent his money for stock he did not need, that he might furnish food to his employes; his workmen wrought up the materials at poor pay rather than starve and cause suffering in his family. I think that's a fair statement: neither party made anything; both were in a tight spot, and were willing, like men, to make the best of it.

Warm days began to come; occasionally a bird would whistle a cheery trill, the boys got out their peg-tops and marbles, and the girls whisked by with hoop and stick, while the angle-worms wriggled their damp, unpleasant bodies up through the miry clay. All nature seemed to indicate a change, and to prepare for her Spring apparel. No change, however, took place in the demand for shoes, and consequently none in the prices paid the journeymen or the journeywomen Discontent appeared, and no sooner did its ugly face peer out, than it was welcomed by those singular fellows, who are always on hand at the sight of a novelty, and who delight to mount any hobby-horse which will carry them cheaply into notoriety, even if it lands them, where they generally end, in that dark and dismal abode of exposure and merited contempt. Gladly did they see the scowl upon the face of the dissatisfied "jour" as, on Saturday evening, with but $5 in hand, in place of his usual $8 or $10, he sulkily, and with a disheartened air, came out from the counting-room. The opportunity was eagerly embraced to introduce one of those pernicious customs of the old country, which, like many others of like origin, has done us no good, and to foster the growing feeling of dissatisfaction between the workman and his boss. "Don't stand it," was whispered in his willing ear. "Let them see that without you they must fall," was constantly repeated before them, until soon the journeyman, forgetting the depressed state of trade, forgetting his employer's kindness, regardless of consequences, is hurried on, step by step, to make the final plunge from his bench and a poor living, to the street and beggary.

Visions of Associations all powerful rose before the diseased mind, as with artful eloquence the tempter displayed before his victims a determined combination of labor against capital, and ere long the most sensible even of the workers were convinced, and by their presence gave a solidity and a temper to the vacillating many who at the outset were deluded and carried off captive. Busy as bees the leaders flew around; at first a small room contained the disaffected, then a larger, and then the open street or field became the ground on which the mass meetings of hundreds and of thousands were held. Excitement is what we need, say the leaders, so brass bands and banners are heard and seen at the corners of the streets, and as the genial rays of an unusual March sun warmed the chilly air, and made all places comfortable, the industrious as well as the drone quitted his bench and shop, and one and all turned off their lap-stone and went into the streets. Here they were met by crowds of their fellows, who with them would shout and cheer and wave their brimless hats, as one of the schemers unfolded the tempting picture of the working man on the throne, and Capital humbled. Committees were appointed to wait upon the bosses, and inform them that after a certain date, the 22d of February, they must pay higher prices, or have no more work done. The Committee was kindly met, but was firmly told that while their stores were loaded with finished stock, it would be folly in the manufacturers to pay a higher and a losing price, and while it was madness in the jour. to quit even a little for nothing, it was thoughtless and unkind in him to demand what he knew his employer could not afford to give. The answer of the bosses was at once communicated to the workmen, and who will say that the reply was unjust? Who will believe that, had the answer been different, the leaders would have been pleased? No one. So in wild and turbulent meetings it was resolved to work no longer, but to strike and compel by force the succumbing of the capitalist. How little do they understand the fact, that the question of labor and demand is one which operates by natural laws, and cannot be overruled by manufacturers or their workmen? Public sympathy is almost universally in favor of the operatives and, encouraged by this fact, the workmen go on and on from step to step, until they bring up face to face with some of Uncle Gradgrind's FACTS, such as death, starvation, prison, or possibly the drunkard's gutter. Trade-strikes are usually impolitic, and always end, if not visibly, yet surely, in the discomfiture of the strikers. Have they the means of support for themselves or their families while lying idle? On the contrary, when at work, they find it difficult with half-a-dozen children to keep soul and body together, and a cessation of employment places them at once in circumstances of poverty, and renders them immediate supplicants for aid and charity.

But having determined not to work themselves, they resolve to prevent others from working, and proceed to

ACTS OF VIOLENCE

in the streets and squares of their city. Certain manufacturers having need of a peculiar style of shoe, and finding no one willing to do the work at home, were compelled to send it out of town, to others who were willing to live and let live. This exasperated the jours, and the leaders counseled violence; express carts were waylaid on the public street, their contents were strewed upon the ground, and the drivers beaten and maltreated by the cowardly gang, who were willing by hundreds to attack one. The city was in an uproar; the Mayor, who hasn't the pluck of FERNANDO, retired from public life and fainted on his bed. The Aldermen flew around like flies in an inverted tumbler, and the Police, though able and efficient, having no one master, were completely demoralized. Mobs ranged the streets and the leaders chuckled in their sleeves. Ambitious chaps poured out from their sanctums, and said now and then a word to the masses, but did not commit themselves by overt acts, and while the deluded workmen were winding themselves in the meshes of the law, the cunning instigators were planning their own escape from the consequences of this unruly action. About this time brother HAM, Deputy Chief of Police in Boston town, came down here with twenty chosen men, and if ever one-and-twenty men did noble service, these did. They awed, subdued and discombobberated the two or three thousand insurgents as easily as a five-year old tom-cat would make hash of a Canary bird. The rioters acted as men always act when they are actuated by no settled purpose, and, though they broke a head or two, threw stones at the backs of the policemen, and talked very bravely, they soon came to the conclusion that it was wiser for them to keep quiet while the officers were around, and to attack single and defenceless men rather than a well-trained and disciplined band.

This was excitement enough for awhile, but the police returned home, and it became necessary to have others. So it was determined to stir up the women, to make them dissatisfied, and to have them join the strike. This was easily done, and the doings of the ladies in mass meetings assembled have been daily laid before you,—and here allow me a word of personal bearing. In one of my recent letters, I expressed a decided and well-matured belief that the leaders and continuers of these troubles were actuated by no good motive. I showed by brief biographical sketches, that neither one of those to whom I alluded was a practical and working shoeman, while on the contrary they were selfish demagogues, who followed sundry and divers occupations as circumstances might indicate. I find that those remarks have stirred up a breeze in the camp, and availing themselves of another sentence of the same letter, the individuals exposed have endeavored to involve me in trouble with the mass. The sentence was something to this effect: that matters must soon come to a crisis; poor, homeless, dependent woman could not long stand out against the capitalist, and that sooner or later she would be *compelled* to yield her spunk, her virtue or her life,—and this they artfully construe into an attack upon the chastity of the women engaged in this movement, and at the meeting held last Friday evening they determined to scratch out the eyes of the observant representative of the TIMES, and to watch hereafter all his effusions. As a consequence it's a physical impossibility to buy a TIMES for love or money ten minutes after the cars arrive. But to return to the offending sentence. Does it not bear truth on its face? Must not she who is literally, and in no figurative sense, dependent upon her daily labor for bread, who has nothing laid by, who has no friends to look to in time of trouble or distress save companions who are sharers of her poverty—must not she, when arrayed against her employer, soon yield? Can she hold out? If she can, how? It is as true as Heaven that soon she *must* yield her opposition, or be compelled to seek her bread in shame, or die of starvation. There is no use in blinking the question. Facts are facts. And perhaps it would be more easy than profitable to prove the assertion.

The most interesting part of the whole affair has been the

MOVEMENT AMONG THE WOMEN.

I believe they are more conscientious in their actions, and more thoughtful of the future than the men; but it is very painful to see with what ease they are led here and there, and influenced to do many things which in their quieter moods I hardly think they would approve of. There are about a thousand of them in this city alone who are earning nothing, many of whom are unmarried, who have no homes, no outside friends, no means of living while on the strike, and who must run daily in debt for every meal, for every hour of rest and for every necessary of life. Is this a pleasant prospect? Are these girls the independent, free, and clear-minded women of whom we hear so much? Is it better for them to be gadding about the streets, dressed in their best bibs and tuckers, than to be earning $4 50 to $6 per week? To what will it unavoidably tend? It makes one shudder to think three months ahead—to imagine the dire distress, the entanglements of debt, and the inevitable suffering, which a persistence in this strike will cause, for these poor girls.

The procession of last week was

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

It is estimated that some six thousand people were in it, of whom all were workies. The sight from the balcony of the Sagamore House was a magnificent one. Little OLIVER, the watchmaker, headed the ladies. He is about five feet high, I should say; and was decked out in gorgeous apparel, beating the lily all hollow, let alone SOLOMON. OLIVER is a handsome man, and wears, as did the ancients, a magnificent beard, which is an ornament of peculiar excellency, and adds no little to the dignity and respectability of his person. He was supported on either side by resolute and determined gummers or binders, and behind him floated an imposing banner, on which I half expected to see, "Great is Oliver," or, "Long live our little Noll;" but it bore no such inscription, having instead, some such sentence as, "We are the People," or, "Down with Tyranny." Long, long lines of pleasant-faced, well-dressed girls followed, with here and there a man carrying a banner or a flag. The music was very good. The soldiers were gallant, and I don't doubt, brave. The firemen are what firemen always are—manly, vigorous and bold. The Committee were courteous, attentive and perlite, and the strikers full of enthusiasm. The affair was a decided success. Take a low estimate. Say 5,000 in the ranks, who average 75c. per diem, $3 750, and 8,000 on the sidewalks at the same rate, $6,000—making a total of $9,750. This is a low estimate—probably the amount lost would exceed $15,000, not counting any sums actually spent in getting up the affair. This amount would materially aid the operatives if they had it in hard cash, but as they have it only in enthusiasm, I fear it will avail but little.

THE PRESS OF LYNN

is divided—the *Bay State*, LEWIS JOSSELYN, Editor, favors radically the strikers. While I think Mr. JOSSELYN is an able man, and one who means well generally, I cannot think he means all he writes about this matter, nor do I think the course he is pursuing will advance his political ends in this city and county.

The Lynn *Reporter*, Mr. COX, editor, is a weekly of great merit. The statistical information to be found in it is of great value, and its editorials are marked by strong, vigorous common sense. Unfortunately the best of feeling does not obtain between these two, the first being considered the organ of the strikers and the other of the manufacturers, and coming in collision they frequently make the sparks fly with great briskness.

On Friday evening there was

A CITIZENS' MEETING,

at which resolutions were adopted sympathizing with both sides, recognizing the right of each party to establish its own rates, expressing gratification at the good order which had been preserved since the first days of the strike, and gently insinuating that if it had not been for the newspapers there would not have been so much trouble as there now is.

Mr. BUFFUM brought in the darkey question, and Mr. JOSSELYN rebuked him for it: though it seems to me I saw Mr. JOSSELYN listen with great pleasure when Rev. Mr. DRIVER introduced the colored gentleman on the other side of the question at a previous meeting.

Hon. JOHN PRINCE and others addressed the meeting, complimenting the strikers and urging aid in their behalf.

Several New-Yorkers were in town on Saturday, and have gone further East.

Orders from the South come in regularly, in spite of the New-York *Herald's* bluster to the contrary; and what is more, they will continue to come, and Southern buyers will do, as one from Tennessee said to me yesterday. "Where we can buy to the best advantage, we will go; that yere John Brown affair is all very funny, but I would be a d—d fool if I'd allow *that* to keep me from buying goods from JO NEAL or HEN CHASE, or deter them from selling to me—eh, Pop?" [He meant me when he said "Pop."]

At Haverhill, they are having a grand strike, and I will send you an account of it, probably in my next.

The citizens here have another meeting on Tuesday, I think, and rare sport is anticipated, growing out from the Buffum-Josselyn affair. *Pax vobiscum.*

HOWARD.

FROM PIKE'S PEAK.

Pike's Peak No Humbug—Character of the Mines—New Discoveries—Preparations for Farming—Moral Condition of the People—Demand for Clergymen.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

DENVER, Thursday, March 8, 1860.

Believing that the people in the States are fast becoming convinced that Pike's Peak is *not* "a humbug," I am influenced to give them, through the columns of the TIMES, a statement of the actual condition of things in this interesting region—the new Empire half way between the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, completing the great outline of our country's history,—the remainder being mere detail.

Last Fall our population considerably decreased by the return of miners and others to the States, to make preparations for coming out another season with increased facilities for working the mines; others went for their families, or to settle their business preparatory to a permanent residence. It is generally believed that the richness of the quartz is unparalleled, even in California or Australia. The quartz is extremely well permeated with gold, and possessing the advantage of being very easily crushed owing to its remarkably porous nature. The characteristic feature of the Pike's Peak gold bearing quartz leads, (or lodes,) is owing to the quartz having been impregnated with iron pyrites, which, having become decomposed, leaves the quartz porous and of a dark brown color; hence the term generally applied to it—"burnt honey-comb quartz." The theory of its having been burnt is probably erroneous.

In some cases where the pyrites predominated, it is completely decomposed, leaving only a sort of gravel, usually termed by miners "pay dirt."

The writer knows of one claim which has yielded in the space of four days an average *daily* yield of $164 60—*the product of the pay dirt only*, the quartz having been thrown aside awaiting the arrival of machinery.

Our gulch or placer mines have not proven as rich as those of the same character in California, but we are sanguine of finding them, ere long—in fact, the South Park and Blue River Districts promise remarkably rich. Another season will solve the mystery. It is reported that a nugget has been discovered worth $1,200. The largest one that I am personally aware of having been found here, is worth $140.

The season has been milder than was expected and considerable mining has been done. Parties that came out of the mines in the Fall, have since returned to improve the opportunity for mining. Good diggings have recently been found twelve miles from Denver, and a rich quartz lead has been worked within three miles of Colorado City, which is situated at the immediate base of Pike's Peak.

Many of our people are making extensive preparations by ditching for irrigation, &c., preparatory to farming. The valleys of the Platte, Monument Creek, and the *Fontaine qui Bouille*, (Boiling Fountain Creek,) are very fertile, and capable of producing enough for home consumption. This town is rapidly developing itself, and promises to become an important point. In Auraria, Denver and Highland, where one year ago there was but one frame-house, there are now upwards of six hundred. Brick buildings are quite common. The largest one has a front of 66 feet. The clay found here is peculiarly adapted for bricks. Golden City and Baden Baden keep pace with the times. Colorado City, 60 miles south of Denver, contained only one house last August. At the present time there are 255 good houses complete, with many more contracted for. A red sand-stone is found in great abundance in the immediate vicinity of the town, and has been used extensively for building. A large hotel is being constructed of it. Due west of Colorado, in the South Park, have been found rich specimens of copper, silver and lead.

Quicksilver has also been found to exist in large quantities. Cannel coal has been discovered in several sections of the country. Thus it will be observed that nature has been munificent with us. Let us now look at the moral condition of the towns alluded to. Auraria is decidedly the "fastest" town in the gold region. It is the favorite resort of the "sporting gentry," and games of chance, cock-fighting, horse-racing, &c., are the order of the day. Gambling is openly indulged in, both night and day. In the lower story of one establishment, there are *twelve tables*, at which various games of cards are played. The room is almost invariably filled with spectators; some, doubtless, to moralize on the scene, others to watch the ups and downs of a gambler's life. Not unfrequently one of the lookers-on becomes fascinated with the game, and is drawn into the vortex, to make his exit minus his bag of gold, with not enough left to buy a postage-stamp to put on a letter written the previous day, informing his loving wife in the States of his good luck in the mines. Obtaining a stamp, he puts it on a letter advising her to remain where she is, "until the Pike's Peak mines are more thoroughly examined, as there is some doubt as to whether they will pay." In every gambling saloon one or more tables are appropriated for the use of Mexicans, who freely indulge in the game, and judging by the piles of Spanish dollars on the table, they bet largely. Spanish cards are almost as common as others.

It appears as natural for a Mexican to gamble as it does for a Dutchman to drink lager-bier. Whether they succeed as well in gambling with Americans as they do with their own class, I am not aware. It has been remarked that they bear their losses with a stoicism worthy of heroes. Some of the gamblers are treated with as much deference as any of our most moral men. Some of the most important political offices are held by keepers of gambling and drinking saloons.

Intemperance naturally accompanies and keeps pace with gaming, and if possible outstrips it. Many noble frames and acute intellects are being wrecked by the Indian's firewater. A stranger here would naturally think that the young men were pledged to see how quick they can kill themselves by drinking whisky, or that each one is trying to obtain the reputation of being able to stand a greater quantity of whisky without being affected by it, than his neighbor.

A young man in Denver, of fine attainments, informed me that he spent $700 on a single spree—lasting two or three days. A short time ago two lawyers were seen during the evening on horseback driving furiously through the streets, yelling like Indians; they suddenly turned their horses across the sidewalk and drove them into a drinking house, and there took drinks while seated on their horses, whose heads were facing the bar, evidently bewildered by the new scene. Their strange course was naturally the cause of some remonstrance, but a navy revolver in the hands of a drunken man was to be feared, and the only course left was to give them liquor and get them off as soon as possible.

WHERE ARE YOUR MISSIONARIES?

I frequently hear expressions of surprise at the indifference that seems to be felt by the "Home Missionary Society," and other Christian societies, with reference to the spiritual welfare of the inhabitants of the new Eldorado.

I believe there is no place on the Continent where good, plain, sensible preaching is as much needed as here, where the restraints of old friends and associations are severed, and where the excitements and extravagancies of a gold country are anything but conducive to a moral and religious state of feeling.

In the towns and mountains there are now from twelve to fifteen thousand men, women and children, most of whom have been accustomed to Church-going privileges, Sabbath-schools, and other Christian gatherings. Many of them are willing to open their purses and to help support a good man who will devote himself to the work of directing the attention of people from the all-absorbing topic, gold, to a higher object. We have now two Methodist ministers, S. W. FISHER and J. ADRIANCE, whose circuits are large and frequently call them away. The Catholic and Episcopal societies are each represented in Denver. It is rumored that the Catholics are to erect a costly edifice. Donations of lots are readily made by all town companies, for Church purposes. Western ministers are too apt to neglect their legitimate business and meddle with corner lots and general speculation. The effect in every case to my knowledge, in Eastern Kansas, has been most pernicious. All that is needed here are good men who will take the lead in building up the Churches. A person can judge of what a good clergyman could do, by the following incident, showing the success attending a few simple efforts of a private individual.

FORMATION OF A SUNDAY SCHOOL.

A young man, while passing the day-school house in Auraria, observed the scholars at play during recess. The thought struck him that there were quite enough to form a Sabbath school; he therefore called at the house of Preachers FISHER and ADRIANCE, and inquired if there was a Sabbath school already organized in the country. On learning there was not, he proposed that one be formed immediately. This proposition was gladly listened to, and the preachers' services guaranteed. The assistance of D. C. COLLIER and others was inlisted, and a notice published stating that a Union Sabbath School—a union of the children of both towns, and a union of all denominations—would be held the following Sabbath. The appointed time arrived, and with it came twelve scholars. The succeeding week the number reached fifteen. Every week adds to the number, so that the first Sabbath School in the Rocky Mountains is now in a most flourishing condition. A Bible class is now being formed in connection with the school. One of the members is a "Supreme Judge" of this Territory.

Our population is expected to increase sixty thousand next season. Shall the amount of sin and iniquity increase in the same ratio? Let the missionary societies and individual Christians decide this.

When churches are once started they will soon become self-supporting. Two years ago religious societies in Eastern Kansas were supported by Eastern friends. Last Fall the Lawrence Sabbath School contributed a box of books to the Pike's Peak Sabbath school.

T.

MORMON AFFAIRS.

Address of Judge Cradlebaugh, of Utah, on the Condition of Public and Social Life in Utah.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CIRCLEVILLE, Ohio, March 17, 1860.

Judge CRADLEBAUGH, of Utah Territory, last evening addressed the citizens of this, his native town, taking for his subject Utah and Mormonism. In the course of his remarks he took occasion to expose some of the results of the policy of the administration of Mr. BUCHANAN, in regard to that unfortunate district of country. He furthermore took this occasion of airing for the first time the letters which Judge SINCLAIR and he wrote to JAMES BUCHANAN in reply to the letter of Judge BLACK, which was so freely circulated to the world to his prejudice without reply. I have thought that you and your readers may feel interest enough in them to publish a report.

Before proceeding to his discourse, I, however, deem it proper to remark that conversation with the Judge enables me to say that he concurs entirely with the views expressed by Senator DOUGLAS in his speech at Springfield, Illinois, of June 12, 1857. He thinks that the appropriate course for the Administration to have pursued would have been to procure "the absolute and unconditional repeal of the organic act—blotting the Territorial Government out of existence—upon the ground that they are alien enemies and outlaws, denying their allegiance and defying the authorities of the United States."

The Judge opened his speech by speaking of the geographical situation of the Territory, and the drawbacks to cultivation in Utah. He then turned his attention to the doctrines of the Mormon Church; all of which matters have been even more fully exposed in the TIMES. He then remarked that, all these things considered, it is not to be wondered at that the Mormons are disloyal to this Government, and that treason should insolently rear its crest in Utah. The ignorant of the Mormons do not know what treason is; they obey their leaders, and these leaders are alone responsible for their acts. If BRIGHAM YOUNG, his counselors, the bishops and twelve apostles and their generals had been seized and hung, you would never more have heard of treason in Utah; but, while the Mormon captains were at the head of their troops, while the Danites were armed with their butcher knives, and while the Prophet hurled anathemas against the President, the Government, and the people of the United States, came a free pardon to all the traitors, big and little. This ill-advised act of grace was met with derision; the President's name was mentioned only in terms of scurrilous reproach; he was publicly reviled and calumniated; instead of thanks for an act of grace, they covered the author of it with contumely and insult. Such was Mormon treason; such was Mormon gratitude; such was the result of President BUCHANAN's spontaneous clemency, and such was his merited reward.

Three thousand of the Federal troops were sent to Utah, and they have been kept there at a great expense to the Government. It was thought that they were sent there to put down treason and to establish Federal authority in Utah! Trains containing supplies for them were burned; everywhere they were watched and insulted; spies got into their camp, which was kept out of the city and shut up all Winter in the mountains, where they were exposed to every hardship. Then when the snows disappeared, and when, by great exertions and through fearful dangers, they had procured the means of mooving, they took up their line of march for the valley of Salt Lake, not to punish, as they ardently desired, the enemies of their country, but they went, crippled by instructions from Washington, to hunt a camp remote from Salt Lake, so that the Mormons should not be harmed nor their fine sensibilities wounded, and there have they harmlessly lived ever since, learning "the shanghai drill" and studying camp discipline. There as well disciplined a little army, as is to be found on earth, has been kept, with hands tied, drums silent, and voices hushed for fear these estimable, honorable, civilized and god-like saints might be frightened.

Nor is this all! The Government was not only restrained from punishing, but it has, through the vast amounts expended for the troops, which went into the Mormon coffers, enriched and built up the Territory. When the troops went to Utah, the Mormons were naked and almost starving; poor and wrangling; but now they are clothed, and money circulates freely among them. Treason is lucky and traitors prosper. Not only are they freely pardoned, but they are rewarded with pockets full of gold. When treason is thus dealt with, traitors will be numerous. If they are thus rewarded for the first offence, what shall they not expect in the way of honor for the second? When this strange doctrine, first inaugurated by the present Administration, becomes better established, good citizens had better keep a sharp look out for traitors.

This ill-timed and ill-judged clemency of the President is doing a most mischievous work in Utah. This is painfully manifest to all sensible and loyal people who have to be in the Territory. The Mormons have lost that wholesome fear of the Government which seems to be so neccessary to compel obedience to law. An unpunished insurrectionary movement which proceeds from general disaffection, and is only concealed or covered up by notions of temporary expediency, is never followed by good government.

After referring to the several attempts to administer the laws, he said: "Each of the present judges has made the experiment of administering the law in Utah, and each has failed. Mormon grand and petit jurors, on being impanneled, would go through the forms of business, but do nothing, while murders and other felonies abounded as thick as blackberries. When warrants are issued for the parties accused, they cannot be arrested, for the entire Church and the whole community unite in concealing and protecting the offender. Witnesses are prevented by Church orders from appearing before the Grand Jury, or are forcibly detained. Grand juries refuse to find bills upon testimony the most conclusive, for most of the crimes have been committed by the order of the Church, and to expose them would be to expose and punish the Church, and the functionaries of the Church."

He then detailed the circumstances attending the session of his Court at Provo, as heretofore communicated to you by a correspondent in Utah. Respecting the presence of the military, in aid and protection of the Court, he, however, gave some additional particulars, as to the course of Gov. CUMMINGS:

"While this (the investigations before the Court) was going on, all the leading Mormons from Salt Lake City visited my district. TAYLOR and SMITH and WELLS came down and were hanging about.

"About the same time His Excellency the Governor, CUMMINGS, got down, and he was hanging around the city consulting with the very men who were engaged in these very murders, giving encouragement and counsel to those men who were accused of high crimes. I felt at that time as though in place of hanging about my Court, His Excellency and those bloody men who were with him ought to have been hanging about in some other place in that city."

Referring to the course of the Administration in reference to the military and its use, he remarked:

"The Government at home, however, was not satisfied with furnishing this military aid in the administration of law. The orders that were given to Gen. JOHNSTON were that if the Governor, Judges or Marshals shall summon to their aid a portion of the military under your command to aid in the discharge of their respective duties, you will see that that summons be promptly obeyed. The General furnished the troops under that order; he kept them on the ground under that order. The Mormons threatened to attack this command, and the General sent a supporting command, and they remained until the Court adjourned. The Administration then issued that letter of Judge BLACK's, which has gone to the world, unjustly reflecting upon the Judiciary here, and particularly upon myself for calling the military to my aid. In that letter Judge BLACK, as one of the Administration, took the position that I had no right to make that call upon Gen. JOHNSTON. Surely if I had no right to make such a call, Gen. JOHNSTON had no right to furnish the troops; yet another branch of the Government, the military branch, issued a new order, and said to Gen. JOHNSTON that he had obeyed his instructions to the entire satisfaction of the Government. One branch of the Government indorse; Gen. JOHNSTON for furnishing the troops, while another branch of the same Government and Administration attempts to censure the Court for calling upon the military for aid in the faithful discharge of their duty."

He then proceeded to show the evil effects of these publications as tending to bring disrespect on the Courts, and cited us to the attempt of Judge SINCLAIR to hold Court, which resulted in the murder of McNEIL, PIKE, DROWN and ARNOLD, witnesses against Mormon authorities. Concluding on these matters he said:

"This is the condition that affairs have finally assumed in that Territory, and I find even now, although it has been declared that the Territory is at peace, that the Mormons are obedient to law and that the presence of the military was unnecessary, the Administration says, if the army is removed there will probably be a revolution, and it will be necessary to send them back. If the Administration had not inaugurated this wretched policy there, if it had not extended this general pardon to these Mormon traitors, the results would not have been as now we see them."

The Judge then read quite a number of extracts from Mormon sermons, in proof of his assertion as to the doctrines of the Church in Utah.

X.

STATE POLITICS.

Canal Appointments—The Contracting Board Law of 1857—Explanatory Letter from Mr. Seymour.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your Albany correspondent, "Leo," in noticing the act of the Legislature just passed, repealing the "Contracting Board law of 1857," makes the following statement:

"This act nullifies the result of the 'Balance of Power' movement of last Fall. The only political patronage which that movement threw into the hands of the Democrats was that in the possession of the Contracting Board. By amending the act the power of appointment 's thrown back on the Canal Board, where it was originally. The history of this Contracting Board law is peculiar. When the Americans carried the State in 1855, Col. SILAS SEYMOUR was elected State Engineer. By some reasoning, he persuaded himself that he was entitled to make the appointments of division and assistant engineers, without consulting his associates. This his associates would not concede; so Col. SEYMOUR took what was called an independent position—that is, he made an arrangement with the Republicans, who were in the ascendant in the Assembly, that they should pass a law creating a new Board. As the Republicans had not a majority in the Senate, Col. SEYMOUR arranged with DANIEL E. SICKLES, who was then in the Senate, that he should aid in passing the bill through that body. In this way the Contracting Board was created, Col. SEYMOUR permitted to appoint his assistants, and the Democrats and Americans who had anticipated spoils and place were left to kick their heels in the cold. Now to strip the State Engineer of power, and restore the patronage to the dominant party, the law is repealed."

Although this statement is in accordance with the generally-received opinion as to the true history of this somewhat notorious act, it is really so erroneous in fact that I feel called upon, in justice to the Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES as well as myself, to correct it.

In my report to the Legislature upon the Canals of the State, for the year 1856, I made a somewhat lengthy argument in favor of giving the appointment of Engineers and Superintendents to the State Engineer and Canal Commissioners, who were alone, of all the State-officers, held responsible by the people for the actual management of the canals.

The Contracting Board, as then constituted, was composed of the Comptroller, Canal Commissioners and State Engineer, and I prepared "An Act to enlarge the Powers and define the Duties of the Contracting Board," which, besides making some modifications in the manner of letting the Canal repairs, provided for the appointment of Engineers and Superintendents by the Contracting Board.

I submitted the bill to Mr. SICKLES, who was then a Senator from New-York, and asked him to examine it carefully, and let me know whether he would advocate its passage in the Senate. He did so, and informed me that he believed the principles of the bill were right and democratic; and that, if the Republicans did not make it a party measure, he would not only vote for but advocate it in the Senate.

I then called upon Mr. THURLOW WEED, who, after hastily reading the bill, said he did not approve of *special legislation for party purposes*, and he feared this bill would be considered open to that objection. I told him that I did not wish to make it a party measure, and that I had no doubt that the Democrats in the Legislature would, many, if not all of them, vote for the bill. He then read the bill through again "very carefully," and said that he approved fully of the principles of the bill, and thought it was defensible as measure of canal reform, and would therefore favor its passage. At his suggestion a meeting of some of the prominent members of the Legislature was convened in the Executive Chamber the same evening, at which Lieut.-Gov. SELDEN read the bill through, and it met with general approval. Senator UPHAM was selected to introduce and take charge of the bill in the Senate. When the bill was introduced in the Senate, Mr. SICKLES was absent at Washington, and during his absence the discussion of the bill in the Senate assumed a decidedly party form—the Americans and Democrats opposing it strenuously, and the Republicans favoring it. On Mr. SICKLES' return to Albany, I informed him that his three Democratic friends in the Senate had made this bill a party measure, and that, under the circumstances, I considered him fully released from his promise to support the bill, and, also, that I doubted the policy of his doing so, for reasons personal to himself. He replied that no party considerations would prevent his supporting a bill which he knew to be right in principle, and that he should not change his position in regard to this bill.

He subsequently voted for the bill, as did several (I think a majority) of the Democrats in the Assembly.

It happened that, owing to a vacancy caused by the death of a Republican member of the Senate, (which was filled, however, within a week or two after its passage,) the bill could not have passed the Senate without Mr. SICKLES' vote.

This is the only manner in which I "*arranged with* DANIEL E. SICKLES, *who was then in the Senate, that he should aid in passing the bill through that body.*" I have never doubted that, if he had not been absent when the bill was first introduced and discussed in the Senate, the Democratic Senators would all have voted for it.

With reference to any arrangement that I made "with the Republicans, who were in the ascendant in the Assembly, that they should pass a law creating a new Board," all I have to say is, that the conversation above referred to with Mr. WEED, is the only one that I had with any Republican upon the subject, except, perhaps, to request Senator UPHAM occasionally to urge the bill forward in the Senate.

I never made any pledges to any one, with reference to the appointments to be made by the Contracting Board, and there were very few changes made in the Engineer Department, during my Administration, in consequence of the passage of this law.

I have never doubted the policy of passing the law, and know that the administration of the Canals, so far as they were under the control of the Engineer's and Commissioner's Departments, was rendered much more effective by its passage.

As to the policy of its repeal, I have nothing to say, except that I agree fully in the doctrine of Mr. WEED, that "*it is bad policy to legislate specially for party purposes.*"

SILAS SEYMOUR,
No. 31 Pine-street, New-York.

MILITARY MATTERS.

The Case of Maj. Wyse—An Explanation and Correction of an Error.

FORT VANCOUVER, W. T., Feb. 9, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have just seen in your paper of Dec. 30, 1859, an erroneous statement in reference to myself, and believing that you have done me this injustice "*unknowingly*," I inclose you General Order No. 28, of this year, from the War Department, trusting that your sense of justice, not only to myself, but to the service, will induce you to publish it, and in so doing acknowledge the error in your issue of Dec. 30, 1859.

The certificate referred to was a mere *receipt* for services rendered, and as such, was *de facto correct* the only error being in classification, which was an *unimportant* one, as you will see when I explain.

My command on that occasion, for the transportation of which I gave the certified receipt, consisted of *two* officers, (cabin passengers,) and *eighty-seven* soldiers, laundresses, &c., (steerage passengers.) The certificate would have been good and sufficient if it had been so written, for all that it was necessary for the Quartermaster to know (who was to make the payment for the Government) was the *exact number* entitled to cabin passage, and also the *exact number* entitled to steerage passage—that is, it was only necessary for him to know that my command consisted of 2 cabin passengers and 87 steerage passengers, entitled to public transportation.

The way the certificate was written out, however, was 2 officers, 83 soldiers, 2 laundresses and 2 servants. There was accidentally omitted from the number of the soldiers a sick man who was not present when they were counted, but who was along, and who, if he had been put down, would have made the just number—84, instead of 83. I was also under the impression that two laundresses had come along, but afterwards found out that but one had come; hence there was on my certificate *one* soldier too few and *one* laundress too many, leaving still the aggregate, 87, correct. In other words, the Government was called upon by my certificate to pay what was *exactly just*, and did accordingly pay upon my certificate the *exact amount* due to the transportation company—not *one* cent too little, nor the *smallest fraction of a cent too much*. The Government was not the loser, nor was the Company or myself gainer by the unimportant mistake which I made in my certificate.

This explanation was made by me to the proper authority at the time, (before the voucher was paid,) and was deemed satisfactory, but was recently revived by a bitter enemy, and was one of those malicious prosecutions which cannot always be guarded against even by the most careful.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. O. WYSE.

We append the General Orders referred to, which substantiate everything stated by Maj. WYSE, and show that the TIMES article, to which reference is made, was written under an entire misapprehension of the facts:

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 28.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1859.

The following orders received from the War Department, are published for the information and government of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Dec. 31, 1859.

At a Court-Martial in the Department of Oregon, in the trial of Major WYSE he is convicted of "*signing a false certificate of transportation*" in regard to a laundress, but acquitted of signing the same "*knowingly*," and convicted under another specification, of signing a like certificate, but again acquitted of signing it "*knowingly*," or "*to include a member of his family in the public account*" which was the fraudulent intent imputed to him in the matter. The Court also acquit him of the charge of "*conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman*" under which the specifications are laid, but convict him, on them of "*conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline*" under which they are not laid.

The War Department is of opinion that these findings entitled the accused to an acquittal, and are in legal effect an acquittal, and therefore avoids and annuls the sentence.

This case presents two points which the Department desires to have properly understood:

1. It is not necessary in military charges to allege that the acts were done "maliciously," or "willfully," or "knowingly." A specification of fact is good without such expressions. But if they are alleged, and are negatived by the Court in their verdict, then the inference from the fact fails, and the accused being acquitted of the intention, is acquitted of the offence. That is certainly the legal effect and meaning of such finding. What other meaning was in the mind of the Court, is matter of doubt. They find that the accused did not "*knowingly*" sign; meaning, probably, that he did not know the certificate was false. Then did he sign it in good faith, to the best of his knowledge and belief? or in such ignorance and disregard of what he certified as made the certificate an act of bad faith? In that finding of the specification, it sustains the charge. But the Court negative the charge, and therefore reject that sense of the specification.

It appears, moreover, that the aggregate of the account was correct and true; a laundress being counted in the place of a sick soldier. The Court then probably find (though they assign an excessive penalty to that offence) only a want of due care and accuracy, a neglect of duty; which is the second point to be considered.

2. A party on trial cannot be convicted of an offence he is not charged with. Major WYSE was charged with "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman;" a charge distinctly, expressly and exclusively under the 83d Article of War, which prescribes the proper penalty of that offence. On such distinct charge a Court-Martial must acquit or convict of the offence charged. They cannot resort to the 99th Article to evade the other articles of war, or to supply a charge not on trial. It is the office of the charge as distinct from the specifications of fact, to point out the legal offence; to indicate the law violated and the penalty incurred. If the specifications may be applied by the Court to any other charge that may be framed under the various articles of war, then the charge stated is useless to the prosecution, and may be mischievous to the defence, in misleading it. A specification, moreover, must be appropriate to the charge. A false certificate is not a mere neglect of duty. The just and necessary rule of law in this matter enforced by reason and authority, have been repeatedly expounded in the general orders of the army. As in the War Department orders Nos. 7 and 8 of 1856, No. 5 of 1857, and No. 18, 1859.

Very serious irregularities appear in the proceedings of the Court. The Court, overruling the exceptions taken by the defence, admit for the prosecution written statements not sworn to and on the question of forgery, in place of the voucher itself, a copy and one not proved. The Department desires it may be understood that necessary proofs, to be exhibited to Courts-martial, when on file in the bureaus here, may be procured by application to the Judge-advocate of the army.

JOHN B. FLOYD, Secretary of War.
By order of the Secretary of War,
S. COOPER, Adjutant-General.
OFFICIAL.
Assistant-Adjutant-General.

THE CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Interests and Necessities of Our Young Men.

The simple statement of the fact that there are over *one hundred thousand* young men, between the ages of fifteen and forty, in the City of New-York, is of itself sufficient to attract the attention and command the consideration of every thoughtful, intelligent, and Christian mind. Even the most superficial observer of the formation of society must be aware of the great influence such a large body must exert in the tide of human affairs; but to the Philanthropist and Christian, the questions—Of what elements is this class composed? What is the social, mental, and spiritual condition of this great mass of human beings?—are of the deepest interest. To any person engaged in active life and mingling in the business of this great Metropolis, these questions when proposed receive a quick, and oftentimes a painful answer. The innumerable cases of hopeless ruin and degradation of some of our most promising young men, and the many reports and statistics of the police records, leave no room for conjecture as to the condition and prospects of a great number of the class of whom we speak, and also prove most clearly the imminent dangers to which all young men are exposed.

To counteract, as far as possible, the evil influences that surround young men in large places, the various associations in our large cities have been organized—under the names of "Young Men's Christian Association," "Social Union," &c.

We give below the object and the *modus operandi* of such an organization in our own City, viz:

THE NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The object of this Association, as stated in the Constitution, is "the improvement of the spiritual, mental and social condition of young men," and the means to be employed, and principally relied on, are those of *good associates*. To accomplish this, the Association have a pleasant room at No. 817 Broadway, near Twelfth-street, which is open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., and in which may be found the daily papers and periodicals of the day, together with a well-selected library, and a librarian who is always willing to greet young men cordially, especially the stranger in the City.

BOARDING-HOUSE REGISTER.

Under the charge of a Committee of the Association, a register is kept of good boarding-houses, and of private families who are willing to take one or more young men to board.

The Association rightly considers that good associations, in good boarding-places, are of the greatest service and safeguard to young men, and it is not ignorant of the dangerous character and evil influences of many houses and their inmates to the young men lodging in them.

The Visiting Committee, in fulfilling the duties assigned them, welcome new members to the Association, and also visit any member of it who may be sick and in need of any kind attention.

The Church Committee, composed of one member from each denomination represented in the Association, have charge of the devotional meeting held every Wednesday evening at the Rooms, and also introduce strangers to such Pastors and Churches in the City as they may desire. The Employment Committee labor to secure good situations for young men who need them.

The Lecture Committee arrange for the delivery of sermons to young men, and also for lectures.

Last, but not least, the regular monthly meeting of the Association, held at the Rooms on the fourth Monday evening of each month, partakes of a social and entertaining character, and is one of the principal means of attaining the object of the Association, viz.: *the forming of the personal acquaintanceship of good men.* The wisdom of Solomon declared: "The companion of wise men should be wise; but the companion of fools should be destroyed"—a fact elucidated every day in our City.

The Association has recently decided to make these monthly meetings still more social, by relieving them of their business character, and by inviting delegates and members of the local Church Associations to be present, and make short reports of the work and progress of each Association, and also to secure the presence of pastors and good men in the City, whose acquaintance will enrich and be esteemed by every one possessing it. It is conceded by those connected with the Association that it has not since its organization always kept to its legitimate work, but the experience of the past has shown where the danger lies, and in future it is confidently expected the Association will stear clear of the rocks which so endangered its prosperity and its usefulness.

The Association is especially commended to the young men who come from the country, and the papers in the country would do well to make its existence and object known.

We recommend the young men of our City to join it, for by it they can thus, by their own leverage, raise and sutain themselves and those about them.

Princeton College.

CHANGES IN THE FACULTY—REV. HENRY C. ALEXANDER CHOSEN PROFESSOR OF RHETORIC.

PRINCETON, Wednesday, March 14, 1860.

The Board of Trustees of the College convened yesterday, to make provision for the department of Rhetoric and Political Economy, vacated by the death of Dr. HOPE. They transferred Political Economy to Dr. ATWATER, and, in exchange, assigned Logic, heretofore taught by him, to the Professor of Rhetoric, on the ground that Logic, better than Political Economy, affiliates with Rhetoric, while Political Economy has affinities with the Mental and Moral Sciences.

The great importance of the Rhetorical department, and the great increase of students, have induced the Trustees to resolve upon adding an associate Professor in this branch. To this office Rev. HENRY C. ALEXANDER, of Charlotte Court House, Va., son of the late Dr. J. W. ALEXANDER, of your City, was yesterday appointed. The election of the other incumbent of the vacant Chair was postponed till the next meeting of the Trustees, in June.

X. Y.

"We hear," says the *Publishers' Circular*, "that No. 3 of the *Cornhill Magazine* will contain an article by Mr. Herman Merivale, Under-Secretary of the Colonial Department, giving some curious interesting details respecting Lord Macaulay and the Junius controversy; also, an article by Ruskin. Miss Adelaide Proctor contributes a lyric poem; the editor another roundabout paper.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 20.

$1,000	U. S. 5s, '74	100¼	27	Erie Railroad	10⅛
5,000	U. S. 5s, 65	100⅛	200	do	10⅛
3,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	90¼	100	Hud. Riv. R. ...b60	39
7,000	Missouri St. 6s	81½	346	Harlem R. Pref'd	35¼
8,000	do	81½	100	do ...s30	35¼
6,000	do	81⅛	200	Brooklyn City R	116¼
5,000	do ...b60	81⅛	60	Mich. Cen. R ...b60	41½
15,000	do ...s60	80¾	100	do	41⅛
1,000	Virginia St. 6s	93½	1150	do	41⅛
7,000	Califor. State 7s	88	50	Chi. Bur. & Q. R. b60	56
2,000	B City W. L.	101	145	M. S. & N. I. G. S	20
23,000	N. Y. C. b. '76 c. b	100	100	do ...b30	20⅛
1,000	H. R. R. 1st me.	103¾	50	do	20¼
1,000	H. R. R. 3d me.	86½	50	do ...b30	20¾
6,000	Mich. S. S. F. bs.	60	50	do ...s30	20⅜
1,000	G. & C. 1st me.	92	700	Panama Railroad	134
1,000	D. L. & W. R. 1st m	98¼	100	do	134½
25	Phoenix Bank	107	100	do ...s60,	134
5	Hanover Bank	87	600	Ill. Cen. Railroad	63
20	Corn Exchange Bk	96	100	do ...s60	62⅛
15	Amer. Ex. Bank	101	300	do ...s30	62⅛
50	Del. & H. Canal Co.	96¾	700	do ...b3	62⅝
100	do	96¾	100	do ...b60	63
400	Pacific M. S. Co.	96¼	100	do ...b3	63¾
22	do	96¾	650	Ga. and Chi. R	63⅛
150	do ...b60	96¾	200	do ...s60	64⅛
100	do ...b30	95¾	100	do	62¾
200	do ...b3	96¾	100	do	63¾
50	do	96¾	345	do	63
80	do ...s30	96	100	do ...s30	63¾
50	do	96	50	do ...b10	63
100	do ...b10	96	100	do ...b10	62⅞
100	do	96¼	200	do ...b30	63
100	N. Y. Cen R. btwk	75¾	150	Clev. & Tol. R	21⅛
400	do	75¾	350	do	21⅛
200	do ...b10	75⅝	100	do	21¼
500	do ...b30	75⅞	400	do ...b60	21⅜
800	do	75¾	100	do ...b10	21⅛
150	do ...s10	75¾	100	do ...b30	21⅛
100	do ...btw	75¾	550	Chic. & Rock I. R	66¼
250	do ...b10	75⅝	50	do ...b10	66¼
225	do	75½	100	do ...b30	66⅜
100	do	75⅛	400	do ...s40	66¼
200	do ...b10	75⅝	500	do	66⅜
100	do ...b30	75½	100	do ...s30	66¼
150	do ...s3	75⅛			

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Virginia St. 6s	93¾	100	Erie R. ...s60	10⅛
1,000	Missouri St. 6s	81	50	Har. R. Pref.	35½
6,000	do	81⅜	50	Mich Central R	41⅛
10,000	do ...s60	80⅝	100	do	41⅛
10,000	do ...s60	80⅛	100	do ...b60	41⅛
10,000	do ...b60	81⅛	50	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	9⅝
2,000	Cal. State 7s	88	350	M. S. & N. I. G. S	20⅝
7,000	Tenn. 6s '90	90⅛	100	do ...b30	21
5,000	E. R. 1st M. Bds.	99⅛	100	do ...s30	20⅛
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	89½	100	Panama Railroad	134¼
2,000	Del., L & W. 2d M	90	50	do ...b60	134⅛
13	Bk of the St. of N. Y	99	50	do ...s15	134⅛
14	Bank of Commerce	99	50	do ...b30	134¼
84	Del., L. & W. R.	89	100	do ...b60	134⅜
18	Second-av. R.	100⅛	5	do	134¼
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	96⅛	75	Ill. Central Rail'd.	63⅛
50	do ...b60	96⅞	100	do	62⅞
50	do	96¾	150	do ...b60	63
50	do ...b30	96¾	50	do ...b60	63⅛
50	do ...b30	96⅞	200	Gal. & Chic. R	62⅝
207	do ...b10	97	100	do ...s30	62½
55	do	97	100	do ...btwk	62¾
50	do ...s10	97	200	do ...b60	63
10	do	97¼	200	do	62¾
50	Canton Company	20	100	do ...b30	62⅞
50	do ...b60	20½	150	Chic. & R. I. R	66⅛
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	75½	550	do	66
25	do	75¼			

Tuesday, March 20—P. M.

On the Stock Exchange, at the early session to-day, a very large business was done, and, on the Share list, mostly at advancing prices. The exception to higher rates than yesterday afternoon was New-York Central, in which there were some considerable realizations on the rapid advance since Friday last. The price opened at 75⅞, as against 76 at the close on Monday, and fell gradually off to 75½ ⅌ cent. on the Street between the Boards. In the afternoon the offerings of the stock were light, and the price again rather tame, sales at 75½@⅝, and the closing quotation 75@75⅛ ⅌ cent. On the other hand, the Western list was even firmer than it was yesterday, and the demand very large through the day. Illinois Central led off with an advance to 63 ⅌ cent., against 61½ yesterday and 60⅜ on Saturday; closing sales 63⅛, buyer 60 days. Galena also went to 63 ⅌ cent.; sales, but finally closed 62½@⅝ ⅌ cent.; Rock Island in free request in the forenoon at 66¼ ⅌ cent., closing 66 ⅌ cent., sales, and more offered at the same figure. Michigan Guaranteed further rose to 20⅞, and the common stock to 9⅜@⅝ ⅌ ct. An active canvass is going on for the proxies of both classes of shareholders, for the annual election which takes place on the 25th April. A new combination is spoken of for the future management of the Road, the tendency of which, it is thought, will be to keep the control on the Southern or American shore of Lake Erie, as against any alliance with the Canada lines on the North shore. The speculation in Pacific and Panama shares has waked up anew, and since yesterday forenoon the business at the Board in Pacific seems as lively as during the first rise in February, from 79 to 94 ⅌ cent. The price took a start on Monday from 94½, and landed this afternoon at 97¼ ⅌ cent. Panama nearly touched 135 ⅌ cent. Michigan Central keeps firm at 41⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. Harlem and Erie are further advanced ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. Among the Coal shares, Lackawanna rose to 89 ⅌ cent., and there was a demand for Delaware and Hudson at 96⅝@¾ ⅌ cent. In Reading the speculation in this market is much neglected, although the price holds steady, and but few of the holders disposed to sell. Canton Land shares brought 20@20½; Cumberland Coal weak in the afternoon on the sale of a few hundred shares. The City Bank stocks are nearly all firm. The general Share dealings this afternoon closed a fraction weaker than the latest printed sales, after an aggregate business through the day of nearly or quite 22,000 shares, including the Street sales.

In State Stocks there was an advance of ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. in Missouris, partly on a rumor that the Governor would veto the recent Railway grants. The grounds of his objection, however, may not be such as to prevent his signing the bill, if amended in the particulars which he deems, on constitutional or other points, objectionable. The 60 day sellers' options were at 80⅞, while the cash stock brought 81¼@⅜ ⅌ cent. Tennessees and Virginias were weaker, and the United States 5 ⅌ cents sold down on a small offering, the '74s at 100⅛, and the '65s at 100⅛ ⅌ cent. The Railway Bonds, on the contrary, were generally strong, particularly the issues of the New-York roads. Central 7 ⅌ cents, the last issue of Lewiston Convertibles of 1876, sold at par, $20,000, and the Erie first mortgage at 99⅛ ⅌ cent. Hudson firsts are 103½ ⅌ cent., and Michigan Central 8 ⅌ cents 96 ⅌ cent. This portion of the list closes firm, but in most descriptions the amount on the Street is too small for anything like an active speculation. At no time since the crisis of '57 have the approved mortgages on our leading lines, near home and on the productive roads of the West, been held with more firmness.

The Exchanges on Europe for the Boston mail close very quiet. The Brokers report only a moderate business. The demand from the Import Trade, though fair for the season, is by no means equal to the supply of Bills made from the South against Cotton. The exports of that staple this week are nearly double the same week last March —149 000 bales against 77,000 bales. The business on London to-day was at 108⅞@108⅞, and on Paris, f.5.17½, the same figures as for the previous mail. The following is the Cotton movement for the week and season. The receipts at the ports, for the week, are 17,000 bales ahead of last year, but 24,000 less than the corresponding week in 1858. The aggregate figure since Sept. 1 is now above *thirty-eight hundred thousand bales*; and, allowing for no further increase on last season's weekly receipts, hence to the close of the crop year, the grand total must exceed *four and a half millions bales*:

	1860.	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.
Rec'd at Ports	3,808,000	3,110,000	2,245,000	2,628,000	2,729,000
Ex. to G. Br'n.	1,726,000	1,058,000	860,000	904,000	1,094,000
Ex. to France	459,000	337,000	258,000	300,000	339,000
Ex. to oth'r f. p.	310,000	373,000	202,000	263,000	339,000
Total Exports	2,495,000	1,768,000	1,320,000	1,467,000	1,772,000
Stock on hand	1,036,000	895,000	800,000	620,000	660,000
Of which during the past week, included in the above:					
Rec'd at Ports.	99,000	72,000	123,000	66,000	109,000
Ex. to G. Brit'n	103,000	46,000	57,000	65,000	65,000
Ex. to France	19,000	3,000	7,000	12,000	5,000
Ex. to oth'r f. p.	27,000	28,000	19,000	12,000	18,000
Total Exports	149,000	77,000	83,000	89,000	78,000

Money continues cheap, both on temporary employment and on the discount of prime mercantile paper; 5@6 ⅌ cent. on call or short notice, and 6@7 ⅌ cent. on first-class bills, are stil the ruling terms. The Bank-return published this morning has rather added to the prevailing confidence in regard to the future of the market, and there is nothing in the Foreign advices by the *Fulton*, this morning, to disturb this opinion. Some little discussion, though without any real concern, is created by the events in the Gulf of Mexico, telegraphed this morning from New-Orleans. It seems to be almost a foregone conclusion that the Government of the United States must intervene, sooner or later, to settle the unhappy condition of affairs now existing between the rival domestic factions in Mexico, and there is reason to believe that the great States of Europe hold to the opinion that the sooner we do so the better, and that no other Power could so appropriately become the arbiter between the Liberal and Church parties. At the same time, it is not impossible that the operation, for a season, may become an expensive, though not a complicated one, for the Administration at Washington. The financial advices from London, by the *Fulton*, are to the effect that Discounts are easy at 3½@4 ⅌ cent., and the condition of the Bank of England a steady one. The amount of treasure known to be at sea, from Australia, is equivalent to $4,385,000. The loss to the English underwriters, by the ill-fated steamer *Hungarian*, is rated at $750,000 on cargo alone. The following are the latest quotations of American stocks:

Railways, &c., March 7.	Closing Prices.	Business.
United States 5 p. c. red. '74	91½ to 92	
Illinois Cen. 6 ⅌ ct. red. 1875	77 to 79	
Do., 7 ⅌ cent. red. 1875	81 to 83	81½
Do., do., Fr. Land red. 1860	87 to 89	87½
Do., $100 shares, $70 paid	45 to 43 dis.	
Do., $100 shares	53 to 55	
Mic. Cen. 8 ⅌ cent. con. '60	85 to 90	
Do. 8 ⅌ cent., 1869	78 to 80	
Do., 8 ⅌ cent. 1st mortgage (sink. f.) '82	82 to 85	85
Do., $100 shares	33 to 37	
Michigan S. & N. Indiana 7 ⅌ c't. (sinking fund) 1885	45 to 50	
Do., $100 shares	5 to 10	
New-York Central, 6 ⅌ ct., (sinking fund) 1883	85 to 87	
Do., 7 ⅌ cent., 1864	91 to 93	
Do., 7 ⅌ ct., (sink. f.) 1876	91 to 93	
Do., $100 shares	66 to 68	
New-York and Erie 1st Mort. 7 ⅌ cent. 1867	87 to 89	
Do., 2d mort., 1859	80 to 82	
Do., 3d mort. '83, assented	66 to 68	
Do., Bonds, 1862, '71, '75, assented	28 to 32	
Do., shares, assented	9 to 10	
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds—1st mortgage, con., 6 ⅌ c't	87 to 89	
Do., 2d mort. 6 ⅌ ct. Ster	92 to 94	
Do., $50 shares	35 to 37	
Philadelphia & Reading bds. 6 ⅌ cent., 1860	85 to 90	
Do., 6 ⅌ cent. 1870	73 to 78	
Do., $50 shares	15 to 20	

T. B. Acly, Esq., has resigned the cashiership of the Leather Manufacturers' Bank of this City. Mr. Nicholas F. Palmer will discharge the duties of the position until a permanent appointment is made.

The Coupons due on the 1st of April on the land bonds of the St. Joseph Railroad Company will be paid at maturity on presentation at the banking-house of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., in this City.

The *Commercial Advertiser* publishes this afternoon the following extract of a private letter from a member of the Missouri Legislature, written on the eve of the passage of the new grant of State aid to the Railways. The opinions of the writer are evidently colored by his partisan feelings against the extraordinary and *log-rolling* measure which the Railway lobby has forced through the Legislature, and must, therefore, be taken with some allowance. But if there be anything at all in the concluding suggestion that the tax-payers of the State are likely hereafter to draw the line of their responsibility and perfect good faith between the old and new issue of Bonds, our Stock Exchange Board owe it to the future security of their dealings in Missouri Stock to declare in good season, that the issues under the old laws shall be the regular, and the other the irregular Bonds called at the Board. The magnitude and varied value of the new grant is so entirely contrary to the understood views of the *then* conservative majority of the Legislature at the regular session, that there would seem to be, at least, fair grounds for the suspicion of a reckless disregard of future ability or usefulness of the public works to bear a reasonable share of the burden of the State interest.

Annexed is an extract from a letter written by a member of the Missouri Legislature, to a dealer in State and Railroad Stocks, previous to the passage of the law authorizing a further issue of the stocks of Missouri for the benefit of the railroads of that State:

"In event of the passage of this measure, it will to all intents and purposes, be a forced bill, which the Missourians, or a majority of them, will never look upon as legitimately passed. All previous bills for State aid to railroads have been conducted on honorable principles and in good faith, and to them the people of the State feel themselves solemnly bound; but, in the event of the passage of the present bill, there will be a very different feeling existing throughout the State on the part of the majority of the people.

All previous bills granting State aid to railroads, in the shape of State bonds, you may rely upon as being intrinsically as good as United States Scrip. I have no fear in relation to the capacity of Missouri to meet the interest regularly on all her bonds legitimately issued in good faith. *But I will say to you do not meddle with any Missouri Bonds which may be issued under the present forced bill for further State aid to our railroads, which will be squandered upon the roads without the free consent of an honorable majority of Missourians.*"

The current quotations, to-day, for out-of-town Bank Notes are as follows, with Gwynn & Day, No. 12 Wall-street:

	Discount.		Discount.
New-York State	3-10	Mobile, Ala.	1¼
New-England	1-5	New-Orleans, La.	1¼
New-Jersey	1-5	Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa	3
Philadelphia	1-5	Ohio Indiana and Kentucky	1¼
Interior Pennsylvania	⅝@¾	Missouri	2¼
Baltimore	⅜	Free Indiana	1½
Maryland	⅜@⅝	Tennessee	1½
Virginia	¾@1	Michigan	1
North Carolina	1¼	Michigan	1
South Carolina and Georgia	⅝	Canada	⅛@¼

The following remarks from the *Cleveland Herald* will exemplify what is thought out West of the policy of taxing the great carriers of New-York:

"The Legislature of the State of New-York is engaged upon a measure to levy a tax upon the property of the West, in its transit through that State upon the lines of Railroad, in the shape of exacting Canal tolls. The State constructed the Erie Canal, and maintains it. The Canal belongs to the people of the State, and, we believe, by the Constitution thereof can never be sold. The State Legislature authorized the construction of the two great lines of Railroads through the State, upon the ground, doubtless, that they were needed as great public highways for the transit of persons and property through the State. These roads have been constructed, and are maintained by private capital. The State taxes them, as it does all other property. They are largely used as such public ways. By this use the aggregate wealth of the State has been very largely increased In the progress of business it is found that the State Canal finds in these roads a strong competitor. The citizens of New-York come to the West and buy our grain, and whisky, and provisions, and put them upon the Railroad at Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Toledo, Cleveland, &c., and they are transported at the rate of more than two hundred miles per day through to New-York or other destination. If put upon the Erie Canal it would require three or four times as long to transport them.

So our citizens go to New-York and to New England, and buy our required stocks of goods, merchandise, manufactured articles, &c., and put them upon the railroad, and they come through direct in short time. In this way business is distributed through the whole year, and is thus very profitably equalized. Now the State of New-York entered upon this business of transportation, with its canal for its avenue, precisely like any other parties in like business. It has a right to just so much business, on its canal, as it can offer better terms for, than any other line. It strikes us that this scheme for taxing property passing over the New-York railroads, is a measure of very doubtful policy. Nothing is so sure to produce jealousy, dissatisfaction and retaliation, as such measures. It looks like an attempt to tax commerce between the States. It will surely be disastrous both to the Canals and Railroads through New-York.

It requires at least ten days to get property through from here to New-York, by the canal, while we can send it through the State of Pennsylvania in three days. Ohio will not be very likely to attempt to tax the transit of property through it, and it is not at all probable that Pennsylvania will resort to such a measure. We are in no degree dependent upon the State of New-York. A very small per cent turns the property, and besides the outlets we now have through Pennsylvania, we venture to predict that the proposed measure will shorten the time of construction of the Sunbury Railroad from Erie. The State of New-York will see cause to change its policy when, perhaps, it may be too late. Nothing is more unsound or more repugnant to correct ideas of business, than to suppose that any State, or any locality, can at this day control the course of trade. Such an attempt will always react, and for the very plain reason that it is essentially wrong, and it will be met, as such measures are, by the united condemnation of all the people and all the States that are sought to be brought within its range. The power to tax thus is the power to exclude us from the trade with New-England. Now we utterly deny the propriety of such a measure. It is alike unsupported by reason or authority."

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS.		SPECIE.		DEPOSITS.		CIRCULATION.	
	March 12.	March 19.	March 12.	March 19.	March 12.	March 19.	March 12.	March 19.
Philadelphia	3,430,600	3,465,000	635,000	617,000	1,617,000	1,662,000	263,000	269,000
North America	2,814,202	2,797,317	624,246	638,914	1,751,581	1,734,179	244,440	236,425
Farm. & Mech.	3,894,244	3,899,695	804,383	806,698	3,717,843	3,780,311	389,375	385,580
Commercial	1,500,000	1,537,000	234,000	205,000	744,000	737,000	147,000	143,000
Mechanics'	1,720,565	1,765,330	268,868	276,170	871,025	850,660	156,605	154,170
N. Liberties	1,407,000	1,446,050	259,000	246,003	884,000	947,000	147,000	142,000
Southwark	947,166	962,636	204,547	204,654	642,565	661,636	104,965	108,420
Kensington	820,027	817,475	145,877	151,928	554,400	565,835	131,645	129,830
Penn Township	817,584	833,891	134,257	189,392	570,348	546,259	90,465	90,810
Western	1,399,680	1,425,880	394,827	395,046	983,851	913,134	133,015	136,185
Manuf. & Mech.	1,160,105	1,144,250	157,410	138,395	591,350	608,000	115,880	112,380
Commerce	596,991	586,176	184,053	197,739	414,446	493,272	97,350	98,545
Girard	2,080,084	2,134,780	267,041	319,017	967,799	901,431	208,490	201,865
Tradesmen's	570,588	559,692	108,148	104,229	391,408	400,01[illegible]	82,670	79,142
Consolidation	486,004	495,049	78,053	88,719	279,987	286,042	96,375	95,055
City	754,538	795,611	137,934	170,910	441,634	472,191	100,475	101,310
Commonwealth	463,906	468,996	125,165	144,190	314,449	333,425	124,895	123,015
Corn Exchange	410,301	422,864	101,627	86,765	308,808	297,889	108,755	107,831
Union	529,002	530,842	70,781	83,917	264,927	280,467	91,925	87,080
Total	25,832,077	26,043,772	4,873,419	4,892,542	15,205,432	15,693,622	2,783,345	2,784,773

The day's business at the Assistant Treasurer's office was as follows:

Receipts	$212,158 93
Payments	175,629 80
Balance	8,138,665 85

The receipts include $102,000 for Customs.

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports, (exclusive of Specie,) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
For the week	$1,125,965	$1,117,504	$1,580,044
Previously reported	11,421,161	10,430,348	15,508,980
Since Jan. 1	$12,547,127	$11,547,852	$17,089,024

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNITED STATES INSCRIBED FIVES of 1874.
UNITED STATES COUPON FIVES of 1874.
In amounts to suit by
THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Tuesday, March 20, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been: 20 bbls. Ashes 2,947 bbls. Flour, 400 bbls. Corn Meal, 3,696 bushels Corn, 4 bushels Rye, 6,793 bushels Oats, 1,519 packages Provisions, and 269 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported to-day, of only small lots, at $5 25 for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 ℔.

BEESWAX—Sales 2,500 pounds American Yellow, chiefly at 36c.@37c ⅌ ℔.

COFFEE—We have heard of sales of only 123 bags Rio, at 13½c.@14c. ⅌ ℔., usual terms. Stock of all kinds in first hands this morning, 44 680 pkgs., including, according to Messrs. William Scott & Son, 27,890 mats, and 125 bags Java, 5,210 bags Bahia, 5,025 bags Rio, 3,103 bags Ceylon, 1,250 bags Porto Rica, 1,127 bags Jamaica, 500 bags St. Domingo, and 450 bags Maracaibo. The closing quotations are as follows: Rio, ordinary to prime, 12c.@14c.; Maracaibo, 12⅜c.@14c; Laguayra, 13c.@14c.; Porto Rico, 14c.@14⅜c.; Native Ceylon, 14c.@14⅜c.; Jamaica, 12⅜c.@13c.; Java, mats and bags, 15⅜c.@16⅜c.; St. Domingo, 12c@12⅜c. ⅌ ℔., usual terms.

	Bags
Stock of Rio, March 17, New-Orleans	30,000
Stock of Rio, March 17, Baltimore	3,500
Stock of Rio, March 20, New-York	5,025
Grand Total	36,525

COPPER—Refined Ingot is in request, mainly at 23⅛c.@23⅜c. ⅌ ℔.

COTTON—Transactions have been limited. Prices remained as last noticed. Sales, to-day, 1,000 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex
Ordinary ⅌ ℔	8⅛	8⅜	8⅞	9
Middling ⅌ ℔	11	11⅛	11¼	11⅜
Middling Fair ⅌ ℔	12⅜	12⅜	12⅝	13¼

Referring to the crop prospects, Messrs. Niell Brothers & Co., in their circular for the *America*, remark: "As the season wears on, and the excess in receipts over last year (now 706,000 bales) continues to increase, more certainty is felt as to the total result, and little doubt is now entertained of 4,500,000 bales being reached. A large quantity of cotton yet remains to come forward from the Mississippi and Red Rivers, but from other districts the bulk of the crop is delivered, and a decrease in receipts at all points is expected. The quality of the late receipts is very poor; and while, as a consequence, the lower grades continue almost nominal in price, clean, good stapled cottons are firmly maintained, and we look for wider differences in favor of the higher grades with staple than has been known for years."

The following is a statement of the movements of Cotton for the past week and since 1st of September last, compared with the five preceding years:

	RECEIPTS.		EXPORTS FOR PAST WEEK.		
	Past week.	Since Sep. 1.	To G. Brit.	To France.	Other F.P.
1859-60.	106,000	3,816,000	100,000	19,000	31,000
1858-9.	72,000	3,110,000	46,000	3,000	28,000
1857-8.	123,000	2,245,000	57,000	7,000	19,000
1856-7.	66,000	2,628,000	65,000	12,000	12,000
1855-6.	109,000	2,729,000	55,000	5,000	18,000
1854-5.	63,000	1,823,000	56,000	23,000	9,000

	EXPORTS SINCE SEPT. 1.				
	To G. Brit.	To France.	Other F. P.	Total.	Stock.
1859-60.	1,712,000	458,000	319,000	2,489,000	1,017,000
1858-9	1,058,000	337,000	373,000	1,768,000	895,000
1857-8	860,000	258,000	202,000	1,320,000	800,000
1856-7	904,000	300,000	263,000	1,467,000	620,000
1855-6	1,094,000	339,000	339,000	1,772,000	660,000
1854-5	935,000	230,000	165,000	1,330,000	311,000

Thus the receipts show an increase of 706,000 over those of last year, and an increase of 1,571,000 over 1857-8, and the exports exhibit the following results:

Com with	G. B.	France	Other F. P.	Total.	Stock.
Last y'r	Inc. 654,000	Inc. 121,000	Dec 54,000	Inc. 721,000	Inc. 122,000
1857-8	Inc. 862,000	Inc. 200,000	Inc. 107,000	Inc. 1,169,000	Inc. 217,000

DYEWOODS—Sales have been reported of 140 tons St. Domingo Logwood at $15 50 ⅌ ton.

FISH—Dry Cod are dull and heavy at prices ranging from $3 25@$4 ⅌ cwt. Mackerel are in demand, including large No. 1 at $17, and No. 2 at $14, ⅌ bbl. Pickled Salmon and Herring are quiet at former rates. Smoked Herring are in request at 32c.@34c. for scaled, and 18c @20c. for No. 1, ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more sought after, to-day, at, however, prices which have not been satisfactory to the principal holders. Hence, business has been restricted. We have heard of sales of 7 550 bbls., including superfine State at $5 15@$5 25; ordinary to choice extra State at $5 30 @$5 50, chiefly within the range; inferior to choice superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $5 10@$5 25; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 35@$6 35; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, at $5 40@$6 50; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 85@ $5 95; round hoop extra Ohio shipping brands, at $6@$6 15, chiefly within the range, ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State	5 15	@	5 25
Extra State	5 30	@	5 50
Superfine Western	5 10	@	5 25
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 35	@	6 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 40	@	6 10
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 85	@	5 95
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	6 00	@	6 15
Extra Ohio, trade brand	6 20	@	7 10
Fancy Genesee	5 50	@	5 65
Extra Genesee	6 00	@	7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	6 30	@	7 75

Southern Flour is in request at uniform rates. The reported sales reach 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $6@$6 20 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c.; and $6 25@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian is quiet, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 40@$7 25 ⅌ bbl. About 400 bbls. were sold within the range. Rye Flour is in demand, at $3 60@$4 40 for fine and superfine ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for at $3 55 @$3 65 for Jersey; $4 05@$4 10 for Baltimore, and $4 15 for Brandywine ⅌ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $1 62½@$1 87½ ⅌ 100 ℔s.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been less freely dealt in, yet prices have been sustained.

FRUIT—Raisins have been in moderate request to-day, including Layer at $2 42½@$2 45, and Bunch at $2 35@$2 37½ ⅌ whole box. Other kinds have been quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat has been dull and heavy, as previously represented. Sales have been confined to small lots, including prime red Western at $1 50 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been quiet; parties disagreeing about prices. We have heard of sales of only 11,500 bushels at 73c.@77c. for unsound, and 76c @79c. for inferior to prime white and yellow Jersey and Southern ⅌ bushel. Rye is saleable and steady at 85⅜c.@87c. ⅌ bushel. About 2,850 bushels were disposed of within the range. Barley is quiet, yet steady. Sales have been made of small lots of State, in store, at 82c. ⅌ bushel. Oats are in demand, including Canada at 43c.@44c.; Western at 43c.@43⅜c.; State at 43⅜c.@44⅜c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 39c.@41c.; Southern at 38c.@40c. ⅌ bushel.

HAY—Sales have been reported of 650 bales North River at 90c.@$1 10, for shipment and City use, ⅌ 100 ℔s

HIDES—The demand has been moderate; prices have not varied.

HOPS—Have been quiet, to-day, at unchanged prices.

IRON—A limited demand prevails for most kinds, including Scotch Pig, at $25 50@$26 ⅌ ton, usual terms.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 50 ⅌ thousand.

LEAD—Has been inactive at unchanged figures.

LEATHER—Sole has been in pretty fair demand at uniform rates.

LIME—Rockland, 90c. for Common, and $1 25 for Lump ⅌ bbl

MOLASSES—Sales to day 100 bbls New-Orleans at 46c @47c; and, by auction, 60 bbls. Texas at 17c. @23c. ⅌ gallon

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has been inactive, chiefly at $3 55 ⅌ 280 ℔s. Week's receipts, 1,602 bbls. Estimated stock at the close 8,500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has attracted less attention, closing heavily at 47c @48c. ⅌ gallon. Week's receipts 2,849 bbls. Estimated stock 6 300 bbls. Tar has been in fair demand, partly for export, at from $2 40@$2 75, here and to arrive, ⅌ bushel. Week's receipts 150 bbls. Estimated stock, 1,000 bbls. Resin opened briskly, but closed tamely, including common, at $1 62½@$1 67½; No. 2 at $1 75@$1 90 ⅌ 310 ℔s.; and No. 1 at $2@$1 ⅌ 280 ℔s Week's receipts of Resin, 7,042 bbls. Estimated stock of common Resin, 9 000 bbls. Messrs. Luce & Turner have prepared the following statement of the *Naval Store Trade of New-York, Jan. 1 to March 20, 1860.*

	Receipts.	Exports
Crude Turpentine, bbls	17,252	14,708
Spirits Turpentine, bbls	25,030	12,563
Resin, bbls	120,217	81,431
Tar, bbls	9,059	1,876

OILS—The demand has been limited for most descriptions; prices exhibit no remarkable changes.

PROVISIONS—Pork tends downwards. Sales, to-day, 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $17 87½@$17 93¾ for new Mess; $17 25 for old Mess; $14 50 for new Prime, and $12 50 for old Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are heavy at 6⅜c.@9⅜c. for Hams, and 7c.@7⅜c. for Shoulders, ⅌ ℔. Bacon is in light supply and is inquired for, chiefly at 9⅜c.@11c. ⅌ ℔. Lard is in request at steady rates Sales 650 tcs., in lots, at 10⅜c.@11⅜c ⅌ ℔. Beef is in demand at former rates; sales have been made of 300 bbls., in lots, at $9 12½@$10 37½ for repacked Western Mess; $11@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $5 25@$5 50 for Country Mess ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess, $16@$19 ⅌ tc. Beef Hams, $13 @$16 ⅌ bbl. Butter is inquired for at 14c.@21c. for State, and 11c.@15c. for Ohio, ⅌ ℔. Cheese is attracting considerable attention at 10c.@13c. ⅌ ℔.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence during the week, 45,000 pieces, including 9,000 pieces, 64 by 64, 5⅜c.; 10,000 pieces, 64 by 64, private terms; 13,000 pieces, 60 by 64, 5⅜c.; 7,000 pieces, 60 by 64, private terms; 3,000 pieces, 60 by 60, 5⅛c.; 3,000 pieces, 48 by 52, private terms.

RICE—Sales, 225 tcs., in lots, at $4@$4 75, chiefly within the range, ⅌ ℔.

SPELTER—Has been in limited demand at former rates.

SUGARS—We have heard of sales to-day of 700 hhds., including 400 hhds. Cuba, part at 6⅜c.@7c., with Porto Rico at 7⅛c.@7⅜c., and Melado at 4⅜c.; 200 boxes Havana, part at 7⅜c.; also, by auction, 167 hhds. New-Orleans at 6 3-16c @7 9-16c., and 480 boxes Havana at 5 9-16c.@8⅜c. ⅌ ℔.

TEAS—Have been in moderate demand at previous figures.

TIN—Has been inactive yet quoted steady.

TOBACCO—The inquiry has been fair, and sales have been reported since our last of 41 hhds. Kentucky at 7⅛c.@12⅜c.; 116 cases Seed-Leaf at 8c @ 25c.; 12 cases Florida at 12c.@22c.; 337 bales Havana at 26c.@40c., and 79 bales Cuba on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales, 300 bbls., at 23c.@23⅛c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements include 500 bales Cotton, at 5-16d. ⅌ ℔.; 100 bbls. Pork, at 2s. 9d.; 200 tcs. Beef, at 3s. 6d.; 100 boxes Bacon, 100 pkgs. Lard, and 100 hhds. Tallow, at 25s.; 250 bbls. Oxide of Zinc, at 2s.; also, by steamer, 200 bales Sea Island Cotton, at ⅜d.; 75 bales Bacon, and 70 bbls. Lard, at 35s., with 600 firkins Butter and 500 boxes Cheese, at 40s. For London, 100 tons Oil Cake, at 25s. For Glasgow, 200 bbls. Resin, at 2s. 10½d. For Antwerp, 300 bales Cotton, at ⅜c.; 100 casks Ashes, at 27s 6d.; 100 tcs. Honey, at 3c., and 100 tcs. Rice, at 30s. For Rotterdam, 150 bales Cotton, at ⅜c., and 100 bbls. Ashes, at 27s. 6d.

Real Estate.... Tuesday, March 20.

BY A. H. MULLER.

House and lot No. 80 St. Marks-place, (8th-st.,) 25x97 ... $8,000

BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

Lot on southeast corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st., 24.7x75 ... 11 900

Three-story brick house and lease of lot No. 46 East Broadway, 27x75 ... 4,200

Lot northeast corner of Broadway and 18th-st., 65.5x92 ... 30,600

Lot No. 32 E. 18th-st., 22x92 ... 16,400

LAW REPORTS.

General Sessions.

TRIALS FOR HIGHWAY ROBBERY AND GRAND LARCENY.

The trial of Augustus Ranney, the Broadway book agent, charged with obtaining money under false pretences, was placed on the calendar for yesterday, but owing to the absence of his counsel, Jas. T. Brady, Esq., who was employed in another Court, was postponed till Friday.

Timothy Murphy, indicted for robbery in the first degree, pleaded guilty to an assault with intent to rob. On the 11th of February, Murphy encountered Frederic Brown, of Wickford, R. I., and induced him to accompany him on board of a vessel at Peck-slip, where he robbed him of a breast-pin worth $3. The defendant believed the pin to be a diamond. Sentence was deferred till the last day of term.

Robert Stark, on Feb. 18, stole from Auguste Hose articles of wearing apparel valued at $69. He was found concealed under Hose's bed, at No. 44 Franklin-street, with the clothes in his possession. He was indicted for an attempt to commit grand larceny, and sentenced to two years and six months in the State Prison.

Lewis M. Levi, indicted for grand larceny in stealing $60 from Marx Goldstein, on Dec. 11, 1859, was tried and acquitted.

James Brennan was tried on a charge of grand larceny, for stealing $36 from James Burns, on Jan. 11, in the store No. 523 Canal-street, There was some doubt touching the identity of the prisoner, but the jury considered the evidence for the prosecution satisfactory, and convicted him. Sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary.

James McLoughlin was charged with a misdemeanor, in encouraging a dog fight at his rat and dog pit in the Eighth-avenue. After the jury was impaneled, his counsel moved that the indictment against him should be quashed, on the ground that it did not state premeditation on the part of the defendant to take part in the fight. The Assistant District-Attorney argued that McLoughlin instigated the fight, and that was proof of premeditation. Judge Russell overruled the District-Attorney's objection, and quashed the indictment. The defendant was accordingly discharged.

Death of Geo. Wood.

PRELIMINARY MEETING OF THE BAR.

A preliminary meeting of the members of the Bar was held yesterday afternoon, in the rooms of the Law Institute, for the purpose of making arrangements for a full meeting in honor of the memory of the late George Wood.

Hon. Jas. I. Roosevelt was elected Chairman.

Mr. J. Blunt moved for a Committee of Five, to make arrangements for the proposed meeting—to be appointed by the Chair.

The motion was carried, and the Chair appointed Messrs. Charles O'Conor, Daniel Lord, Bidwell, Blunt and Bradford. Mr. Lord declined to serve, and nominated the Chairman in his stead, which nomination was carried.

It was announced that the meeting would be held in Part I. of the Supreme Court, on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock. Addresses will propably be made by Messrs. Lord, Blunt, Evarts, O'Conor and others.

The funeral of Mr. Wood will take place on Thursday, at 1 P. M.

United States Circuit Court, March 20—Before Judge Smalley.

MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS—CRUEL PUNISHMENT.

The Grand Jury brought in indictments this morning in the following cases:

The United States vs. Edmund B. Mallett—An indictment for murder on the high seas of Mr. John H. Perry, the mate of the ship *John Cottle*, of which Mallett was master.

The United States vs. William H. Adams.—An indictment against the master of ship *Susan Howland* for cruel and unusual punishment.

The United States vs. David Chapples.—An indictment for the same offence committed upon one of the crew of the bark *Magdalena.*

The United States vs. Henry Seagrist and three others.—An indictment against four of the crew of the brig *Humming Bird*, for an endeavor to make a revolt.

The Grand Jury were then discharged for the term, with the thanks of the Court.

NEW TRIAL.

The United States vs. William Nelson.—This was a motion for a new trial. The defendant was convicted of taking a letter from the Post-office directed to the person in whose employ he was. A motion was made for a new trial on several grounds. The Judge this morning made a decision orally, granting the motion, though on other grounds than those moved on—and on request of the District-Attorney said he would write out his decision, as it involved some important points.

Singular Explosion of Gas Apparatus—Action for Damages.

Mortimer Lee vs. The New-York Car and Steamboat Gas Company.—This case is now on trial in the Common Pleas, before Judge Brady. It is brought by the plaintiff to recover damages from the defendants for injuries received while in the factory of the defendants by the explosion of one of their gas cylinders. The defendants are manufacturers of gas cylinders for the use of steamboats and cars, at No. 8 Gold street. These cylinders are made to be filled with gas, compressed to a pressure of 200 or 300 pounds to the inch, so that the gas taken therefrom would burn so long as any pressure above that of the atmosphere continued. The great resistance required made it necessary that the cylinders should be of such form and proportions as were best calculated to withstand great pressure. The company had, up to July 13, 1858, when the accident occurred, manufactured and put into successful operation many cylinders, the proportions of which were ten inches in diameter and six feet in length. These were tested at the factory by hydrostatic pressure, and no one of them burst.

A short time before the accident, the Company caused a cylinder to be constructed, *four feet* long, and *eighteen inches* in diameter, by way of experiment, as a short cylinder, of equal internal capacity, would be more convenient, in cars and steamboats, than a long one. This cylinder was tested at the factory, as usual, by the air-pump. After the pressure had run up to about 344 lbs., as indicated by the gauges, the person in charge of the experiment left it and went into the office, without, as it is alleged, leaving any one in charge of the pump, or to observe the amount of the pressure, or whether the cylinder yielded.

The plaintiff and six other workmen were employed in different parts of the shop at the time. While thus left the cylinder burst, with noise and violence equal to the explosion of gunpowder.

A workman, named Sharp, was instantly killed, and the plaintiff's right leg was so badly hurt that amputation was necessary. He, it is alleged, is still unable to work at his trade, and has not earned anything since the injury. The plaintiff claims $40,000 damages, on the ground that the defendants' negligence and recklessness caused the explosion.

The defence is a denial of the facts stated in the complaint. Also, it is set up that the explosion was caused by negligence of a fellow-servant. That the plaintiff had left his place where he should have been at work, and seated himself on the cylinder, and was so seated when it exploded. That the explosion was an inevitable accident, not caused by any negligence of the defendents or their servants.

The case is still on

W. G. Harrington for plaintiff; J. W. & W. Doolittle for defendants.

Falsely Recommending a Purchaser.

Barker vs. Wilson.—This was an action brought in the Marine Court for misrepresenting the solvency and credit of the firm of Whitney & McDonald. Mr. McDonald had applied to plaintiff to purchase goods on credit, and referred plaintiff to the defendant for information as to his solvency. Plaintiff inquired of the defendant, and was informed that it was safe to sell to Whitney & McDonald on credit; that they owed the defendant's firm three or four hundred dollars only, and were solvent and in good credit. Plaintiff claims that on these representations he gave credit to Whitney & McDonald for goods of the value of $138, and he charges that the representations were untrue; that Whitney & McDonald were then insolvent and in bad credit, and were indebted to Wilson, Midgley & Jennings, the defendant's firm to the amount of $3,000 and upwards, and that they made an assignment shortly after. The jury is still out.

W. R. Darling for plaintiff; Spier & Nash for defendants.

Effect of a Speaker's Warrant.

Wickelhausen vs. Willet, Sheriff, &c.—In this case, reported in the Times a week or two ago, the plaintiff sued the Sheriff for the escape of one J. D. Williamson, who had been arrested on an execution issued by the plaintiff. The Sheriff set up in defence that Williamson had been taken out of his custody by virtue of a warrant issued by the Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1857. This question raised the point as to the jurisdiction of Congress over parties in the hands of a State or County officer.

Justice Hoffman, of the Superior Court, has rendered his decision that the power of Congress was controlling. That the warrant of the Speaker was equivalent to a writ of *habeas corpus*, and binding upon the Sheriff, who therefore could not be held responsible for an escape under such circumstances.

E. L. Godkin, for plaintiff; A. J. Vanderpoel, for the Sheriff.

The Omnibus Suit—Second Day's Proceedings.

The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Co. vs. Robert Schuyler et al.—The proceedings in this notable case were continued yesterday, but no very important progress was made. At the opening of the Court Mr. William Curtis Noyes, the counsel of the plaintiffs, made a brief, but very lucid and forcible opening speech, in which he reviewed the familiar history of Schuyler's frauds, and stated briefly the grounds on which the plaintiffs would ask the relief they pray for in this suit,—which is that all the stock held by the various defendants, and derived from or through the Schuyler over-issue, should be decreed to be canceled, and the defendants enjoined from setting up any claims upon it.

On the part of the various defendants there are in attendance about forty counsel, most of them being among the leading members of the bar. Some time was occupied after the conclusion of Mr. Noyes' address, in settling various preliminary points as to the mode of proceeding to be adopted; and in disposing of some objections raised by various counsel to the complaint, as it affected their respective clients.

Mr. Noyes then read in evidence the charter and by-laws of the plaintiffs, and some additional statutes giving them powers as a corporation; and then called the present and also the former Treasurer of the plaintiffs to prove the history of the original organization of the Company. Pending the examination of these witnesses the Court adjourned for the day.

A private meeting of the counsel for the defendants was held immediately after the adjournment, to consult upon the most convenient arrangement for the further conduct of the defence.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Sutherland, J.—*Matter of Island City Bank.*—Order granted.

Matter of Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co.—Report confirmed, and order granted.

Pyper vs. Parker.—Order granted.

Wheeler vs. Giles—Order granted.

Petition of Jedediah Miller et al—Referred to B. Leffingwell to inquire into truth of the matter contained in the petition, and whether in his opinion it will be for the interest of the infants that the prayer of petition be granted.

Hall, &c., vs. Sayre—A resale ordered, and the petitioner to have the moneys that he has actually paid for taxes, &c., repaid to him, but the resale must be at his expense and the cost of this motion must not come out of the fund, but the petitioner must pay his own costs.

Calendar.... Wednesday, March 21.

United States District Court.—Nos. 37, 56, 54, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 53, 59, 50.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nos. 222, 188, 195, 204, 209, 216, 217, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 19, 31, 32, 110, 98, 143, 144, 152, 118, 150, 168, 174, 182, 197, 201, 211.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 647, 375, 103, 467, 435, 243, 687, 691, 693, 695, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 715, 717, 719. *Part II.*—Police cases.

Superior Court—Trial Term—*Part I.*—Has adjourned until Monday, March 26, when the short cause calendar will be called. *Part II.*—Nos. 412, 462, 82, 80, 81, 212, 56, 246, 528, 534, 326, 350, 164.

Common Pleas—*Part I.*—Nos. 1596, 2630, 1707, 1850, 1855, 1856, 1730. 1820, 1860, 344, 2381, 1830, 1652, 1847. *Part II.*—Nos. 2568, 132, 348 399, 419, 1569, 1710, 37, 1626, 1824, 1848, 72, 421, 418, 1579, 1549.

LITERARY AND ART ITEMS.

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* writes: "The controversy on the Shakespearian forgeries, with which the name of Mr. J. P. Collier has become painfully and prominently connected and to which I some time ago drew attention, in connection with alleged discoveries of Mr. Collier's among the Alleyne MSS. at Dulwich, rages fiercely among the literary antiquaries. The stilling of its angry waters will not be helped by the peppery article in this week's *Athenæum*. At present, it is clear that the authorities of the British Museum have only done their duty in exposing the most impudent and elaborate deception since the days of Ireland; and though it may be matter of regret that this exposure should lay under grave suspicion a scholar so old and respected as Mr. Collier, it cannot be fairly alleged that Mr. Hamilton has strained the facts, or gone out of his way to apply them, for the purpose of giving a direction to these suspicions. While on the subject of literary antiquaries and their doings, I may remind you that some months since I called your readers' attention to the case of the so-called 'Milton MSS.' in the late Dawson Turner's collection (receipts for payments on account of *Paradise Lost*) which were sold at that antiquary's sale to an American collector for a high price. I then stated what has now, on investigation, been proved correct, that the Dawson Turner's 'receipts' were not the originals, but copies from originals in the possession of the Cullum family, by whom they were lent to Mr. Turner many years ago, for use in connection with a work on Milton he was then contemplating. These originals were kept by Mr. Turner for a long while, and at last returned to their owners. It is probable that he had *facsimiles* executed perhaps for the purposes of his contemplated work, but these *fac-similes* were certainly never expressly so described by their possessor, and his family seem to have been under the impression that they were the original documents. The money received for them has, now, I believe, been repaid to the purchaser of the copies."

"A Poor Man of Letters," in a letter to a contemporary, strongly condemns the tone assumed towards the late Lord Macaulay and his writings, in the *Daily News*; and, to show that the effect of the "critical impeachments of his history" had upon his Lordship, quotes the following passage from a letter addressed to himself: "To answer all the cavils of small envious critics would be an endless labor—and, happily, it is a superfluous labor; for such cavils never did the smallest harm to my book, which had the principle of life within itself, and they are generally forgotten before the refutation appears. I can with perfect truth declare that they give me no pain at all; that I would not suppress them if I could do so by merely lifting up my hand; and that I should be sorry if persons who, like yourself, think favorably of my works, were to spend time, labor and talents, which might be better employed, in defending me against attacks which can do me no harm."

A valuable discovery has just been made in the vaults of an eminent London banker. The discovery consists of a large box of letters containing the correspondence of Mr. Bradshaw, Secretary to the Treasury in the reign of George III.—a man very well known to the readers of Walpole's "Letters" and the "Secret History of the Court Intrigues" when Queen Victoria's paternal grandfather was King. The letters are of the most confidential nature—written by men like the Duke of Grafton, Lord North, Lord Rockingham, Lord Hillsborough, Lord Barrington, Richard Rigby, Sir Philip Francis and Mr. Boswell's Dr. Samuel Johnson. Johnson's letters relate to his pension; and there are traces of "Junius" in this valuable box of papers.

A friend, writing of the last hours of Henry Heine, says: "The peculiar turn of his mind did not disappear even in the agony of death. This very last week of his protracted struggle with death, he contrived to make me laugh, in the midst of my deep affliction to see him suffer so severely. When I came to inquire after his health one day Alexander West had been there for the same purpose, but had left. 'Now, how are you to-day, my dear fellow?' said I, on having stepped up to his bedside. 'Oh, I am so stupid,' sighed he. 'How is that?' asked I; 'you may tell your friends anything but that.' 'Yes, you see,' he replied, 'Alexander West has just left me, and we have been exchanging ideas.'"

The castle and domain belonging of old to Michel Montaigne, in Perigord, France, has just been purchased by M. Magne, a financier. The venerable dungeon, keep and tower, where the famous book of *Essays* was written by the profound and genial humorist, is exactly in the state he left it when he died there, with all the quaint inscriptions he carved on the oaken panels. The *Essays*, published in 1580, must have reached England previous to Shakespeare's authorship of plays in 1589, and no book had so powerful an effect in moulding the philosophy and forming the intellect of "nature's child" as this volume of old Montaigne, a copy of which bears one of the few autographs known to be genuine of Shakespeare.

Mr. Holman Hunt's long-expected work, *The Finding of Christ in the Temple*, will be placed before the public in April next. The splendor and solidity of the mere workmanship, says the *Athenæum*, are rare amongst us; its dramatic power, second to none; and the long study of authorities for costume and accessories, much of which was made in the East, where manners and customs remained unchanged for ages, has enabled Mr. Hunt to create a work, exemplifying his own ideal of art.

Mr. F. Leighton is engaged upon an extraordinary picture for the forthcoming Royal Academy Exhibition, the theme of which is a "Vision in Heaven seen in a dream." The spirit of a person in the crisis of a dangerous illness is supposed to ascend to the Judgment Throne, and to be rebuked there with the words "Not yet, not yet." The history of the dream goes on to say that thereupon the spirit of the visionary sank to earth, the sick person began to mend, and body and soul to enter upon a new trial.

Sir Charles Eastlake has effected the purchase for the National Gallery of a large private collection of pictures at Paris, known as the Beau Cousin collection. It consists for the most part of Italian pictures, to the number of 46, among which there are said to be a Francia, an Albertinellia, a Bronzino, and a Paris Bordone. For the whole he gave the sum of £9,500. The Bronzino is spoken of as a very fine picture, although the subject of it may be condemned as bordering upon the lascivious.

One of the leading partners of the great firm of Longman, in London, is an author and lecturer, as well as a publisher. A year or two ago, Mr. William Longman delivered an interesting lecture on English history, to the laborers of the district where his estate lies, and where he has founded a little Institute. The lecture was published some time after delivery. A second lecture has been delivered, and will see the light before long.

Guido Reni's "Madonna" has been restored to the church in Bologna, from which it was stolen in 1855. The Pope has promised 12,000 crowns for its recovery. The painting was found in London, where it was offered for sale to Messrs. Menighi & Bassi by a stranger. It was sent back to Bologna, but not until after the Pope had lost that city, so that the 12,000 crowns ought to be paid by M. Farini, but it is said he will refuse to do so.

The authorities of the British Museum connected with the library, have felt it necessary to exhibit certain mutilated books in the reading-room, with a note directing attention to the circumstance that portions have been torn out by some person or persons who have visited the room. In one of these, *Heyda's Dictionary of Dates*, several leaves have been willfully abstracted; and from an Atlas a large map has been torn.

Mr. Gladstone's Budget speech has been published by at least one cheap printer. The only official publication of it, however, is that announced by Messrs. J. W. Parker & Son as "nearly ready:" "The Chancellor of the Exchequer's Speech on the Financial State and Prospects of the Country, delivered in the House of Commons on Friday, Feb. 10. Published by permission."

The National Portrait Gallery, London, has acquired a very effective portrait of Sir William Herschel, the father of the present distinguished Sir John It is one of the best and most spirited productions of Abbott, who is chiefly known as the painter of Lord Nelson. The picture was found in a house at Bath.

The Hope Collections at Oxford, England, contain, among other valuable departments, one of the largest collections of engraved portraits in the world. The portraits cannot be fewer than 100,000, the topographical engravings from 60,000 to 70,000, and the natural history engravings from 20,000 to 30,000.

Messrs. Seeley Jackson and Halliday, of London, correct the report that the Queen of Sweden has been writing a work called *The Workmen in the Lord's Vineyard.* Jane Ann Winscombe, an English lady, was the authoress and the royal personage in question translated it into the Swedish language.

Two books, specially interesting, are about to be published at Milan; the first of these comprises the political and economical works of Count Camillo Benso di Cavour; the second, written by Cardinal Buoncompagni, is entitled "*Considerazioni sull' Italia Centrale.*"

The Augsburg *Evening Journal* contains the following epigram on the death of Ernst Maurice Arndt:

"In youth be tendered the question,
'What is the German's fatherland?'
Full ninety years did be live, and
Never met with a suggestion."

The *Athenæum* says that Mr. Egg, A. R. A., has in hand a somewhat similar subject to his triptich in the Academy the year before last. The motive of the present painting has reference to "the great social evil" and is to be in three, if not four, progressive tableaux.

The new volume by the gentleman whose *nom de plume* is "Owen Meredith," the author of "The Wanderer," "Clytemnestra," &c., will be entitled "Lucille; a Poem." Messrs. Chapman & Hall, London, promise it "shortly."

The distinguished Polish poet and historian, M. Charles Pienkiewicz, died at Paris on the 7th ult., at the age of 68. He was the author of numerous works; among others of a fine translation, in verse, of Sir Walter Scott's *Lady of the Lake.*

The Messrs. Longman, of London, are following up their people's edition (in cheap monthly parts) of *Moore's Poems*, with one of Lord John Russell's memoirs of the minstrel of "Lalla Rookh" and the "Irish Melodies."

Mr. Ruskin contradicts the statement that the fifth volume of *Modern Painters* is to be followed by a sixth. The fifth, on which he is now at work, will be the last, and will be published about the beginning of June.

Mr. Spurgeon's fame has reached Germany. A publisher of Ludwigsburg has issued a German translation of some of his discourses. A lithographic sketch of Mr. Spurgeon is prefixed to the volume.

A Congress of Shipbuilders was held in London on the 23d, 24th and 25th ult., at the Society of Arts, for the purpose of inaugurating the new Institution of Naval Architects.

It is announced that the sketches and studies in oil left by Wilkie, which have not yet been sold, are to be offered to competition by Messrs. Christie & Manson, London, in May next.

A new comedy, by Mr. Watts Phillips, author of "The Dead Heart," is in rehearsal at the Adelphi Theatre, and will be produced immediately. The new piece is to be entitled "Paper Wings."

The German journal published in Paris, the *Pariser Zeitung*, states that Prussia has determined to elevate (?) Meyerbeer to the dignity of a "Prussian gentleman."

A dramatic party, consisting of Mademoiselle Piccolomini, Madame Rudersdorff, Signor Bélart, and with Mr. Patey for basso, is about to make a tour in the English provinces.

It is proposed to erect a memorial window, in memory of Mrs. Hemans, in the church where her body lies entombed, that of the parish of St. Anne, Dublin.

Mr. Fairholt, of London, is preparing to publish, with notes, the curious collection of ballads left by Pepys, the diarist, and still preserved at Cambridge.

The *Athenæum* has heard, on good authority, that the Trustees of the British Museum have resolved the question of removal to South Kensington.

Capt. Mayne Reid is attaining a French popularity. We observe announcements of two French translations of works by him, both stereotyped.

Tauchnitz, of Leipzig, has added to his copyright collection of British authors vols. 1 and 2 of "The Poetical Works of Alfred Tennyson."

At the general meeting of the Society of Painters in Water-colors, Mr. Birket Foster and Mr. Frederick Smallfield were elected Associates.

Mr. John Forster's new historical study, *The Arrest of the Five Members by Charles the First*, is announced by Mr. Murray as just ready.

An edition of *The Pilgrim's Progress*, illustrated by Richard Doyle, the famous ex-caricaturist of *Punch*, will shortly be published.

Mr. Isaac Butt, M. P., has for some months been preparing for the Press a work on the *Political History of Italy* since 1814.

Volume I. has been issued of the second edition of the French translation of Sir Archibald Allison's *History of Europe.*

A French version of some of Swift's humorous writings, *Opuscules Humoristiques de Swift*, has appeared.

Mr. J. Philip, R. A., is far advanced with his royal commission of the "Marriage of the Princess Royal."

Longfellow's "Miles Standish" is to be set to music by Mr. F. Kielblock, of New-Bedford, Mass.

Dr. Seeman, the naturalist, has just left England for Australia on a scientific mission.

Mrs. Browning's new volume of poems will be entitled *Poems before Congress.*

Mr. Cyrus Redding is about to publish "France and its Vinous Productions."

M. Philoxène Boyer has been lecturing in Paris on Shakespeare.

Mr. Ruskin is engaged on a volume on artists' botany.

Courts for Small Causes.

There are two or three bills before the Legislature, proposing to facilitate the collection of debts due to poor creditors, who have neither means nor time for formal lawsuit That one of the batch which gives the laborer or domestic a summary proceeding is perhaps too radical, and for that reason may fail to become a law. The same result, however, may be obtained by altering the Constitution of our District Courts. To avoid encumbering the superior tribunals of justice with suits for the recovery of petty claims, these Courts are established for the trial of causes affecting small amounts; and they are consequently resorted to by the poor to collect their occasionally refused slender dues. Such being the character of those seeking aid in them, it would seem that every facility should be afforded for obtaining justice at the smallest possible expense. As at present constituted, however, the regulations for costs in these Courts seem to have been formed with especial reference to, and deep reverence for that prophetic declaration of the poor man's ills, "To him that hath shall more be given; and from him that hath not, shall be taken away even that he hath." For while in the higher Courts the costs of the suit abide the issue of trial, and then are collected from him only who is adjudged in the wrong, in these tribunals the fees must be paid by the claimant before a trial can be had. It is true no costs are allowed, as in the higher court, but only statute fees. But even this provision serves to benefit the rich debtor rather than the poor claimant. For the claimant usually is a poor man demanding wages of those who can afford to hire him. Sueing in these courts is like sending a school-boy out to capture a truant mate—it is increasing the stake, and hardly bettering the chance of success. For a judgment obtained is not always a representative of value. This evil might be easily remedied, by adjudging costs on the same principle as in the higher courts. It certainly does not become a great commercial and democratic people like ourselves to allow the rich man to collect his large claims free of expense, while the poor laborer is cut off from pressing his smaller, but at least equally honest claims, by the fees he must pay to begin his suit.

The New-York Times.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The Times Supplement.

We publish in a Supplement, this morning, a very full digest of the European intelligence received by the steamer *Fulton*. If any of our subscribers should fail to receive the Supplement with the regular sheet, they will oblige us by sending word to the Times office.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—All Hallow Eve—An Hour in Seville—The Dead Shot.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Romance of a Poor Young Man.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Vanity Fair.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Love's Venom; Or, the Heart's Mysteries—Middy Ashore—Denouncer.

NEW GERMAN THEATRE—Mathilde.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Green Bushes.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

NINTH-STREET—Near Broadway—Model of King Solomon's Temple.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

CANAL-STREET, No. 366—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Two day's later news from Europe arrived with the *Fulton* at this port yesterday morning. The steamer left Havre on the 6th inst., and Southampton on the 7th. The *Times* has a comple list of the passengers and crew of the ill-fated *Hungarian*,—205 all told, not one of whom, so far as is yet ascertained, survived. Teere was another interesting debate in the English House of Commons on the 5th inst., with regard to the annexation of Savoy to France. The discussion was a warm one, and accusations and invectives against the Emperor of the French were indulged in freely. Lord J. Russell deprecated such irritating remarks as had been offered, which were calculated to bring about a rupture with a neighboring friendly country. The *Moniteur* announces that the Minister of the United States at Paris had presented his *lettres de créance*. The *Times'* Paris correspondent gives wings to a rumor that the soldiers are to rejoin their regiments as soon as possible. The Cardinals and Prelates, who are members of the Senate, have presented to the House petitions asking for the maintenance of the temporal power of the Pope. That the people of Central Italy will confirm the vote of annexation to Piedmont is fully believed by the Government of that country. At Vienna, a programme of reforms, sanctioned by the Emperor, was about to be published; the Council of the Empire was to be increased. From Morocco comes the news of a forward movement by Gen. Echague, but it is not known in what direction. English troops in India were setting out to join the force for China.

Dispatches from New-Orleans give further details of the stirring news from Mexico, which we published yesterday. On the 6th inst., the day after Miramon commenced the siege of Vera Cruz, two steamers appeared before the city and refused to show their colors. Com. Turner ordered the *Saratoga*, with detachments from the *Savannah* and *Preble*, on the steamers *Indianola* and *Wave*, to proceed to the anchorage and ascertain their character. The *Saratoga*, towed by the *Indianola*, appioaches the strangers, and when it was too late they tried to escape. Capt. Turner sent a boat with a flag to demand the nationality of the steamers; the boat was fired upon twice, and then the *Saratoga* fired a broadside into the *General Miramon*, and the action became general. The Spanish colors were hoisted on both steamers, a sharp contest ensued, and Marin surrendered. Fifteen of the Mexicans were killed, and twenty or thirty wounded. The rest were taken prisoners. Three of the Americans were wounded—one mortally.

Our correspondence from Rio de Janeiro gives an account of the arrival at that port of the Archduke Maximilian of Austria, who is traveling in South America *incognito*, and avoids everything in the way of displays. There have been no cases of yellow fever in Rio as yet, but accounts from Bahia report that the fever is raging there. The United States brig *Dolphin* arrived at the latter port on the 23d of January. The bark *Virginian*, on its way to the United States, had put into Pernambuco, the captain having been severely beaten with a handspike by two of the crew. The clipper ship *Sea Serpent* had made the passage from London to Rio in 30 days—the fastest on record—and put in in distress.

By the Santa Fé Mail from Pawnee Fork, we learn that arrangements have been made for an escort of troops, twice a week, with the mail. Grass, in the valleys of the Plains, is getting good, and there is almost enough for mules to subsist on. The Missouri River is very low, and is getting lower.

Mr. Sumner presented to the Senate yesterday a memorial signed by four hundred citizens of Boston, asking for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law of 1850, the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, and the passage of a resolution pledging Congress against the acquisition of any more Slave Territory. On motion of Mr. Davis the petition was laid on the table by a vote of 30 to 17. Various measures were proposed by Mr. Wilson for the more effectual suppression of the African Slave-trade. He introduced a bill authorizing the construction of five steamships for the special purpose of cruising on the African coast; a joint resolution instructing the President to negotiate with other nations for the right of search within two hundred miles of the Western coast of Africa, and an order directing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill making imprisonment for life the penalty for engaging in the African Slave-trade, and extending this punishment to the owners of slave ships. Mr. Douglas made a brief speech on a resolution introduced by Mr. Sebastian, directing inquiries into the expediency of making a treaty with the Indians in the vicinity of Pike's Peak, and providing for extinguishing their title to the land. He thought prompt action necessary in order to anticipate the settlers there in forming a government for themselves. While the bill providing for the payment of Florida claims was under discussion, the Senate adjourned, Mr. Mason having the floor. In the House, Mr. Dawes called up the resolution which the Committee on Elections recently reported, concerning the contested election case of Williamson against Sickles. Messrs. Dawes, Campbell and Conkling spoke in favor of the resolution, and Messrs. Gilmer and Gartrell against it.

In the State Senate, yesterday, the Committees which had charge of them reported progress on the measures for the foreclosure and sale of the New-York and Erie Railroad and the extension of Madison-avenue in New-York. Bills providing for a Railroad in Grand-street and an avenue not named to Seventy-third-street; for the amendment of the election law; making the Court of Common Pleas to consist of six Judges, to hold office nine years, three of whom may hold the General Term; and for the election in this City of two Justices of the Supreme Court, to hold office eight years, were introduced. The bill relative to planting oysters within the waters of the State was passed. The bill providing for the transfer to the State of unclaimed deposits in Savings Banks was lost (13 to 14.) The resolution requesting the Governor to return the bill to prohibit Sunday amusements in New-York was adopted. In the Assembly several bills of private interest were passed. The bill to provide for the payment of the interest on Canal drafts, certificates and awards, was passed, and the Harlem River free bridge bill was read for the third time and laid on the table.

The commencement of the Law School of the New-York University was held at the chapel of the University last evening, and was attended by a large audience of ladies and gentlemen. The degree of Bachelor of Laws was conferred upon 24 gentlemen, belonging to the graduating class.

The trial of the "Omnibus Suit" was fairly commenced yesterday before Justice Ingraham of the Supreme Court. Nearly fifty counsel are engaged in the trial, which will doubtless occupy one or two weeks. A meeting of the Bar to arrange for a suitable testimonial of respect to the late George Wood, Esq., was held yesterday afternoon at the Law Library. A further meeting was determined on, and is announced for 3 o'clock this afternoon. It is expected that Messrs. Lord, O'Conor, Evarts and Blunt will make addresses.

The case of Mr. Augustus Ranney, the gift bookseller, was down for trial in the General Sessions, but owing to the engagements of the counsel for the accused it was not called. James McLoughlin was charged with misdemeanor in encouraging a dog fight at his rat and dog pit in Eighth-avenue, but Judge Russell thought that the fact that McLoughlin instigated the fight was not proof of premeditation, and quashed the indictment.

Another active business was done on the Stock Exchange yesterday. The Share prices were higher on the Western Roads and on Pacific Mail and Panama, and a fraction lower on New-York Central. State Stocks better on Missouris. No alteration in Money rates.

The sales of Cotton did not exceed 1,000 bales at former rates. Flour attracted more attention, yet was otherwise unaltered. Wheat was dull and heavy. Other kinds of Grain, as well as Provisions, Metals, Naval Stores, Coffee, Rice, Teas, Molasses, Hops, Seeds, Tallow, Oils and Whisky were lightly dealt in. A pretty fair inquiry prevailed for Mackerel, Smoked Herring, Raisins, Hay, Hides, Leather and Tobacco. The freight engagements were more extensive.

The Mexican News.

Our dispatches, this morning, add a little to our information concerning the participation of our Navy in the hostilities off Vera Cruz. It seems that the vessels captured and brought into New-Orleans were those which had come from Havana to aid Miramon in his contest against the Government forces besieged in Vera Cruz. On being hailed, they refused to show their colors, which subjected them, in theory at least, to the suspicion of being pirates, and rendered their capture justifiable. It would be premature to pronounce decisively upon the character of this bold and summary act, until we have fuller and more reliable reports of the circumstances by which it was attended.

We are not surprised to hear that the incident has made a sensation at Washington. Whatever other effect it may produce, it can scarcely fail to satisfy the Republican Senators that it is by no means safe merely to thwart the Government in its attempts to place our relations with the Spanish American States upon a fixed and satisfactory basis. They are in so critical a condition that mere inactivity will not answer. Something must be done. We must either have peace, upon terms regulated by treaties, or we shall drift into war.

Senator Wilson is entitled to great credit for the sagacity and the independence of his action upon these questions; and we are not surprised to hear that some of his Republican colleagues are inclined to retrace their steps, and endeavor to avert the new issues and fresh perils which seem about to come upon the country. We hope they may succeed.

Much Ado About Nothing.

The announcement of Napoleon that he considers the reannexation of the little mountain province of Savoy to the French dominions, important for the security of his southern frontier, has apparently thrown England into as much consternation as if a French fleet had suddenly anchored off Spithead. We have given our views of the policy and motives of Napoleon in proposing this measure, and the absurdity of the objections raised against it by England.

The merits of the question being disposed of, one naturally inquires what is the reason England exhibits such nervous fear about it, and starts up at once in such excited opposition. Taking her word for it, she sees in it the initiatory step to farther conquests, the commencement of a grand scheme for the extension of the French Empire. The mere statement sounds so absurd that one is surprised that it can be gravely made. Having conquered Rome years ago, and but lately held the north of Italy in his grasp, and yet showed no disposition to take advantage of his power, he now suddenly unmasks himself, and startles the world with visions of vast conquests, the beginning of which is to be the annexation of little Savoy!

What stupendous ambition! How vast and extensive must be the scheme which has so formidable a beginning. We have often been accused on small provocation of designing to absorb this Continent, but this accusation caps the climax of absurdity. Napoleon has at last started on the aggressive career England has so long predicted, and his first triumphal march is to be over the rocks of Savoy. Really, Napoleon ought to be obliged to England for this compliment to his vaulting ambition.

The other reason set forth is, that the proposed measure involves the invasion of the rights of a free province—a usurpation of foreign territory—and she therefore feels bound, on high moral and national grounds, to remonstrate against it. She, with the Allied Powers, in 1815, can take Savoy—nay, cut up all Italy as coolly as an English landlord would cut up a Stilton cheese—can see Poland divided between Austria and Russia, without the least compunctions of conscience—look serenely on and behold gallant Hungary fall, sword in hand; but the moment France looks toward her ancient province of Savoy, she is profoundly moved. While Austria was mustering its legions on the plains of Lombardy, she had nothing to say; but Napoleon has only to speak of Savoy, and the Government is called upon, in the most emphatic manner, "not to lose a day, nor an hour, in getting an explanation." If this is not a "tempest in a teapot," we know not what is. The truth is, England's fear of a Bonaparte, which was so thoroughly aroused by the First Napoleon, has become *chronic*; so that, it matters not what the present Napoleon may do—if he stirs at all, she is agitated with vague fears; and if he keeps silent, she is suspicious. If he attempts to improve his army and navy, she wants to know what he means by it; if he builds a fortress in his own harbor, she demands to know what it is for. England may girdle herself with fortresses—he does not trouble himself about it: it is a pity she cannot follow his example.

The New City Hall.—We published yesterday morning Mayor Wood's veto of a resolution adopted by the Board of Supervisors, to insert $150,000 in the Tax levy, for the erection of a building to accommodate the County Courts. It is not questioned that such accommodations are imperatively required; the only reason assigned by the Mayor for his veto is that a bill is pending in the Legislature for the erection of a new City Hall, at a cost of not less than $3,000,000.

Mayor Wood assumes that this bill is to become a law. We hope he is mistaken. A more wasteful, extravagant and useless squandering of the public money was never proposed. Only two classes of persons desire its enactment: the three Commissioners who are to receive $10 a day indefinitely until the building is completed, and speculative owners of real estate in the vicinity of Madison-square. The whole business community would be put to the greatest inconvenience by such a location of the City Hall. The project is purely speculative.

Prussia and the Italian Question.

We publish to-day a report, from the London *Times*, of a recent debate on the Italian question in the Parliament of Prussia, which will be read with great interest, as well for the prospective as for the retrospective light it sheds upon the part taken by Prussia in the great drama now enacting beyond the Alps. The debate arose upon a remonstrance sent in by the leading citizens of the active and flourishing city of Breslau in Silesia, against the somewhat dubious tone of the official reply which the Prussian Ministry had made to the circular of Lord John Russell on Italian affairs. The Cabinet of the Prince Regent, in that reply, it will be remembered, hesitated to put Prussia openly and frankly by the side of France and England, in the assertion of the policy of non-intervention and of the right of the Italian people to choose their own rulers.

To this the citizens of Breslau object, and this action of theirs is the more significant, because Breslau may be fairly held to represent the most enlightened liberalism of the prosperous middle classes in Prussia. As a great manufacturing centre, Breslau has always, of course, been democratic in its political tendencies, holding in Eastern Germany a position not unlike that of the cloth-weaving and steel-working towns of the English West Riding of Yorkshire. But the democracy of Breslau, even in the feverish days of 1848, was quite another thing from the frantic Socialism which ran riot in the Rhine districts under the disguise of freedom of thought and the love of progress. In the National Assembly at Frankfort, Breslau then represented herself most worthily in the person of Herr Tellkampf, a gentleman of cultivation and character, who had learned in a long residence in America to appreciate the difficulties which attend the management of free institutions, and to distinguish between the license which subverts and the liberty which saves a State.

We have a right, then, to assume that Breslau, in declaring its unwillingness to see Prussia even hesitate upon the adoption of that modern policy of respect for national independence to which France and England have so emphatically given their sanction and promised their support, expresses the dominant convictions of the commercial class in Prussia; and that the time which has elapsed since the signature of the peace of Villafranca has sufficed to lay the frightful spectres of Napoleonic ambition which the absolutists of Germany were so swift to evoke when Austria summoned them to strengthen her iron rule in Italy against the French invader. Upon the importance of these facts we need hardly enlarge. Even ten years ago the party of progress itself in Germany was unwilling to concede that North Italian independence could possibly be achieved without weakening the defences and injuring the prestige of Germany. That it could be achieved by the help of France without convulsing the whole fabric of the German empire, nobody could so much as venture to hint, without incurring instant damnation as a profligate follower of such unpatriotic blasphemers as Heine. How the liberalism of Germany stood appalled and uncertain at the first outbreak of the late war in Lombardy, is still fresh in the minds of all the world; and the Prussian Government was rather sharply reminded, in the course of this debate on the Breslau petition, that it had taken advantage of the public anxiety and of popular prejudices to offer Austria a guarantee of all her Italian possessions. Had the peace of Villafranca not been negotiated when and as it was, nothing can be more clear than that Francis Joseph would have accepted this guarantee, and that Germany would have found herself suddenly plunged into a war with Napoleon III. to maintain the dynastic pretensions of the House of Hapsburg against the rights of a foreign people on their own soil.

The same influences which dictated this daring piece of reactionary policy to the Government of Prussia are still paramount in the councils of her provisional sovereign. They appeared in this debate upon which we are now commenting, without any, even the thinnest, veil:—M. de Reichensperger asserting, with a vehemence worthy of the Austrian Count de Rechberg himself, that it is "the mission of Prussia to defend legitimacy;" and another devout Catholic nobleman maintaining the "Pope to be the most respectable man in Italy." But if the extreme right wing of the Prussian Parliament has thus shown the world how real were the perils which Napoleon III. averted from Europe when he arrested his victorious march on the frontier-line of Lombardy, and brought Austria to terms before driving her to despair, the moderates of the conservative party itself have demonstrated the thoroughness of the revolution which has since taken place in the public opinion of the kingdom. Herr Van Vincke, the most brilliant of German orators, and the leading representative of liberal ideas among the Prussian aristocracy, disposed of the audacious absurdities which were advanced as arguments for an Anti-Italian policy on the part of Prussia, in a fashion which leaves us but little reason to suppose that they will ever so much as show themselves again on the political stage. M. de Reichensperger's notion that Prussia would "fulfill a mission," by supporting the "claims of legitimacy," was brought by Herr Van Vincke into most uncomfortable contrast with the fact that the legitimate King of Prussia had invited and entertained the offer, from the most democratic assembly ever convened in Germany, of a brannew imperial crown on an altogether popular creation. As Herr Van Vincke himself had done more than any other single person to put the offer from the Frankfort Assembly of 1848 into a form acceptable to Frederick William IV., he spoke on the subject as one having authority. And the final observations of the Foreign Minister, Von Schleinitz, though they were conceived in the very finest style of the great diplomatic art of saying much and telling little, were sufficiently intelligible to make it certain that Prussia is not to be reckoned among the possible opponents either of Italian liberty or of Italian unity. Were it for a moment supposable that the actual ministers of the Austrian Emperor, or Francis Joseph himself, could rise to the level of the practical and humane wisdom displayed in this debate by the Prussian Liberals, not only the questions of Tuscany and Central Italy, which have doubtless ere this settled themselves, but the far sadder and more perilous question of Venetia, might be reasonably dismissed from the category of human perplexities. But the Austrian rulers of to-day can only be described as Hon. Von Vincke, ten years ago, described the Manteuffel Ministry of Prussia—as "Antediluvian statesmen." They have taken the sword to make wrong right, and to establish injustice; and nothing but the sword, it is to be feared, will rid Europe finally and forever of them and of their system.

Honors to the Dead.

The claims of the late Mr. George Wood upon the respect and admiration of the Bar, as well as of the public at large, are so very well known and well established, that we shall not be suspected of disputing them if we use the demonstration made on Monday, in the Courts, in honor of his memory, as an occasion for protesting against the absurd and ridiculous profusion with which *post-mortem* honors are now-a-days distributed. When a lawyer of the standing of Mr. Wood, or Judge Oakley, or Judge Duer, or Nicholas Hill, rests from his labors, everybody will acknowledge it to be eminently fit and proper that there should be some demonstration of mourning made in the scene of his labors and triumphs—that the *forensis strepitus*, in which he delighted, and in which he shone, should be hushed during at least the "first dark day of nothingness." But all the value of any such honor, all its grace, and all its pathos, lie in its rarity. It is due to great advocates and great judges to reserve it exclusively for their memory, and both great advocates and great judges are few in number. One, or perhaps two, die in a lustrum to whom such a tribute is due, whose life and attainments have been such that the Courts of a great city may fittingly, becomingly and sensibly dismiss suitors from their bar, lay down the scales of justice, leave complaints unheard, wrongs unredressed, and property in peril, as a solemn tribute to the memory of great talents, great attainments and high character, and a solemn recognition of the vanity of all worldly honors.

But under the usage which is now in vogue, every lawyer who has had two hundred causes on the calendar in a long lifetime, and has never been indicted for fraud, may feel as sure of having his obsequies celebrated in all the Courts, and of having his ashes duly wept over in the Law Library, as if he stood in the same rank with Marshal, or Kent, or Mansfield. To the memory of men who do stand in that rank, the Bar has now no means of paying any tribute, for it is no honor to them to lament over their graves with precisely the same moanings and groanings that were, the day or week before, expended upon the mortal remains of the well-known lawyer "of fine talents and dignified manners, deservedly respected in the profession, and commanding the confidence of a numerous and highly respectable body of clients."

In short, the Bar and the Courts owe it to real greatness, not less than to public convenience, to frown down the practice, which now-a-days makes the mere fact of a man's having died as good a claim upon the public tears as the most praiseworthy and successful life. The leaders of the profession ought to discountenance all such ridiculous demonstrations of sentiment as now greet the final exit of every common-place attorney, and reserve, as a sacred trust, all grave and solemn and official expressions of regret for the few, the very few, who at our bar, or at any other bar in the world, rise out of the category of mere practitioners into that of great jurists or great advocates.

We may add that this system of cheapening all tokens of honor and respect, of showering superlatives upon everybody and everything, is not confined to the Bar alone. It has invaded every profession and calling in the country, and is debasing everything and everybody; and if a stop be not put to it, will soon leave us without a single prize to struggle for in any career, except dollars and cents. The Legislature adjourns now-a-days when any member of it dies—so do the Common Council—so, in truth, does every public body in the country. A Ward school up town took a holiday the other day because the janitor had made his final exit. To earn this great and solemn distinction of a posthumous tribute of public respect, all that seems to be necessary is that a man should depart this life, though he invariably does it most unwillingly, and is entitled to no sort of credit for the performance.

Gov. Wise as a Witness.

It will be remembered that Gov. Wise, of Virginia, on his visit to Harper's Ferry, took into his possession all the letters and papers found upon the persons of all the prisoners, and that he still holds them. Of course, he should know more of the designs of the conspirators, and of the complicity in them of Northern men, as revealed in the correspondence thus obtained, than any other person. Indeed, the Governor, in a speech delivered a short time after at Richmond, publicly declared that he had in his possession documents which established beyond all doubt the complicity of prominent Northern politicians in John Brown's plot. He is reported also to have said, on another occasion, that nothing would tempt him to reveal the facts, of which he thus obtained the knowledge, lest a storm of excitement should be raised which would rend the Union into fragments.

Now the Committee of the Senate have for weeks been engaged in investigating the secret history of this conspiracy, and in ferreting out facts which might establish the complicity in it of persons who prudently declined its immediate hazards. They have summoned witnesses from different parts of the country,—some whom they may have had reason to suspect, and others whom they have suspected without reason, of a criminal knowledge of the mad designs of Brown. But as yet they have strangely neglected to call before them the only person who has openly avowed that he had the knowledge that would convict the real culprits. The labors of the Committee are about to terminate, and no information has been as yet elicited which amounts to more than everybody knew before. The question has been repeatedly asked, why has not the Governor been summoned? As yet, there is no response to this natural and pertinent inquiry. What is the matter? It cannot be that the reluctance which his ex-Excellency has expressed to giving his testimony, has had any weight with a Committee so jealous of the prerogative of the Senate that they have imprisoned a harmless enthusiast who has nothing to tell. Is the inference a forced one, that the Committee have a shrewd, and perhaps well-founded, suspicion that, after all, Gov. Wise may not have so many awful disclosures to make as he would have led the country to believe?

The Punishment of Death.—The Assembly is busy debating the propriety of abolishing capital punishment. It will be time enough for us to argue the general question when they begin to act; but, in the mean time, we cannot help impressing upon them the necessity of preserving, in any substitute for capital punishment, that certainty of its execution which is the only excellence which everybody acknowledges capital punishment to possess. Imprisonment for life would be a farce if the pardoning power were, as at present, to be every two years placed in the hands of a new man. The difficulty of finding something to take its place is not a reason for maintaining a punishment in itself bad, but it is a subject which calls for mature consideration before making any change.

The Old Police and the Commissioners.—At the last meeting of the Police Commissioners Mayor Wood offered a resolution to submit to three persons, to be appointed by the Supreme Court, the decision of the issues still pending between the Board and sundry members of the Old Police Force. We trust the Board will give this proposol a favorable consideration. The decision of the Courts of law has already been given upon the only legal point involved in the case. It has been settled that the members of the old force were members of the new, when the new act came into effect,—and that all of them who were not duly notified to appear for trial, upon specified charges, are members still, and are entitled to back pay. The worst effect of this decision is that it has restored to the Department two or three hundred persons who are not up to the standard which should be required for service on the Police. They are mainly the political parasites of the department, who had obtained their position in pay for party services, or else men unable, from illness, age or confirmed idle habits, to earn a living in any other way. They have been contending, in the Courts, for restoration to their old places, because they had nothing else to rely upon for support—and now that they have been restored, they are not only inefficient themselves, but the cause, by their example, of serious inefficiency on the part of others.

But the law gives them their places, and there is no way of procuring their removal except by the ordinary process of trial and expulsion. The trial of all the causes now pending in our Courts, growing out of this affair, will cost the City a very large amount of money, while there can be but one result, and the Board would consult economy, as well as the general wish of the public, by bringing this protracted controversy to a close as speedily as possible. The whole difficulty has grown out of their own original blunder, which they should remedy by the most prompt and direct process.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Presidential Question.

LETTER FROM HON. EDWARD BATES TO THE MISSOURI DELEGATES TO CHICAGO—HIS OPINIONS ON THE TOPICS OF THE DAY.

St. Louis, Tuesday, March 20.

Hon. Edward Bates has addressed a letter to the Missouri delegates to the Chicago Convention in reply to interrogatories propounded to him by them. It will appear in the *Democrat* of to-morrow. The main points of it are as follows: He has no new opinions upon the subject of the extension of Slavery, and has formed none with reference to the present array of parties. He is coeval with the Missouri question of 1820; he formed his opinions then and has not changed them since. At the time of the Revolution, and long after Slavery was regarded as an evil, but temporary in its nature and likely to disapper in the course of time. Yet while it continued it was a misfortune to the country, socially and politically. Slavery is a social relation, a domestic institution. It exists by local law. The Federal Government has no control over it in the States, but the Territories are subject and subordinate to the Government, they not being supreme like the States. The nation is supreme over hem. He is opposed to the extension of Slavery, and in his opinion the policy and spirit of the Government ought to be against its extension. The Constitution does not carry Slavery into the Territories, nor anywhere. It only acts upon it where it is established by local law. The Dred Scott only decides that Dred Scott was not a citizen, and the opinons of the Judges beyond this are extra judicial and of no authority. The questions discussed by them were political, and not within their cognizance, and belong and could be disposed of only by the political departments. The discussion was most unfortunate, as it produced a dangerous conflict between the coördinate branches of the Government. He favors the colonization of the free blacks in the American tropics; the Homestead bill; the immediate admission of Kansas; a perfect equality of rights among citizens, and the construction of the Pacific Railroad under the auspices of the Government. He is gratified that his name has only been used in a spirit of harmony and peace, and to prevent division and controversy among those who ought to be united. He has neither sought nor held any political office for twenty-five years, and is satisfied with the honors already paid him by the public.

Fires.

DWELLINGS AND STORES—$30,000 LOSS.

Chicago, Tuesday, March 20.

A fire occurred at Black River Falls, Wis., on Sunday morning, destroying forty-three buildings, among which are the Shanghai House, the office of the Jackson Co. *Farmer*, and all the stores in the town excepting one, belonging to S. T. Parsons. As the fire was discovered in two places at the same time, it is supposed it was the work of an incendiary. Loss estimated at from $30,000 to $40,000.

A STEAMBOAT.

Wiscasset, Me., Tuesday, March 20.

The steamer *Eastern Queen*, employed on the route between Boston and the Kennebec River, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. She was owned by Nathaniel Stone, Isaac Rich and George Bacon, of Boston, and William Bradstreet and Nathaniel Kimball, of Gardiner. The loss is estimated at $75,000.

DWELLING HOUSES IN MILWAUKIE.

Milwaukie, Tuesday, March 20.

A fire broke out, at 12 o'clock to-day, on the corner of Water and Wisconsin streets, making a clean sweep of all the wooden buildings, fifteen in number, between that corner and the Newhall House. The total loss will not probably exceed $10,000.

A GRIST MILL.

Harrisburg, Tuesday, March 20.

McKeller's State Capitol Grist Mills were entirely destroyed by fire last night. Loss heavy.

Marine Disasters.

LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP COMMERCE—THE PASSENGERS, CREW AND BAGGAGE SAVED.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, March 20.

The bark *A. A. Herbert*, at this port from Cardenas, fell in with the steamship *Commerce*, from New-York, bound to Galveston, on the 14th inst., in distress and unmanageable. While lying to to render assistance, the steamer came in collision with the bark, carrying away the latter's mainsail and bulwarks, and doing other damage. During the night the bark rescued twenty-two persons, being all hands and including three passengers. In the morning the gale moderated, when she took the provisions and baggage, and left the *Commerce* settling fast, with nine feet of water in her hold.

A PROPELLER LOST.

New-Orleans, Monday, March 19.

The propeller *Sofia*, of Philadelphia, with a valuable cargo, was lost on the 15th inst., on the coast of Texas. There was a heavy sea running and the sails were hoisted, but the propeller prevented her steering and she went ashore.

WRECK OF A BARK.

Norfolk, Tuesday, March 20.

The bark *Swann* is ashore at Cape Henry. Five men on board of her, who, at one time, were in a very perilous situation, were saved. The cargo is a total loss.

From the Southwest.

BUT FEW INDIANS ON THE PLAINS—EMIGRANTS ON THEIR WAY TO THE MINES.

Independence, Tuesday, March 20.

The Santa Fé mail from Pawnee Fork arrived to-day. Arrangements are made for an escort of troops twice a month with a mail going and coming. All the mails lying at Fawnee Fork to the 5th inst., have gone through. Very few Indians were seen, and these were friendly. Parker's train of twenty-five wagons were passed at Diamond Springs, coming in for goods. Grass in the valleys of the plains is getting good, and there is almost enough for mules to subsist. A few emigrants to the gold mines were met. All getting [illegible] well.

Great indignation is felt [illegible] in regard to Gov. Stewart's action in not signing the Ra[illegible] bill. The weather here is warm and pleasant. The Missouri River here is very low and is falling.

The Democratic Convention.

SHALL IT BE HELD AT BALTIMORE?

Cincinnati, Tuesday, March 20.

The Nashville *Union and American*, of the 16th inst. comes out in favor of holding the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore.

The Sailing of the America.

Boston, Tuesday, March 20.

The mails per the Royal Mail steamship *America*, for Liverpool *via* Halifax, will close at 7½ o'clock, to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, but she will not sail until about 10.

Opening of Lake Navigation.

Toronto, Tuesday, March 20.

Steamers commenced their regular trips between Toronto and Niagara to-day. Kingston harbor is nearly clear of ice. A steamer crossed to Cape Vincent yesterday. Considerable ice still remains in the bay at Hamilton, but it will likely be all out in a day or two.

Railroads in New-Jersey.

THE LEGISLATURE REFUSES TO SANCTION THE HUNTERDON AND SOMERSET EXTENSION.

Trenton, Tuesday, March 20.

The Hunterdon & Somerset Railroad Extension bill was defeated to-day for want of a sufficient number of votes. The vote stands 27 to 26. Thirty-one votes were necessary.

Maryland Politics.

DELEGATES TO THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

Baltimore, Tuesday, March 20.

The Second Congressional District Democratic Convention to-day elected W. S. Gittings and T. Moffett delegates to Charleston. Resolutions were passed strongly against "Squatter Sovereignty."

Murder Trial.

GOV. WISE IN THE FORUM.

Norfolk, Tuesday, March 20.

The trial of Land for the murder of Flannigan, in Princess Anne County, is progressing. Ex-Gov. Wise made a very powerful and eloquent speech in favor of a change of venue, but it was refused.

Non-Arrival of the North Briton.

Portland, Me., Tuesday, March 20—Midnight.

There are as yet no sighs of the steamship *North Briton*, now due here, with Liverpool dates of the 7th inst.

Sailing of the Star of the West.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, March 20.

The steamship *Star of the West* sailed for New-York to-day, with $73,000 in specie.

Obituary.

Cincinnati, Tuesday, March 20.

Col. A. C. Pepper, one of the most prominent citizens of the West, died this morning at Rising Sun, Ind., after a lingering illness.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

Boston, Tuesday, March 20.

Capital Stock	$36,561,700
Loans and Discounts	60,258,208
Specie	5,446,850
Amount due from other Banks	7,560,500
Amount due to other Banks	8,044,000
Deposits	18,660,000
Circulation	6,495,000

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A Small Strike and its Consequences.—A few days since the firemen and coal-passers on board the California steamer *Northern Light*—the former getting $25, and the latter $12 per month—organized a strike. The owners refused to comply with their demand and discharged the men. The next day an advertisement appeared in the daily papers, issued by a shipping-house in Dover-street, offering places to firemen and coal-passers, which was answered by hundreds in person. Of these, eighteen or twenty were selected who were willing to work at the wages refused by the strikers, and they signed the articles. But, meanwhile, the strikers had reached their "sober, second thought," and, through the intercession of one of the officers of the boat, were received again on board at the old wages. The newly-employed men were greatly incensed at this, and made a complaint at the Mayor's Office; but there they were informed that they could only obtain redress by a suit in the civil Courts.

Wretchedness and Degradation.—A man named McFarlan, his wife and four children, were found on Monday, by the Eleventh Precinct Police, in an unoccupied tenement at the corner of Avenue B and Fourteenth-street, in a wretched condition. The father lay insensibly drunk on the floor, while his wife and infant child, both perfectly nude, were found beside him in a dying condition. The other children, between the ages of three and nine years, crouched in a corner of the apartment upon a pile of filthy rags, and for lack of food had become so weak that they could not stand alone. Proper nourishment was given to them, and their mother was removed to the Almshouse. McFarlan was committed to prison on a charge of drunkenness. The family sought refuge a week or two ago, in the miserable place where they were found, having been ejected from the apartments they formerly occupied on account of the non-payment of rent.

African Colonization.—The African Civilization Society is preparing to send a pioneer company of colored persons to commence the formation of Christian industrial settlements in the Yoruba country, in Africa. On the list of those anxious to go are the names of 57 persons, including three ministers. The Society desires to send a company by the bark *Mendi*, which will sail from this port in a few weeks, but lack funds. The Treasurer, Mr. Robert L. Murray, No. 65 Broad street, or the Corresponding Secretary, will receive remittances from all who desire to advance the project.

Judge Daly on the Laws of the Sea.—The first of a series of lectures before the Law School of Columbia College, was delivered last evening in Lafayette-place, by Hon. Judge Daly, on the origin of the Laws of the Sea. The laws of the sea, he said, were marked by peculiarities which distinguished them from other laws. They were not the product of any one nation, but the result of the usages of every maritime people. He examined the laws of navigation which prevailed in early times, and the enactments and usages in regard to the sea now prevailing. The lecture was replete with the results of research, and deserves more space than we are able to afford it.

Will of Lear Lilienthal.—The will of Lear Lilienthal, father of the tobacconist, was yesterday admitted to probate in the Surrogate's Court. He leaves a large estate, and bequeaths $500 to the senior pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church of the City of New-York, to be applied in the purchase of German Testaments, and also, if he shall think proper, of a few German Bibles, to be distributed among the destitute German emigrants in the United States. He leaves $500 to the Board of Domestic Missions of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, $300 to the City Missionary Society, and $200 to the American and Foreign Christian Union. He wills the balance of his estate, with the exception of a few small bequests, as a life estate to his wife.

Alleged Murderers Arrested.—Two of the seamen of the American bark *Anna*, who, with two or three others, are charged with having caused the death of six colored seamen of that vessel on a voyage from Mobile to Havre, have arrived here from Southampton, where the ship put in about a month ago. The Mayor of Southampton caused the arrest of the accused, and Mr. Dallas, the American Minister, sent them all home for trial. Their names are Hyries and Lane. The United States Marshal took the prisoners in charge.

A Large Whale Captured Near Home.—The schooners *Wm. Riley*, Capt. Cobb, and *Wm. P. Benjamin*, have been cruising between Long Island and New-Jersey for a month past in search of whales. Last Friday they caught a monster, near the Long Island coast, which is now on exhibition at Fulton Market. It will yield about 40 bushels of oil, and is valued at $2,000.

A Contradiction.—Capt. Thos. G. Wood says the schooner *Eliza*, which was seized on Sunday night by the Police, belongs to him and not to a gang of grain thieves; and if she was used for improper purposes he did not know it.

Sewing Girls Cheated out of their Wages.—A great many complaints have been preferred at the Mayor's Office recently, by sewing girls and other operatives, who allege that their employers cheat them out of their wages. The Mayor has no jurisdiction in such cases.

The New-York Eye Infirmary—Monthly Report.—The monthly report of the New-York Eye Infirmary, for February last, shows that the number of patients admitted during that period was 349. The total number admitted since the foundation of the Infirmary is 68,054.

Found in the River.—The body of a man which had probably been in the water three weeks, was found on Monday evening, in the North River, at the foot of Warren-street. An inquest was held by Coroner Schirmer. The deceased was not identified.

Election of an Assistant Engineer.—The election of an Assistant Engineer of the New-York Fire Department, on Monday evening, resulted in the choice of Thomas Roe, who received a majority of 129 votes.

For California.—The steamer *North Star* left yesterday at 2 o'clock P. M., with the California passengers and a diminished mail.

FROM ALBANY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 20.

The Republican members of the Senate and Assembly held a joint Caucus to-night to consider what measures might be advisable to put through the Legislature. A considerable debate was had on the question of tolling railroads, and much opposition manifested to the toll bill as passed by the Assembly. It is understood that a majority of the Republican Senators are opposed to that bill, and also to the Pro Rata bill. At 11½ o'clock the Caucus was still in session, with the prospect of breaking up without coming to any definite determination as to a line of action.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 20.

Mr. HAMMOND introduced a bill to incorporate H. C. SANDERSON, ABRAM BROWN, and ten others, as a Company to construct a railroad in Grand-street —— avenue to Seventy-third-street.

Mr. MANIERRE introduced a bill to amend the Election law. It provides that in the City of New-York the District Inspectors shall constitute a Board of Registry of the said Board, to meet two weeks preceding the day of election. Parties may have their names registered by filing the requisite affidavit with the Registrars any time. Previous to the meeting, complete lists are to be published in at least one city newspaper.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill to make the Court of Common Pleas in New-York consist of six Judges, to hold office nine years, three of whom may hold the general term.

Also, a similar bill for the Marine Court, except that the Judges shall hold the office six years only.

Also, a bill to provide for the election in the City of New-York of two Justices of the Supreme Court, to hold office eight years.

Also, a bill to make the Superior Court in New York consist of eight Justices, to hold office eight years.

The bill was passed relative to the planting of oysters within the waters of the State. This is Senator ROBERTSON's bill, and its success is due to his earnest support.

The bill providing for the transfer to the State of unclaimed deposits in Savings Bank was lost by 13 to 14.

Mr. SPINOLA called up the concurrent resolution requesting the return from the Governor of the bill to prohibit Sunday amusements in New-York, and advocated the same, on the ground that the bill was oppressive to a large body of worthy citizens. The resolution was adopted.

EVENING SESSION.

The bills relating to the sale and forclosure of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and to extend Madison-avenue in New-York, had progress.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 20.

The morning session was occupied in the third reading of bills. Several of private interest were passed, among the rest, the following:

To authorize the laying of a double railroad track in Brooklyn and Newtown;

To amend the charter of the Youatt Lyceum;

To prevent the fraudulent sale of passenger tickets on steamships and other vessels;

To amend the act authorizing the formation of town Insurance Companies by extending the time for filing the notice from five to twenty days;

To incorporate the Franklin Savings Bank of New-York;

To incorporate the Kings County Dime Savings Bank.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill to provide for the payment of interest on Canal drafts, certificates and awards, was passed.

The Harlem River Free-bridge bill came up for a third reading, and was laid on the table.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE TOLL BILL—THE CAUCUS—UNCLAIMED DIVIDENDS AND DEPOSITS—REVISING THE JUDICIARY—AMENDMENTS TO THE REGISTRY LAW—ABOLISHING CAPITAL PUNISHMENT—LAW TO PROTECT MARRIED WOMEN, ETC., ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 20, 1860.

A joint caucus of the two Houses, at which the State officers are invited to be present, has been called to meet this evening in the Assembly Chamber. The Toll bill and the disagreement between the two Houses is to be the subject of discussion. The friends of the Assembly bill feel confident of their ability to make that bill a party measure. You will have the result by telegraph; but I think it will be in the form of a preamble setting forth the amount necessary to be raised, and a resolution declaring that so much of this amount shall be raised by a direct tax and so much by imposing tolls on railroads. The amount named under this last clause will be estimated by adding the Canal tolls to the tonnage of the roads named in the bill. If this resolution passes the caucus, the House will adhere to its bill. If the Senate recedes, well and good. If it does not recede, then the House will refuse to take any other measures for raising the deficiency, but will go to the people with an address throwing the responsibility of the act upon the Republican Senators who may adhere to the Senate bill. By many it is thought that if the bonds of the State should go to protest, the bondholders could by mandamus compel the collection of tolls from the roads that were released from their payment by the act of 1851. It is held by these gentlemen that these tolls being a part of the revenues of the State, pledged by the Constitution of 1846 to the payment of the public debt, the Legislature had no right to release them, when by so doing it impaired or injured the securities held by the public creditors. It would take a constitutional lawyer to solve this point—but perhaps the kernel might be found in the nut after the shell was cracked.

The House listened patiently last evening to a number of speeches on the bill to abolish capital punishment. All but one of the speakers were favorable to the bill, and some of them were well-considered and strong arguments. Mr. COOPER, of your City, spoke at length in favor of the bill, and he spoke well—giving us fresh, vigorous thoughts and sound reasoning. It was the first time I have heard him speak, and I was more than surprised to hear him talking so well—so strictly adhering to the provisions of the bill, and so clearly elucidating the advantages to society which such a measure was calculated to produce. Mr. VAN HORN also spoke well on the same side. There was evident a friendly feeling to the bill—perhaps more than there would otherwise be, were it not that the impression prevails that its passage would save the State from the ignominy of hanging a woman—Mrs. HARTUNG, now in jail in this city, convicted of having poisoned her husband. No question was taken, the Committee reporting progress, and the bill being made the special order for next Friday evening.

The House was engaged to-day in the third reading of bills, being held to that branch of business under the joint rules. It will hardly get out of that order before to-morrow night.

The Grinding Committee meet to-day for the first time. The delay has whetted the appetites of the "little bill" gentlemen, until they are as ravenous as wolves. Probably the cause of the delay might be traced to the effect produced.

The Senate had a long sitting last evening over "oysters" and "unclaimed deposits." Both bills were ordered to a third reading.

This morning, the Oyster bill passed, but the "Unclaimed Deposits" wouldn't follow suit. It was lost by a vote of Yeas 13, Nays 14.

YEAS—Messrs. Goss, Grant, Hammond, Hillhouse, Ketcham, Lapham, Montgomery, P. P. Murphy, Ramsey, Robertson, Rotch, Sessions, and Truman—13.

NAYS—Messrs. Bell, Blood, Connolly, Ferry, Fiero Gardiner, Kelly, Lawrence, McGraw, Mannierre, Munroe, Prosser, Richmond, Spinola—14.

ABSENT—Messrs. Abell, Colvin, J. M. Murphy, Warner, and Williams—5.

A motion was made to reconsider, and that motion laid on the table, giving the friends of the bill a chance to try it again. But I guess the horn of Gabriel could hardly bring it to life.

Senator RAMSEY introduced a batch of judicial bills this morning, that, if they go through, will startle the Judges of your Courts somewhat, if not more.

One provides that at each general election there are to be elected two Justices of the Supreme Court. Only *one*, however, is to be voted for.

Another provides that there shall be eight Justices of the Superior Court—all to be elected at the next general election—two for two years, two for four years, two for six years, and two for eight years; and thereafter at every second general election there are to be two elected, who will hold office for two years. Only *one* is to be voted for, in each class, on the same ballot.

The third provides that there shall be six Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, who shall be elected at the next general election; two for three years, two for six years, and two for nine years. Only *one* of each class is to be voted for on the same ticket. Three of the Judges may hold a General Term.

The fourth and last of the batch provides that there shall be elected at the next general election, six Judges of the Marine Court—two for two years, two for four years, and two for six years. Only *one* of each class to be voted for on a ticket. Three may hold [illegible]

You will see that here is a reform indeed—not one of your half-way jobs, but a general, sweeping, root-and-branch overhauling of your Judiciary. Terms are lengthened, numbers increased, and the manner of electing so changed as to strip the election of all partisanship—each party having the power to choose one, and constituting the Courts politically, as the Englishman takes his beer, "half and half."

Mr. HAMMOND introduced another City Railroad bill—making the fifty-third for this session. It perambulates all over that part of the City north of Grand-street. It may be another Gridiron.

Senator MANNIERRE introduced a bill to amend the Registry law, or that portion which applies to New-York. It makes the Inspectors of Elections Registrars, instead of the Registrars appointed by the Supervisors.

It requires the names of voters registered to be published in a newspaper, and the Board to meet two weeks before the election to correct it.

Also, that the names of the registered voters shall not be arranged alphabetically, but according to their residences by streets and numbers—the numbers being put down consecutively, and the names of the occupants of the houses set opposite, so that they may be readily traced.

The Governor has not yet, but will, sign the bill to protect married women in their rights of property. It is of such general importance that I send you the Act as it was sent to the Governor for his signature.

This, you will see, is not alone a recognition of a married woman's right to control her own property and her own earnings. It gives her as well a joint control of her children. It is the most sweeping innovation ever made upon any established usage—reversing entirely the old system, rooting it up in fact. Who will say that it is not time the world moved somewhat in that direction?

I have never cherished a profound admiration for the female philanthropists who have preached woman's rights—her right to vote and to be voted for. Somehow I have not that special liking for the pool of politics that makes me relish seeing crinoline dragging through it. Last evening, or yesterday afternoon, Mrs. STANTON spoke for two hours in advocacy of these doctrines, before the House Judiciary Committee, and an audience that filled the Assembly Chamber as I never saw it filled, except when SEWARD was elected Senator in '55. Then it was jammed—yesterday it was simply full. Mrs. STANTON talked forcibly,—it is needless for me to say that she talked earnestly of woman's sufferings, sweetly of her endurance, eloquently of her rights. When she talked of her right to be protected in the enjoyment of her property, of her right to be released from the bondage of an ill-assorted marriage, she was listened to with marked favor. She pleaded these demands with the feeling of a true woman, and she carried the conviction that she was not asking more than policy as well as justice demanded should be conceded. When she claimed that her voice should be heard on the hustings, and her vote be received at the ballot-box, she was earnest, and eloquent, and plausible, but she must have felt that she was not convincing her audience,—and she did not. LEO.

Rights of Married Women.

AN ACT CONCERNING THE RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF HUSBAND AND WIFE.

SECTION 1. The property, both real and personal, which any married woman now owns, as her sole and separate property; that which comes to her by descent, devise, bequest, gift or grant; that which she acquires by her trade, business, labor or services, carried on or performed on her sole or separate account; that which a woman married in this State owns at the time of her marriage, and the rents, issues and proceeds of all such property, shall, notwithstanding her marriage, be and remain her sole and separate property, and may be used, collected and invested by her in her own name, and shall not be subject to the interference or control of her husband, or liable for his debts, except such debts as may have been contracted for the support of herself or her children, by her as his agent.

SEC. 2. A married woman may bargain, sell, assign and transfer her separate personal property, and carry on any trade or business, and perform any labor or services on her sole and separate account, and the earnings of any married woman, from her trade, business, labor or services, shall be her sole and separate property, and may be used or invested by her in her own name.

SEC. 3. Any married woman possessed of real estate as her separate property may bargain, sell and convey such property, and enter into any contract in reference to the same, but no such conveyance or contract shall be valid without the assent in writing of her husband, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. In case any married woman possessed of separate real property, as aforesaid, may desire to sell or convey the same, or to make any contract in relation thereto, and shall be unable to procure the assent of her husband, as in the preceding section provided, in consequence of his refusal, absence, insanity or other disability, such married woman may apply to the County Court, in the county where she shall at the time reside, for leave to make such sale, conveyance or contract, without the assent of her husband.

SEC. 5. Such application may be made by petition, verified by her, and setting forth the grounds of such application. If the husband be a resident of the county, and not under disability, from insanity or other cause, a copy of said petition shall be served upon him, with a notice of the time when the same will be presented to the said Court, at least ten days before such application. In all other cases the County Court, to which such application shall be made, shall, in its discretion, determine whether any notice shall be given, and if any, the mode and manner of giving it.

SEC. 6. If it shall satisfactorily appear to such Court, upon such application, that the husband of such applicant has willfully abandoned his said wife, and lives separate and apart from her, or that he is insane, or imprisoned as a convict in any State prison, or that he is a habitual drunkard, or that he is in any way disabled from making a contract, or that he refuses to give his consent, without good cause therefor, then such court shall cause an order to be entered upon its records, authorizing such married woman to sell and convey her real estate, or contract in regard thereto, without the assent of her husband, with the same effect as though such conveyance or contract had been made with his assent.

SEC. 7. Any married woman may, while married, sue and be sued in all matters having relation to her property, which may be her sole and separate property, or which may hereafter come to her by descent, devise, bequest or the gift of any person except her husband, in the same manner as if she were sole. And any married woman may bring and maintain an action in her own name for damages against any person or body corporate for any injury to her person or character, the same as if she were sole; and the money received upon the settlement of any such action, or recovered upon a judgment, shall be her sole and separate property.

SEC. 8. No bargain or contract made by any married woman, in respect to her sole and separate property, or any property which may hereafter come to her by descent, devise, bequest or gift of any person except her husband, and no bargain or contract entered into by any married woman in or about the carrying on of any trade or business, under the statutes of this State, shall be binding upon her husband, or render him or his property in any way liable therefor.

SEC. 9. Every married woman is hereby constituted and declared to be the joint guardian of her children, with her husband, with equal powers, rights and duties in regard to them, with the husband.

SEC. 10. At the decease of husband or wife, leaving no minor child or children, the survivor shall hold, possess and enjoy a life estate in one-third of all the real estate of which the husband or wife died seized.

SEC. 11. At the decease of the husband or wife intestate, leaving minor child or children, the survivor shall hold, possess and enjoy all the real estate of which the husband or wife died seized, and all the rents, issues and profits thereof during the minority of the youngest child, and one-third thereof during his or her natural life

TRIAL OF FREEMAN AT POUGHKEEPSIE—DISAGREEMENT OF THE JURY.—On Thursday and Friday last much excitement was created in Poughkeepsie by the trial of ISHMAEL FREEMAN, on a charge of murdering his wife in that city three or four months since, by administering arsenic to her, in order to obtain possession of her property. The case was tried before Judge EMMETT. It was testified that FREEMAN had acted very strangely in the affair. Mr. CHICHESTER, a druggist, swore that the prisoner came to his store and purchased arsenic, stating that at the time he had a shawl and green goggles on. When arrested, a shawl and goggles answering exactly to the description given of them, were found in the house. He was also recognized by three or four others standing on the stoop of the drug store. He also went round to the neighbors and stated that he thought some person would die, belonging to him, as he had had signs and presentments, stating, at the same time, that his wife was very sick. When his wife died, which was on a Saturday night about 5 o'clock, he stated that he should bury her the next day, as she had died in her full strength, and the body would not keep. The jury considered the case all night Thursday, and could not agree. They were discharged. Ten were for conviction and three for acquittal. It is said that the case will be tried at the next Court at Newburgh.

What is it? What is it?
Why, one of WHITE'S BEAUTIFUL SPRING STYLE HATS, from No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church. Go and see them. They are beautiful.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, (opposite the Church.)

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the best Spring Bed in existence, (Howe's Patent) at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and to local agencies.

The Riggs Truss is water-proof and always clean; protects the cord from injury; while the multipedal pad necessarily and inevitably contracts the openings. Office removed to No. 1 Astor House, Barclay-st

Young Men about Selecting a Trade or profession should secure of FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, a careful analysis of their dispositions and talents, showing just what they can and cannot do well.

Defiance Salamander Safes—With Patent Powder-Proof Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes. No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Gleason's American Gas-burners, the best and cheapest burner made. For sale by all fixture dealers. Wholesale No. 361 Broadway.

Fairbanks' Standard Scales.
MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DIFFERENT SIZES AND STYLES.
Adapted to every branch of business where a correct and durable scale is required. Call and examine, or send for an illustrated circular.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 1[illegible] Broadway, New-York.

Rogers & Raymond
Invite attention to the matchless stock of Boys' Spring Clothing at their new clothing, furnishing, and merchant tailoring store, No. 21[illegible] Broadway, under Barnum's Museum. Prices characterized by the same extraordinary cheapness which has given popularity to the great central warehouse of the firm, Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
No. 2 sewing machines........$100
No. 1 sewing machines........90
The family sewing machine, A........75
The family sewing machine........50
Hemming gauges........4
I. M. SINGER & CO, No. [illegible] Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 1[illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 4[illegible] Broadway, New-York.
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Singer's Sewing Machines.
AN ENTIRE NEW STYLE.
Designed for all manufacturing purposes. Noiseless in its operation, very rapid, and capable of every kind of work. it is the best machine ever produced. Price only $110.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
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Fire-Proof Safes.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 MURRAY-ST., New-York.

Something New.—A HEMMER, TUCKER, TELLER, BINDER and GUAGE combined, just patented. Simple hemming any width and thickness of cloth, either side, applied to any sewing-machine by any one in a few minutes.
RETAIL PRICE $5; LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.
Orders by mail supplied, postage paid. Complete instructions go with every Hemmer. Send for a circular.
Also, UNIVERSAL BOSOM-FOLDER AND SELF-MARKER, for Quilting.
UNIVERSAL HEMMER CO., No. 429 Broadway.

Batholf's
CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.
These superior machines are adapted to Family sewing and to Plantation and manufacturing uses, and are unequaled in excellence and simplicity.
BATHOLF MANUFACTURING CO., No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Eureka Celebrated Sewing-Machine—Price $50 complete. Guaranteed. Office No. 489 Broadway. Parties not having full amount accommodated.
N. B.—Agents wanted. Liberal discount allowed.
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Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by [illegible] SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,[illegible] No. 48 Cedar-st.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR.
Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Perry's Japanese
BOOT AND SHOE POLISH.
Splendid gloss. No rubbing. Soils nothing.
Sold everywhere. JAPANESE POLISH CO.,
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

MARRIED.

DUTCHER—CROCHERON.—In this City, on Monday, March 19, by Rev. J. E. Searle[illegible], Dr. B. C. DUTCHER, of Brooklyn, to Miss L. R. CROCHERON, of Staten Island.

TEFFT—COOK.—In Whitehall, on Wednesday evening, March 14, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Norman Fox, Jr., WILLIAM H. TEFFT, Esq., of this City, to Miss SARAH VIRGINIA, daughter of W. W. Cook, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

BELCHER.—In this City, on Monday, March 19, Dr. ELISHA R. BELCHER, in his 69th year.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 54 East 11th-st., on Thursday, March 22, at 5 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to Greenwich, Conn., for interment.

VAN HISE.—In this City, on Tuesday afternoon, March 20, CATHERINE, wife of Benjamin Van Hise, in the 71st year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 47½ Division-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Behold a tender mother's gone.
A much-loved parent fled.
She's gone to her eternal home,
And numbered with the dead.
Receive, O Earth, her faded form,
In thy cold bosom let it lie.
Safe let it rest from every storm,
Soon must it rise no more to die.

SMITH.—In this City, on Monday morning, March 19, suddenly, Mrs. BLOOMFIELD SMITH, second daughter of Charles and Jane Eversley.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her father's residence, No. 115 Rivington-st., this day, (Wednesday,) March 21, at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

WOOD.—In this City, on Sunday morning, March 18, suddenly, at his late residence, No. 45 5th av., GEORGE WOOD, aged 71 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, at the Reformed Dutch Church, Lafayette place, corner of 4th st., on Thursday, March 22, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CANDEE.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 20, HARRIET E., wife of Morgan L. Candee, aged 52 years, 5 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 114 Lexington-av., on Thursday, March 22, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

LYMAN.—In this City, on Monday, March 19, JAMES L. LYMAN, in the 50th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 144 Rivington st., this day, (Wednesday,) March 21, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CLAPP.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, March 20, CHARLES ALBERT, son of Oliver M. and L. Antoinette Clapp, aged 1 year, 2 months and 23 days.

The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock this (Wednesday) afternoon, at No. 97 7th [illegible]

CRAWFORD.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 19, WM. H. CRAWFORD, aged 25 years, [illegible] months and 22 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and those of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Susannah McNary, are invited to attend the funeral, from the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Clinton and Fulton sts., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BOORUM.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 19, after a short illness, PHEBE ANN LOW, eldest daughter of Cornelius and Catherine Boorum.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 102 Ryerson-st., near Myrtle-av., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, without further notice.

PALMEDO.—In Brooklyn, W. [illegible], on Tuesday, March 20, suddenly, of apoplexy, AUGUSTA PALMEDO, wife of Dr. U. Palmedo, aged 47 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 20 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 22, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BARDASCH.—In Jersey City, on Saturday evening, March 17, of hooping cough, LOUISA WILSON BARDASCH, infant daughter of Charlotte and Stephen L. Bardasch, aged 5 months and 14 days.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

UTTER.—At Newark, N. J., suddenly, on Monday, March 19, SAMUEL UTTER, aged [illegible]3 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, March 22, from the residence of his sister-in-law, No. 382 Broad-st., Newark, N. J., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Trains leave Jersey City Ferry at 1 o'clock P. M.

POWLES.—At Tarrytown, on Tuesday, March 20, PAUL H. POWLES, aged 53 years.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, at the First Reformed Dutch Church.

CHITTENDEN.—At Fort Tryon, on Monday evening, March 19, HARRIET S., wife of Lucius Chittenden, of this City.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence at Fort Tryon, on Friday, March 23, at 5½ o'clock P. M. Cars of Hudson River Railroad leave Chambers-st. at 3:45 P. M.

BROUWER.—At Troy, on Monday, March 19, ABRAHAM SMITH BROUWER, of congestion of the lungs, aged 36 years.

His relatives and friends, and those of his brothers-in-law, Henry M. Graham and John B. Stevens, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 225 West 20th-st., on Wednesday, March 21, at 2 o'clock P.M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 1[illegible], March 20, 1860.
6, 77, 7, 75, 16, 23, 22, [illegible]8, 63, 76, 56, 53, 13.
Class No. 136, March 20, 1860.
54, 8, 37, 33, 14, 36, 3[illegible], 41, 20, 63, 48, 51.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., March 20, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

ERROR.—In Delaware State Lottery, Class No. 134, drawn on the 19th inst., 33 should have been the third number, in place of 38, as erroneously printed by us in yesterday's edition—the mistake being made by the Compositor.

GAS FIXTURES, SELLING OFF CHEAP, PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL.—The subscribers offer their stock of chandeliers, pendants, brackets, and every article appertaining to the business, at unprecedented low prices. J. & T. DONALDSON, No. 85 Leonard-st. P. S.—Will remove to No. 5 [illegible]roy-place, Bleecker-st., west of Broadway, soon after May.

SUPERIORITY OF BRANDRETH'S PILLS.—The BRANDRETH VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS are claimed as superior to all other purgatives whatever, and there is reason for this. Several generations of intelligent men have devoted their entire energies to its preparation and perfection, constantly applying themselves to investigations connected therewith. It is not only the components, which are of the choicest kind, but no expense is spared in the method of preparation; and it is not too much assumption when I say that no venerated Pope, no Emperor, King or Potentate, with all the riches and influence at their command, ever had prepared for them a medicine equal to Brandreth's Pills, and which any one may purchase for twenty-five cents. The greatest or the richest cannot procure, with all their influence or wealth, a better medicine than what the poorest man obtains for his quarter of a dollar—and the poor man is proud to know that this is so.

No other medicine in the world can compare to Brandreth's Pills in the capital invested in the business; thus securing the most perfect preparation of each individual ingredient, securing the most thorough method of intermingling and compounding, securing the selecting of herbs and roots of the most approved and certain excellence, securing the preparation of extracts from the same of a quality entirely unattainable without the capital and experience devoted to the composition of Brandreth's Pills.

And I would ask is it the interest of a doctor or druggist to invest that capital, and time and attention, to a single medicine that I give to this? Clearly not. But I believe in the potency for good of a safe purgative and I therefore feel it my privilege and duty to give my time and best energies to the preparation of Brandreth's Pills, upon which millions of men rely in their utmost need.

I realize my high responsibility. Those who use this medicine of health-restoring power, may rest assured it will always possess the same efficacy and innocence which efficacy and innocence consist in this—that it will seize of those matters only which are the cause of pain and sickness or disease in a human body, and touch nothing that is sound and beneficial.

One hundred and nine years have well established their great usefulness as curatives. In full doses purgative, in smaller, laxative, producing a greater or less agitation of the bowels, according to the magnitude of the disease. This is imitating nature in her method of purification. In adopting it we but follow her wise example. Does she not to purify the air, employ her high wind-storms—her thunder and lightning? The ocean, notwithstanding its salt, would become stagnant and putrify, were it not for its twelve-hourly agitation. The tides are what keep it healthy and sweet. Experience has proved the utility of the application of this law in our own bodies, when enforced by a due administration of Brandreth's Pills, which produce a commotion and purgation throughout the entire body, until disease is ferreted out, however remote or deep-seated, whether in the head or feet, in the brain or meanest member. The Brandreth Pills can take hold of nothing that is good, only what is bad; this they purge out, leaving the blood as pure as it was in our first parents.

Those who have relied upon them have not rested upon a broken reed. They have restored to health over fifty thousand persons given up to die as incurable. These cases will soon be published, when every sick man may see a similar case to his own, and how Brandeth's Pills effected a cure. Sold at 25 cents per box, at No. 294 Canal-st., and No. 4 Union-square, with full directions.
B. BRANDRETH.

N. B.—Brandreth's Pills, covered with sugar of sweet cidre, at 15 cents per box of twelve pills, and the Life Addition Pills, being Brandreth's Pills combined with Alkaloid of Sarsaparilla, ten pills in a box, price 50 cents as above.

WOMAN'S A, B, C OF HEALTH
ZARTALISMA A, B & C,
ARE INFALLIBLE REMEDIES FOR ALL FUNCTIONAL DERANGEMENTS, DEBILITATING INFLUENCES, AND UNHEATHY CONDITIONS INCIDENTAL TO THE FEMALE SEX.
Price $1 per case, or 6 cases for $5, of any assortment.
☞ Full directions and particulars will be found on the pamphlet accompanying each preparation. The pamphlet contains further valuable advice for females of all ages, and will be mailed, free of charge, to any part of the United States on receipt of the address.
Sold by the proprietor, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (4 doors below McDougal,) New-York, where he can be confidentially consulted from 11 to 2 and from 4 to 8 daily.
Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and at Mrs. HAYES' Medical Dépôt, Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

USE PARSONS' ROACH AND RAT EXTERMINATOR,
Use Parsons' Roach and Rat Exterminator.
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Use Parsons' Roach and Rat Exterminator.
Money returned if not successful, by BARNES & PARK, New-York. Sold by druggists generally.

THE GREATEST MEDIUM TO REACH THE SOUTHERN TRADE.
Advertise in the MEMPHIS DAILY ENQUIRER, which has been established for more than a quarter of a century, and has a wider circulation than any other paper throughout the Southwest. It has an extensive circulation in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas. Merchants would find it greatly to their interest to solicit the patronage of the growing Southwest.
Mr. A. H. DOWNER, who represents the establishment, is now in this City, and will call on Merchants for advertisements. All communications addressed to No. 277 Hudson-st., New-York, will be promptly attended to.

IT IS NOT A DYE.
MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S
HAIR RESTORER AND ZYLOBALSAMUM,
The only preparation that will restore hair, however gray, to its natural color. A few applications will most generally cause the hair to resume its original, youthful, glossy appearance, which is its great distinction from other articles of the kind, the use of which can always be detected by the most casual observer.
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No. 355 Broome-st., New-York.

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Manufactured by
PRISON LABOR.
We sell to the jobbing trade only.
The attention of large buyers solicited.
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AMERICAN WATCHES,
IN GOLD AND SILVER CASES. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st. WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY, cleaned and repaired in the best manner, by the finest LONDON and GENEVA workmen.

GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE
Uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body. Warranted. 8s. per bottle. No. 67 Walker-st., New-York; BATES, Boston; CALLENDER, Philadelphia.

DR. McCLINTOCK'S COLD AND COUGH MIXTURE, the established and standard remedy for coughs, colds, influenza, hoarseness and all irritations of the mucous membrane of the throat, palate and nose. Price 25 cents. Sold by PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st., and by druggists.

USEFUL IN ALL FAMILIES.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine, which removes paint spots, grease, &c., &c., and cleans gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without the slightest injury to color or fabric. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle.

THE "EVENING POST."
THIRD EDITION.
A THIRD EDITION of this paper will be issued daily at 4 o'clock P. M. It will contain, besides the matter of the earlier editions, all the Telegraphic, City, Commercial, and other news, with quotations of the Second Board of Brokers, up to that hour. This late edition may be had at the office, corner of Nassau and Liberty sts.; of the newsboys, and of the news agents throughout the City.

STARR'S
Chemically Prepared
GLUE,
For family use, 25c. per bottle, with brush.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured and for sale by Starr Glue Company, No. 51 Liberty-st.

DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR
Is invaluable in cases of burns, scalds, sores, skin diseases and rheumatism. Sold by all druggists.
J. WRIGHT & CO., General Agents,
No. 14 Broadway, New-York.

WHAT IS IT? WHAT IS IT? WHAT IS IT?
Why, a drink of cold water, always ready from an ICE PITCHER, the cheapest and best that ever you saw, at LUCIUS HART'S, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

TRY CLARK'S SYRUP, THE GREAT Blood Purifier for Weakness.
Try CLARK'S SYRUP, the Great Blood Purifier for Dyspepsia.
Try CLARK'S SYRUP, for any Delicate Female.
BARNES & PARK, and
F. C. WELLS & CO.,
Wholesale.
CHAS. H. RING,
No. 178 Broadway, Retail.

HECKER'S FARINA JELLY—A DELICIOUS dessert and the best substitute for animal food, enriches the tables of the Astor House and all the principal Saloons. Hecker's Farina Boilers, to prevent burning or scorching; Jelly Molds, of various sizes, forms and patterns, for sale at the establishment, No. 5 New Canal st., near East Broadway.

TO ALL WHO USE LIQUORS.—I HAVE TO offer Osborn's Cognac Brandy, imported and bottled by John Osborn, Esq. Also, Osborn's Pure Juice Port Wine. On draught, Allsopp's and Bass' East India Tonic Pale Ales, Guinness' Dublin Porter. Samples can be seen at my retail department.
G. E. MENDUM, corner Broadway and Cedar-st.

PURE WATER.—TO MANUFACTURERS AND the public generally our new CARBON FILTER will be found invaluable.
UNITED STATES CARBON-FILTER COMPANY.
No. 194 Broadway, New-York.

TYNG—BUTLER—BEECHER.

THE INDEPENDENT,
Published on THURSDAY MORNING, will contain the eighth letter by
REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D.
On SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.
WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER, ESQ.
Contributes an article entitled
FUNGUS BEFORE A NEW-YORK JURY;
Being the continuation of the experiences of the Defendant Fungus, and containing a full report of the case of O'Flanagan against Fungus, with a truthful sketch of a New-York Jury.
This article is the fifth of the occasional series of sketches of real life in New-York, written by Mr. BUTLER for the INDEPENDENT, and secured by copyright.
A SERMON
By HENRY WARD BEECHER.
In addition to the above the paper will contain an authentic account, derived from original sources, giving many interesting particulars not yet made public, through any other journal, concerning
STEVENS AND HAZLETT.
Hazlett's real name (which was not Hazlett) is here given, together with a singular circumstance connected with his age. Also a sketch of the personal history of Stevens, in which it appears that his great grandfather sent a present of £20 Sterling to George Washington at Valley Forge, and thus set to his family forever after the bad example of encouraging sedition and revolution.
Interesting particulars of the Visit of Mrs. Pierce and Miss Henry Dunham to the Jail, the former being a sister to Stevens, and the latter his most attached friend.
Details of the conversion of Stevens in his cell—singing with his sister. His views of Slavery; his opinion of Capt. Avis, &c.
Miss Dunbar's Visit to the Executive of Virginia to ask for the sparing of the prisoner's life, with her opinion of Gov. Letcher.
The last breakfast in prison, at which the two prisoners and their visitors are present.
The Burial of the Bodies, &c., &c.
Terms: By mail, Two Dollars a year; by carrier, Two Dollars and a Half.
JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, Publisher,
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THE SCOUT
OF THE MOHAWK;
OR,
THE PROPHET OF THE CAVE.
An Indian Tale, written with great vigor and ability
By
L. AUGUSTUS JONES,
Has just been commenced
In
THE NEW-YORK SUN.
ONE CENT PER COPY.
Left at the houses of subscribers very early in the morning by faithful carriers, at
SIX CENTS PER WEEK.

THE HUDSON FROM THE WILDERNESS TO THE SEA.
THE ART JOURNAL for March, containing Part 3 of B. J. Lossing's Papers on the Hudson, is now ready, profusely illustrated with Engravings on wood. This number also contains THREE BEAUTIFUL STEEL ENGRAVINGS.
1. THE MISERS.—Engraved by H. Bourne, from the picture by Quintin Matsys in the Royal Collection at Windsor Castle.
2. THE COW-DOCTOR.—Engraved by C. Consen, from the picture by C. Tscheggeny in the Royal Collection at Osborne.
3. MADONNA DI SAN SISTO,—Engraved by W. Holl, from the picture by Raffaelle in the Royal Gallery at Dresden.
The number for January commences a new volume, and affords a favorable opportunity for new subscribers.
Subscription, $9 per year, or 75 cents per month.
VIRTUE & CO.,
No. 26 John-st., New-York.

BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, COUGH AND CONSUMPTION.
Revitalize your System by Inhaling the odor of
J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.
Strengthen and Purify your Blood by taking
J. R STAFFORD'S
IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS.
They will increase your Nervous or Vital forces.
Your Digestive Organs will be strengthened.
Your Liver will be Invigorated, and all
The Secretions of your Body will be regulated.
Our Circular contains testimonials from
Rev. JOSHUA LEAVITT, Editor *Independent*, New-York.
Rev. D. W. C. CRONK, Gen'l Agent A. B. U., N. Y.
Rev. EDWARD BRIGHT, Editor *Examiner*, New-York.
THURLOW WEED, Esq., Albany, N. Y.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Esq.. Postmaster, New-York;
SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., New-York;
GEORGE LAW, Esq.,New-York;
And many other prominent persons. Sent free by mail.
Olive Tar 50 cents a bottle. Powder $1 a package.
Sold at No. 315 BROADWAY, New-York, and by all Druggists.

"84 HOURS TO NEW-ORLEANS."
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY
Are running a daily express to New-Orleans, all rail, through in 3½ days.
MARK YOUR GOODS "84 HOUR EXPRESS."
Declare the value of contents of packages at time of shipment, and our charge will cover all risk.
The Company's wagons will call for goods in any part of the City.
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For information as to rates, routes, time, &c., apply to JOHN HOEY, at our office, No. 59 Broadway.
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY.

ENGLISH CARPETS.
Buy early before the advance in prices.
LIST OF PRICES:
ENGLISH TAPESTRY........95c. to $1 10
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN........4s. to 8s.
ALL-WOOL INGRAIN........3s. 6d.
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Oil Cloths from 1 to 8 yards wide, 2s. 6d. to 6s. per yard.
B. BEATTY'S, No. 8 4th-av.,
near the Cooper Institute.

WENDELL PHILLIPS
Will deliver a LECTURE at the
COOPER INSTITUTE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 21,
upon a subject well calculated to exhibit his unrivaled eloquence and power as a speaker, viz.:
"AGITATION INDISPENSABLE TO REFORM."
Admittance 25 cents. Lecture at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7½.

BRYANT'S UNRIVALED STOMACH BITTERS,
As a mild and gentle tonic, is unequaled! In Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nervous Debility, loss of Appetite, a single trial will establish its virtues. Price $1 per bottle. Wholesale Dépôt NO. 8 SOUTH WILLIAM-ST., N. Y.

NEW BOOKS.

THE BLACK DIAMOND VS. HELPER'S IMPENDING CRISIS.
Subscribed to by Democratic members of Congress as A DEFENCE OF THE INSTITUTION AND SYSTEM OF NEGRO SLAVERY IN THE SOUTH.
"A little mine full of promised diamonds."—*New-York News.*
SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN CONGRESS.
The author does not pretend that his book has been adopted by the Democratic party in any other than a literary sense. The following subscriptions, however, made by leading members of Congress for a portion of the matter in the book formerly published in pamphlet form, are sufficient to inspire confidence on the part of conservative people in the author's aims, and, it is hoped, may induce a large Southern patronage of the book.
CIRCULAR.
The writer has printed, at his own expense, a small collection of letters in defence of the institution and system of negro Slavery in the South. He submits a copy. He hopes that members of Congress, friendly to him or his subject, will assist by subscribing for copies.
E. A. POLLARD.

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FANCY GOODS.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE.
341 Broadway, 341
Have now in store, and are receiving by every fresh arrival, a large and varied assortment of
FOREIGN FANCY GOODS.
Comprising in part,
French and Chinese Fans, Hair Nets, and Head-dresses, Fancy Hair Pins and Combs, Belt Clasps, Buckles and Slides, Paris Dress Buttons, Garters, Watch Guards, Steel and Gilt Jewelry, Brushes, Pen-holders, Accordeons, &c.,
which they offer to the Trade at the lowest market price, and on the most favorable terms.

APRIL NUMBER NOW READY.
THE
OFFICIAL RAILWAY GUIDE
OF THE
UNITED STATES AND THE CANADAS.
CONTENTS OF THE APRIL NUMBER OF
APPLETON'S ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE.
I.—IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
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III.—RAILWAYS AND THEIR PROGRESS.—Railway Time Tables—Spring Changes; The Principal Railways of the United States and the Canadas; Railways and their Influence; Mississippi Central Railway; The Mississippi and Missouri Railway; Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railway; New-Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railway; Important to Southern Railway Superintendents; Virginia and Tennessee Railway; Time Tables of the Southern Railways; Virginia Central Railway; Illinois Central Railway; Westward Progress of the *Pro Rata* Mania; Improved Sleeping Cars for the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railway; Important Contract between the Dayton and Michigan and Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railways; Little Miami and Columbus and Xenia Railways, Ohio; Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railway; Arrangement for New Freight Cars on the Grand Trunk Railway; Atchinson and St. Joseph Railway.
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XI.—SEVENTY-FIVE RAILWAY MAPS, upon the principal Railways of the United States and the Canadas, their Stations, Distances and Connections.
APPLETONS' ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE Can be obtained of all the principal book and periodical agents, and of the boys who sell books, papers, &c., upon all the cars upon the principal railways throughout the United States and the Canadas.
PRICE ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers.

HELP FOR POOR CHILDREN.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

What right-feeling man is not eager to help poor, unbefriended children, and especially children who are trying to help themselves? The Children's Aid Society, as is well known, are seeking by many ways, to clothe, shelter and instruct the poor little wanderers of our streets, and especially to give them good homes far away. They are certain they accomplish this in the most economical way—their whole expenses amounting only to $12,210 for the past year. With this small sum, they have given employment and homes to about eight hundred poor and vagrant children; they have supported the Newsboys' Lodging-house, with its 4,000 different homeless boys; sustained the School for Italian Organ-grinders, with its 120 scholars; the Boys' Meeting and Industrial School in Hammersley-st., and have employed in the poor quarters of the City, "Visitors," for befriending and finding out destitute and homeless children, and for filling up the "Industrial Schools."

It is well known that this Society depends almost entirely on individual contributions, a large portion of which are unsolicited. It becomes necessary, therefore, every season to remind their friends and the public of their wants. The Trustees are the more impelled to this now, as with the increasing call for the children from the West, and the increasing numbers of houseless boys at the Lodging-house, they find they have not the means for doing their work as thoroughly as it should be done. The Lodging-house has only room for 70 beds, and sometimes, in a stormy night, 15 or 20 street boys more than can be accommodated must lie in their dripping clothes on the benches of the school-room. We need, too, better bathing arrangements, and more room for instruction and means of attraction to this industrious but hard-pressed class of lads. Our number of Visitors, too, ought to be increased, for upon their efforts depends the finding out and relieving of the miserable children of the poor Wards of the City. We wish to employ, also, more Western agents, to look after the children already placed, and to place others in good homes.

Surely, there are thousands of warm-hearted men and women in this City, and every part of the country, who would gladly double or treble the amount of this work for outcast children, by their contributions.

Each giver must remember that his donation goes directly to the charitable purposes of the Society.

A portion of the moneys sent will be appropriated (as may be designated) to the new Lodging House for these boys, and a portion to the work of finding street children and placing them in country homes.

The Trustees have never before asked the public for especial contributions without meeting a liberal response, and they do not fear to be disappointed now.

Donations can be sent to the President, J. L. MASON, No. 111 Broadway, or to the Treasurer, J. E. WILLIAMS, Metropolitan Bank, or to the Secretary, C. L. BRACE, No. 11 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, New-York.

GRAND NATIONAL UNION MASS MEETING,

AT THE
COOPER INSTITUTE,
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 26 1860.

The Young Men's National Union Club, of this City, will hold a Grand National Union Mass Meeting, at the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, March 26, when

Hon. THOS. A. R. NELSON, of Tennessee,
Hon. GEO. S. HILLIARD, of Massachusetts,
Hon. HORACE MAYNARD, of Tennessee,
Hon. WILLIAM DUER, of New-York,

Will address the citizens of New York upon the present crisis in the affairs of the Republic. All patriotic and Union-loving men are cordially invited to be present. The Club have secured the services of the new and splendid band of the Seventh Regiment, (National Guard,) and also the distinguished vocalist, Dr. Chas. Alexander Guilmette, who will, in the course of the evening, sing several National airs.

Admittance and Seats Free.

By order of the Young Men's National Union Club,
GEO. A. HALSEY.
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

The Executive Committee cordially approve of the above call, and join the invitation extended.

CHAUNCEY W. MOORE,
Chairman of Executive Committee.

PROF. DeGRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL.
[Editor of *Law Magazine* cured instantaneously.]
GIRARD HOUSE, Philadelphia.
PROF. CHAS. DEGRATH: I freely give it as my opinion, that your Electric Oil is among the most wonderful remedies of modern times. At the earnest request of a lady, who alleged that she had been relieved of a most painful affection by its use, I was induced to try a bottle, though at the time of purchasing, I fully believed it to be a quack medicine and a catch-penny humbug. But a trial convinces me that it possesses a magic power, and its use will prove a blessing to suffering humanity.
I recently took a cold from sleeping in damp sheets, and my neck became so much swollen and painful that I could not turn my head.
After using, without success, everything prescribed by my physician, I last evening tried your Electric Oil. This morning I am well, the relief having been as complete as it was instantaneous. Yours, very truly,
JOHN LIVINGSTON,
Editor Monthly Law Magazine,
Nos. 157 Broadway and 120 West 14th-st., New-York.
Mr. Livingston belongs to the old, wealthy and highly respectable families of the first settlers of New-York. Any one can address him on the subject of the above letter, which will be answered with pleasure.
Price 25c., 50c. and $1 per bottle; sizes enlarged. For sale by BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row and Druggists and dealers generally. General Dépôt, Philadelphia, Penn.

$10 REWARD.—CHALLENGE TO PICKLE manufacturers and housekeepers. The above reward will be paid to any person or persons who will present to the subscribers a specimen of pickled cucumbers of a decided "green" color, which shall be accompanied (under seal) with a certificate from James R. Chilton, Esq., Chemist, that he has analyzed a portion of the same and found them free from copper.
WELLS & PROVOST.
Pickle Manufacturers,
Nos. 215 and 217 Front-st.

MECHANICS AND ENGINEERING.

Improved Boilers and Steam Machinery—Steam in the Streets—Suburban Railway Traffic—Uses of Photography in Machine Building.

A device, by Mr. CHAS. T. LIERNUR, for registering by a dial, in a railway car, the speed of the train at all times, has been put into operation on the Mobile and Ohio Railway. It is obviously an aid to safety, as well as a means of useful information and entertainment

IMPROVED LOCOMOTIVE FURNACES.—A considerable improvement in both wood and coal-burning locomotives is coming into quite general use—the reduction of the size of the fire-grate. Ten years since it was found that fire-boxes were too small to give the best results from the fuel; they were enlarged, and with them the grate which forms the bottom of the fire-box was thoughtlessly enlarged in proportion. Still the results were not approximately satisfactory. Some four years since, a Mr. WRIGHT, of Davenport, reduced the grates of coal-burning engines from say 16 or 18 square feet to 4 square feet; the draft through them was much less diffused, and very intense; the result was that the cinder of the very dirty coal used, melted and ran through the grate as it would from a puddling furnace, instead o[illegible] the fire as was usual with large grates; and an approximate reduction of grate has since been general on many of the coal-burning roads. Excessively small grate area was found to require too small an exhaust or blast pipe, (the means of blowing the fire by exhausting the air above it,) and to thus interfere with economical working. A more intense blast, i. e. a small grate and a large fire-box, were thus stumbled upon as useful features. When the chemistry of combustion was brought to bear on the case, it established and further improved this practice: 1. The concentrated heat in the middle of the coals prevented the cold air from running up the sides of the fire-box, as was the case with a full-sized grate, and it formed an intensely hot mass, which acted as a distributor of heat to the combustible gases generated, aiding their combustion. 2. The large space above the coals in the fire-box formed a combustion chamber, giving the gases time and room to combine and burn. And now on some roads where wood is still used, this arrangement is found to save as much as ten per cent. of the fuel.

An improvement in boilers has been brought out by Mr. C. W. WILLIAMS, the celebrated coal-burning practitioner in England. It consists in placing a series of current disturbers or agitators in boiler flues which throw the hot gases passing through them against their sides, allowing them to part with the most of their heat, instead of wasting it in the chimney.

COST OF WATER WORKS.—New-York City pays about $15,000,000 for the control of a daily supply of about 35,000,000 gallons.

	Pays.		Gallons.
Boston	$6,000,000	for the control of	15,000,000
Brooklyn	4,750,000	for the control of	28,000,000
Albany	1,000,000	for the control of	10,000,000
Louisville	900,000	for the control of	6,000,000
Jersey City	800,000	for the control of	4,500,000
Hartford	450,000	for the control of	1,750,000
Cambridge	200,000	for the control of	3,000,000
Savannah	200,000	for the control of	1,500,000

—*Railway Review.*

LIGHT MACHINERY.—The size and weight of railroad axles and other parts of equipment, have steadily increased for some years. Instead of renewing these parts, as they wear out, with a less quantity of better material, a larger quantity of cheaper material has been used. An axle at 4 cents a pound may indeed *cost* less than a somewhat smaller one at 8 cents; but its short life, its increased weight and hammering action on the track, not to speak of its liability to destroy thousands of dollars worth of property by breaking, renders it excessively expensive in the end. All this has begun to be learned by hard experience, and the practice is turning in the other direction. Reduction of the dead weight of vehicles is attracting especial attention. In our ordinary locomotives, some six tons of dead weight, *below and unrelieved* by the springs, are continually hammering our tracks to pieces. The substitution of wrought for cast iron, of steel for wrought iron, and of hollow parts for solid parts, has greatly reduced the repair expenses of many Continental and English roads. Mr. WHITWORTH, the great authority on these points, says:

"To prevent a carriage breaking down by increasing the size of its parts, and thereby adding weight, is mechanically wrong. It should be an axiom in mechanics, that whatever has motion should be as light as circumstances will admit; and this applies equally whatever the source of power may be, whether human strength, horses or steam."

CONFINING AIR.—In an experiment made to confine air under pressure, it was ascertained that the subtle fluid would penetrate iron, copper, gold, platinum and all combinations of metals. The only thing which would keep the air at its original pressure in the vessel into which it was forced was to submerge that vessel in another entirely filled with water, the outer vessel being made perfectly water-tight.

ECONOMY IN GENERATING STEAM.—Less coal is frequently consumed in steam vessels, by working three, instead of two boilers, out of the four, when it is desired to go on under half-power. And a locomotive that steams badly will generally make plenty of steam, and often better time, working with one cylinder, the other engine being broken down and disconnected. This fact proves the advantage of large heating surfaces and slow combustion.

STEAM IN THE STREETS OF LONDON.—The vestry of St. James', Westminster, lately adopted the suggestion of leveling the new macadamized pavement in Regent-street, by means of a large iron roller, weighing twenty tons, and of the diameter of nine feet; but when in action there arose not only the objection on account of the space occupied by the large number of horses required to draw it, but no means could be devised for taking it safely down the incline of Waterloo place, although by increasing the number of horses it might be drawn up the hill. In this dilemma, application was made to the directors of BRAY'S Traction Engine Company for the loan of one of their engines. This was readily granted, and on Tuesday and Wednesday mornings of this week the large roller might be seen quietly following the engine, which had so perfect a control over the load behind it that, for the purpose of showing this, it stopped several times going down Waterloo-place; also on ascending it stopped half way up, and started again with perfect ease, notwithstanding the dead pull of twenty tons behind it. Several men were in attendance with large blocks of wood to act as brakes in case of need, but their services were not required. The road surveyor appointed by the vestry to accompany the engine reported that, not only was the experiment most successful, but that the engine, so far from doing, as was apprehended, damage to the road, rather assisted in rolling it, on account of the width of its driving-wheels.—*London Engineer.*

A tenth of the tonnage of the English Mercantile marine consists of steamers, and each steamer does the work of four sailing vessels of equal tonnage; hence four-thirteenths of the whole water transportation is done by steam.

CITY STEAM PASSENGER CAR.—Mr. LONG, of Philadelphia, has recently built and experimented with a novel kind of locomotive designed for city uses. The engine is situated on the front part or platform of the car. The boiler (upright) is on one side, and the engine on the other. The cylinders are more nearly vertical than horizontal, and work a shaft which is geared to the driving shaft. The gears on the driving shaft are 2 1-5 times smaller than those on the engine shaft. A coil of pipe, in the car, forms a partial surface condenser. The car empty weighs 9,000 lbs. A modification of the Bissell truck is placed under the back part of the car. The Bissell truck slides sidewise under the engine, on a curve, instead of turning on its centre, thus giving a much easier motion, and as it slides the engine rises a little on inclined planes, so that it will always tend to slide back to a straight position when the truck comes off a curve. These inclined planes, an essential feature, are omitted in this street-car. Again, the use of gearing, save on slow traction engines, has always been found impracticable. We would advise the projectors of these schemes at least to study the history of locomotives before going blind into so important an enterprise as steam in the streets, and perhaps checking the progress of more feasible plans.

SUBURBAN LOCOMOTIVE CAR.—Not long since we took occasion to show the immense advantages which would accrue to our railroad companies by running very light and very frequent trains—omnibus trains—between cities and suburbs, and through populous districts, saving the enormous wear and tear and fuel expenses of 25-ton engines and 8 ton cars, to carry perhaps forty people. One railway line is already adopting the improvement. Messrs. M. W. BALDWIN & Co., of Philadelphia, are just completing a suburban engine for the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago line, for light local traffic. It resembles a city passenger car, 30 feet long, with a platform at the back end, and the whole engine department inclosed in the same car at the front end, the engine-room being divided from the passenger compartment by a partition. This leaves room for forty passengers sitting along the sides. There is an upright tubular boiler just in front of the drivers, which is some 3½ feet from the front end. Under the middle of the back end is a common spread truck. The drivers are chilled plate wheels of 42 inches diameter. The cylinders are horizontal, secured to and lying under the main frame (wood) of the car. The cylinders are 8x12; the valve motion the common link. The blast has a long distance to travel, and some severe angles to overcome, and is not so effective as it might be, were Fisher's parallel connection used; these connections would also give the very great advantage of steadiness, for which they were designed, and without which so many light engines have failed. The tanks consist of two large tubes of tank-iron, lying and filling the space under the seats; they hold 100 gallons. Any amount of the exhaust not required for heat may be sent into the tanks, where it condenses, saving the water, and also warming the car. For most uses, however, it is likely that a separate steam-warming apparatus will be preferred, as it is not likely the blast can spare the most steam when the passengers require the most heat. And for street uses entire condensing of steam will be found necessary, a fan being used to blow the fire. This engine being for a common railway, uses the steam blast for blowing the fire. We are confident that this will be the pioneer of a large class of light locomotives, if our railway managers do not neglect to take the trouble to investigate its principles and results—a system of railway management which has a plenty of precedents.

PHOTOGRAPHY IN MACHINE-SHOPS.—As the public beguiles its Winter evenings by traveling through foreign cities and cathedrals in the stereoscope, ("No home without a stereoscope,") it little imagines not only that the surpassing beauties of photography are exhibited in its reproduction of the multiplied complications of mathematically-accurate machinery, but that the art is employed in the process of manufacturing this very machinery, and, what is more, in the advertising and sale of it. The Philadelphia machinists have taken the lead in this matter. They reproduce working drawings of any desirable size, reducing them as required, and furnishing any number of copies for shop uses, with all the lines and figures of the perfected original, *without mistake*, of course, which inestimable feature is not *of course*, as machinists know to their sorrow in case of the ordinary tracings and hand copies. Large photographs—say 10 x 12 inches—of all their manufactures are taken in quantities, and sent out to customers and for orders. These cost about eight cents each after the negatives are taken.

Messrs SELLERS, M. W. BALDWIN & CO., A. & P. ROBERTS & Co., and other houses, have stereoscopic views of their respective manufactures, which they send all over the country to their customers, and many of them are as fine as the best we have ever seen of any subjects. A machine tool, a bridge or a locomotive, in the stereoscope, is indeed a beautiful object—it is like looking at the original, so far as exactness is concerned. We would recommend to the many lovers of this art to add such pictures to their collections, if they wish to appreciate its true excellence.

Small Beer Instead of Lager.

The German papers published the following advertisement:

"ANTI-SUNDAY LAW MEETING TO-DAY—At 2 o'clock, at the Steuben House, No. 291 Bowery. All those who doubted about the possibility of a new Sunday restriction have been taught better by matters of fact. The Germans stand alone in this matter, for the *Americans*—at least the greatest part of them—are for a so-called keeping holy of the Sabbath. Just as little can we draw the Liquor Dealers' Association into our interest. Therefore, Germans—especially saloon-keepers, brewers and wine-dealers—are you for or against Sunday laws? We shall know you by your works! There is the greatest possibility of winning the lost game; but not by any more business. Up, to the meeting!

W. WINNEBHIRSH, President."

Our Reporter informs us that this animating appeal called out about *forty* persons, all told—the *Tribune* says fifty. The Finance Committee reported that, after the utmost efforts, only about $150 had been raised. The cause of the failure was attributed to the *indifference of the Germans.* Mr. LINDEMULLER commended the energy of the Committee, but he demanded the public denunciation of those who held back at such a crisis. The Germans were too simple and confiding. It was announced that Mr. KAUFFMAN, a clerk, had gone to Albany, and others would follow, to prevent the Governor from giving his sanction to the Theatre bill. It would seem that a measure acceptable to all Americans, to which the "Germans are indifferent,"—and which even the Liquor Dealers' Association does not oppose—would be quite likely to receive Gov. MORGAN'S approval; even though forty saloon keepers, respectable or otherwise, should prefer to keep their mills grinding seven days in the week. But we may be mistaken.

Paymaster A. W. Gaines, U. S. A., died at Fort Smith, Arkansas, Feb. 19, 1860, from the effects of a severe injury caused by being thrown from his buggy on Christmas morning—the horses having run away and dashed the same into pieces. Major G. entered the Army during the Mexican war, as additional Paymaster.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PHYSICIAN—A GENTLEMAN OF EXPERIence and ability, and of undoubted character, may hear of a location, near the City, embracing a profitable and desirable class of practice; those applying will please make known their reference and previous residence, whether single or married, and whether they would be prepared to oversee a proper selection and necessary supply of medicines if occasion required. Address PHYSICIAN, Box No. 130 *Times* Office, which will be considered confidential.

FOR SALE—THE JERSEY CITY FLOUR AND Feed Mill, with six or ten years lease of lot, 160 by 200 feet, river front, on reasonable terms. A rare chance for milling or manufacturing purposes. Apply at the Mill, corner of Wayne and Green sts., two blocks from the ferry.

THE STOCK, LEASE, FIXTURES, AND good-will of one of the oldest and handsomest cigar stores on Broadway for sale at a great bargain. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. For further particulars address O. M., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY ABOUT TO ESTABLISH herself in the millinery business, wishes to meet with a party who would loan her $100 on good security, or would take a partner. Address Mrs. M. J., Station D. Post-office.

$1.500.—WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH the above amount, who has some knowledge of the blank-book trade, as partner in a business already established. Address, with references, A. H. J., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

$2.000.—WANTED—$1,500 OR $2,000, EITHER as silent, special or active capital, in a manufacturing business of articles largely consumed, or a party with that amount to loan on good security. Address JAMES, Box No. 160 *Times* Office, or call at No. 118 Maiden-lane.

TO JEWELERS.—FOR SALE—THE STOCK, fixtures, dies and tools of an old-established house, for manufacturing of all kinds of jewelry, and particularly of chains. Rent low and terms easy. Apply to GEO. W. COOK, at Hayward & Briggs', No. 10 Maiden-lane, from 2 till 4 P. M.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE—A VALUABLE Patent-right for the whole or a portion of the United States; or would take a partner with a capital of $6,000, to manufacture the article. For particulars, call at the store No. 85 Bleecker-st. Agents need not apply.

MILLINERY.

MATHILDE & CO.,
No. 782 Broadway,
WILL OPEN THEIR
PARIS MILLINERY
On THURSDAY, March 22, 1860.

MILLINERY.
No. 318 CANAL-ST.
Madame RALLINGS will open her Spring and Summer styles of French Bonnets, Flowers, &c., on THURSDAY, the 22d of March.

PARIS SPRING MILLINERY.—MRS. DAVIDSON, No. 125 Bleecker-st., will open Paris Spring and Summer millinery of the latest modes on Thursday next, March 22, at her Show-rooms, No. 125 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway.

TO MILLINERS.—WE HAVE RECEIVED DIrect from Paris a consignment of French artificial flowers, which we offer by the box at much less than cost of importation. P. & H. LEWIS & BRO., No 119 Chambers-st.

PARIS SPRING MILLINERY.—MRS. RINGGOLD, No. 286 6th-av., corner of 18th-st., will open her Paris Spring Millinery on Thursday, 22d inst.

A GRAND OPENING OF PARIS SPRING and Summer Millinery, on Thursday, March 22, at WM. SIMMONS', No. 637 Broadway.

OPENING WEEK FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN'S STRAW GOODS.—An elegant assortment of rich and elegantly trimmed. Ladies, please call and examine. KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

REV. H. GRATTAN GUINNESS
WILL PREACH
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK except Saturday, at Rev. Dr. Burchard's Church, 14th-st., near 6th av.

"UNION COMPANY," JAMES CURRIE, LATE AGENT.
A special meeting on business of importance, at the Astor House, on FRIDAY EVENING, March 23, at 7 o'clock precisely. Shareholders are earnestly requested to attend. JOSEPH HEGEMAN, President.

NINTH WARD NATIONAL UNION CLUB.—The regular meeting of this Club will be held THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at the rooms corner Christopher and Hudson sts., at 7½ o'clock. Eminent speakers are expected to address the meeting. The Union men of the Ward are invited to attend.
A. M. BININGER, President.
PETER B. TAYLOR, Secretary.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON WILL DELIVER his celebrated lecture on *Manners*, before the Young Men's Christian Union, in Rev. Dr. Chapin's Church, on Broadway, near Prince-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, the 23d inst., at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents, at the door. WM. H. BADGER, Chairman of Lecture Committee.

MANHATTAN ENGINE CO. NO. VIII.—THE members, honorary members and friends of this Company are requested to meet at the engine house on THURSDAY, at 1 P. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother fireman, John Creamer.
By order. ROBT. C. BROWN, Foreman.
R. H. OGDEN, Secretary.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,
These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner Duane-st.

STEEL WIRE, STEEL WIRE, STEEL WIRE.—EXCELSIOR STEEL WIRE WORKS.—W. CABBLE, manufacturer of fine cast-steel wire expressly for crinoline, and keeps constantly on hand and made to order all numbers, from 14 to 22, at the lowest market prices. N. B.—Drawing, rolling, tempering and covering done for the trade and at the lowest rates. Office No. 63 Fulton-st., corner of Cliff, New-York.

PEAR TREES, &c.—A LARGE AND CHOICE collection of pear and other fruit trees and all kinds of ornamental trees and shrubs, also a choice lot of standard dwarf and monthly roses and summer flowering plants in great variety, for sale at reasonable rates, by WM. C. WILSON, No. 43 West 14th-st.; nursery at Astoria, L. I.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS.
1,000 Barege Anglais Robes.
1,000 Grenadine and Crepe de Paris Robes.
1,000 Chintz Barege Robes.
1,000 Organdie and Lawn Robes.
Just received per Steamers and from Auction.
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.)
SUPERIOR FAMILY LINENS,
Sheetings, Shirtings, Towelings, Damasks and Pure Linen Goods of every description,
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES!
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY (corner Grand-st.)
Have just received per steamers,
1,000 ELEGANT SILK ROBES,
Latest Paris Styles, 5, 7 and 9 Flounces.
ALSO,
20 CASES—
RICH [illegible] DRESS SILKS,
Stripes, Chene, Brocades, Figures, &c., &c.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY (corner Grand-st.)
Have just received per Steamers
TEN CASES LATEST DESIGNS
SCOTCH AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
Which, in addition to their present large Stock, will comprise the most desirable
ASSORTMENT OF THE SEASON,
Retailed at
MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES!
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.
ARE NOW OFFERING AT RETAIL,
AT LOW PRICES,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
CARPETINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Including J. CROSSLEY & SON'S Spring Style of Tapestries, Velvets, Medallions, Brussels, &c.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
have on exhibition at retail, a large and beautiful assortment of
SPRING SHAWLS,
in
STELLA BROCHE CASHMERE STRIPES,
BAREGE AND GRENADINES, &c., &c.,
comprising all the novelties of the season.
Also,
a choice stock of
REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,
at very low prices.

SILKS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer
on
MONDAY, March 19,
their entire
SPRING IMPORTATION OF
FANCY DRESS SILKS,
at a great SACRIFICE on
THE COST.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
AND DRAPERY MUSLINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. are now offering at
RETAIL AND WHOLESALE,
at great bargains, their immense importation of the above goods.
Canal-st., corner Mercer-st.

GEO. A. HEARN,
No 425 Broadway,
Will open, on THURSDAY, 22d inst.,
A large and choice selection of
PARIS MANTILLAS,
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR
LONG SHAWLS,
SQUARE SHAWLS, SCARFS, &c.
Also, an elegant variety of
RICH DRESS GOODS,
Including New Silks, Barège Anglais,
Organdie and Grenadine Robes, &c.
Of his own late importation.

AT 108 AND 110 6TH AV.
NEW DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.
HOUSEKEEPING LINEN GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
ALSO FROM AUCTION,
200 BROCHE LONG and SQUARE SHAWLS, FROM $2 50 to $7.
STELLA SHAWLS, FROM $1 to $10; LACE CURTAINS, SLIGHTLY STAINED, AT HALF THEIR VALUE.
CHAS. G. HOOK,
6th-av., between 8th and 9th-sts,

A QUARTER OF A MILLION DOLLARS'
Worth of Spring and Summer mourning dress goods, the handsomest, cheapest and most desirable ever imported, are now submitted for inspection.
N. B.—A large line of Black and Second Mourning Silks. Also, one case of Gray and Check Silks and Silk Poplins, very handsome for ladies not in mourning.
Prices just right. Ladies, call and examine.
WM. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

1860. SPRING IMPORTATIONS. 1860.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
are now offering, on the most favorable terms to
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS,
their usual large and varied assortment of
CURTAIN MATERIALS, FURNITURE COVERINGS,
AND
UPHOLSTERY GOODS
Of every description. Also, a very splendid stock of
FRENCH PAPER-HANGINGS,
decorative and plain.
All of which have been selected by one of the firm from the best European markets expressly for this season's trade.
We invite particular attention to our stock of
WINDOW SHADES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,
which, for extent and variety,
is unsurpassed in this market.
As Furnishing and Decorating form our specialty, we are prepared to execute all orders for Draperies and every style of Paper-hanging in the most artistic style

CLYDE & BLACK,
No. 401 Broadway,
Will open on Thursday 22d inst.,
The New style of
Spring Parasols and Sun Shades.

SPRING CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.
A splendid stock of NEW GOODS for Men's and Boys' wear, adapted to Southern and Western, or city trade, at very low prices, for CASH or short time, to prompt paying customers. Call and examine before you buy.
N. A. KNAPP,
No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

ATTRACTIVE SALE.—IN ORDER TO MAKE room for our SPRING GOODS, which we are now receiving, we will offer all this week great inducements to customers.
$28 000 worth of Ribbons, Trimmings, Embroideries, Laces, Gloves, Worsted Goods, &c
Also, 100 dozen real Kid Gloves, at 40 cents per pair. Splendid French Embroidered Sets, great bargains. Handkerchiefs, Veils, Hair Nets, &c., &c.
D. CLARKE,
No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

ILLUSION GOODS AT WHOLESALE.—THE latest and most desirable styles of Brussels net, sleeves and sets. Also dress caps and head-dresses, all of our own manufacture, and to which we invite the attention of country merchants and the trade.
D. CLARKE No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE IS THE ONLY place where India pine-apple dresses, crapes, silks, lutongs, satins, shawls, novelties, China lacquered articles and all kinds of American Indian, and Chinese Feather Fans, can be procured, wholesale and retail No. 653 Broadway. Also, French Fans, latest styles.

CORSETS, CORSETS — FROM THE LATE wreck, 14,000 fine, to be sold on account of Underwriters at one dollar, quite fresh, in good order, the sale to continue until the whole are disposed of, at MRS. ALGER'S, No. 882 Broadway. N. B.—Ladies' and Misses' skirts very cheap.

MADAME LOUIS DE PARIS, BLANCHISSEUSE de fin (blanchit également le gros linge) et remet les flanelles à neuf ades prix très modérés, No. 26 Amity-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.'S CITY AND COUNTRY NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY,
No. 41 Park-row—N. Y. Times Building.
Merchants wishing to extend their business should
ADVERTISE
NORTH, SOUTH, EAST AND WEST.
Every facility is offered for this purpose by J. H. & Co. For promptness and reliability they refer to Raymond, Wesley & Co., publishers of this paper.

CITY TWINE MILLS,
No. 80 Ann-st., rear. Warehouse, No. 46 Beekman-st. T. P. TRAVERS, Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Twines of all descriptions.

APPLES.
1,500 barrels of Apples—Greenings, Baldwins, Russets, Spitzenburgs, Gilliflowers, Seeknofurthers, Romanitz, Randa leds, &c., &c.—for sale by J. W. REYOLDS & CO., Poughkeepsie.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
MISS LAURA KEENE
AND
MISS AGNES ROBERT ON
APPEAR EVERY NIGHT IN
VANITY FAIR.
The best and most brilliant
Comedy
Of the period,
Written by
DION BOURCICAULT,
The author of
"London Assurance"
and
"Old Heads and Young Hearts."
EVERY NIGHT
LAURA KEENE'S
THEATRE
is lighted up
with happy faces
and
brilliant smiles,
joining
in
THE FUN,
FROLIC,
and
SPORT
of
VANITY FAIR,
"Sparkling with drollery,
Full of fun,
Dashes at foolery,
Well done.
Epigrams let off,
Squibbling Society,
Characters hit off,
Every variety,
Roars of laughter
At what they're after.
Mingling,
Jingling,
Wit, fun, and gaiety. That's the ware
Always on hand in VANITY FAIR."
In this Comedy, written by the author of "London Assurance," he has struck his old rich vein of humor and glorious spirit, never equaled by any other Dramatist.
Doors open at 7; commence at 7½.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 7¼. To commence at 7¾.
NINTH WEEK!!
and still
INCREASING IN ATTRACTION!!!
NIGHTLY CROWDS
OF
CITIZENS, VISITORS,
AND
STRANGERS
To witness the performance of the
ROMANCE
OF A
POOR YOUNG MAN,
And the following GREAT CAST, including
MR. LESTER WALLACK, MR. BROUGHAM,
MR. WALCOT, MR. DYOTT,
MRS. HOEY,
MRS. VERNON, MISS MARY GANNON,
MRS. WALCOT, MISS MORANT,
In their great
ORIGINAL CHARACTERS,
Aided by
MR. YOUNG, MR. PARSLOE, MR. LEVERE, &c., &c.,
EVERY NIGHT.
No free admission except the Press.
Box Book open two weeks in advance.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
WEDNESDAY, March 21, 1860.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON!
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON!
Preparatory to the
CLOSING OF THE MUSEUM FOR A WEEK,
CLOSING OF THE MUSEUM FOR A WEEK,
CLOSING OF THE MUSEUM FOR A WEEK,
CLOSING OF THE MUSEUM FOR A WEEK,
For the purpose of renovating, painting, upholstering and otherwise embellishing it for a
REOPENING UNDER NOVEL ARRANGEMENTS,
as well as producing new Moral Dramas, with a greatly
AUGMENTED CORPS OF ARTISTS,
including many OLD FAVORITES AND RECENT POPULARITIES, thus affording a brilliant display of
LIVING ENTERPRISE AND LAVISH ENTERTAINMENT!
The Management recurs with gratification to the
UNABATED EXCITEMENT
in regard to that extraordinary creature supposed to be the
CONNECTING LINK BETWEEN MAN AND MONKEY
THE WHAT IS IT?
THE WHAT IS IT?
THE WHAT IS IT?
THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,
and also
THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, will be presented
Mr. Buckstone's great Drama, played in London 100 nights in succession, and entitled
GREEN BUSHES; OR, 100 YEARS AGO,
with appropriate music, new scenery and accompaniments.
Between the acts will appear upon the stage the
WHAT IS IT? WHAT IS IT?
Here are, also, those novelties of the age, the
Sea Lion, Grizzly Bear, Learned Seal,
VISIBLE AT ALL TIMES!
Wax Statue of John Brown, Living Baby Anacondas and Enormous Serpents, beautiful Aquaria, &c.
Admittance, 25 cents; children, under ten, 13 cents; Parquette, 13 cents extra.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.....J. M. NIXON
Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS'
SIXTEENTH NIGHT.
Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
In her wonderful Protean personations in
AN HOUR IN SEVILLE.
Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
In their sterling Irish Drama of
ALL HALLOW EVE.
The great rush to witness these elegant productions induces the manager to announce their repetition.
THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, March 21,
The entertainments will commence with the interesting Irish Drama of
ALL HALLOW EVE.
Rody O'Connor.....Mr. Barney Williams
Kitty Killeen.....Mrs. Barney Williams
After which.
AN HOUR IN SEVILLE.
Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS in eight characters.
To conclude with the Farce of the
DEAD SHOT.
IN REHEARSAL—"WILLIE RILEY, OR NOT GUILTY, a Tale of Munster," adapted for Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

NEW GERMAN THEATRE ON BROADWAY
No. 585 Broadway, No. 585
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
First Representation
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21,
MATHILDE, by R. BENEDIX.
Mathilde.....Mme. Antonia Grahn
Tannenhof.....W. Leon Scherer
Arnan.....M Rud. Fallenbach
Full orchestra under the direction of
Mr. BERGMANN.
PRICES:
Reserved seats.....$1
Paterre and balcony.....50 cents
Opening of the house 7 o'clock P. M. Tickets sold from 10 o'clock A. M.
RUD. FALLENBACH.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Between Hester and Canal-sts.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 21, 1860,
The performance will commence with
LOVE'S VENOM; OR, THE HEART'S MYSTERIES
THE MIDDY ASHORE.
Concluding with
THE DENOUNCER.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 585 BROADWAY.
JEUDI 22 Mars, 1860.
Premiere representation du
SONNEUR DE ST. PAUL.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
MAMMOTH MENAGERIE.
Doors open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and 5 to 7½ P. M.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of the Great Moral Exhibition at Palace Gardens.
ONLY COMPLETE MENAGERIE IN AMERICA.
Largest collection of animals in the world. Performing Ponies, Monkeys, Mules, Elephant, Lions, Tigers and Leopards. Just added—beautiful white Lama, or American Camel. Also, pair Cashmere Goats from the Himalaya Mountains.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
AT NIBLO'S SALOON.
George Christy's great comic adaptation of the ever popular
TOODLES,
WITH CAUDLE LECTURES.
Timothy Toodles.....GEO. CHRISTY

ON EXHIBITION—ADMISSION FREE.
THE FIRST DAY OF WORSHIP
OF THE
PILGRIM FATHERS IN NORTH AMERICA,
At GOUPIL'S GALLERY, Broadway, corner of 9th-st.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK—EIGHTEENTH SEASON, 1859-'60.—The fourth Concert will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, March 24, 1860, at the Academy of Music, on which occasion the following eminent artists will appear: Madame GRAEVER JOHNSON, Piano, and Signor PIETRO CENTEMERI, Batitone. Conductor, Mr. C. BERGMANN. Tickets for sale at the music stores of Messrs Sharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway, and M. Walker, No. 167 Fulton st., Brooklyn. Members will please procure their extra tickets before the day of the Concert. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the Concert will be $1 50 each. No secured seats. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. By order of
L. SPIER, Secretary.

MISS MARY E. HAWLEY'S CONCERT at the Brooklyn Athenæum, THURSDAY EVENING, March 22, at 8 o'clock. Assisted by the following artists: Mr. George Harrison, tenor; Mr J. R. Thomas, baritone; Mr. J. N. Pattison, pianist; Mr. L. Schreiber, cornet; Mr. and Master Sedgwick, concertinas; Mr. G. W. Colby, conductor. Tickets 50 cents.

WILL CLOSE BEFORE YOU SEE IT.—Solomon's Temple, 9th-st., 2 doors East of Broadway; open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.; explanations given at all times by the proprietress and builder. All schools that wish to visit should make arrangements soon, or it will be too late. Admission 25 cents; children 12 cents.

WHITLOCK'S
FREE GALLERY
OF OIL PAINTINGS,
No. 386 CANAL-ST.

LEUTZE'S GREAT NATIONAL PICTURE—Washington at Princeton—now open for exhibition, at Studio Building, 10th-st., near 6th-av. 9 A. M. till 10 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION,
BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF JOHN CASTREE, ESQ., RECEIVER.
On WEDNESDAY, March 21,
At 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,

2 Bonds Illinois Internal Improvement 6 per cent. Stock	$1,000 each
1 Bond Illinois Internal Improvement Interest	837
1 Bond Illinois Internal Improvement Interest	1,000
1 Bond State of Indiana Wabash 5 per cent. Erie Canal Loan	1,800
1 Bond Indiana Wabash and Erie 5 per cent Special Canal Stock	3,750
3 Bonds Arkansas State Interest, January and July	1,000 each
16 Shares Grocers' Fire Insurance Company	50 each
30 Shares Citizens' Fire Insurance Company	20 each
38 Shares Firemen's Fire Insurance Co.	17 each
529 Shares Mechanics' Banking Ass. (each)	12 50

Auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer,
Office No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS,
BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF MARGARET TARGEE, DECEASED.
ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 21, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange by order of Peter M. Bryson and Edward Dewitt Executors:

$5,000 New-York Central R. 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds, due 1864—convertible from June 15, 1857, to June 15, 1859	$1,000 each
$8,000 New York Central R. 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds, due 1864—convertible from June 15, 1857, to June 15, 1859	500 each
$1,000 Ohio 6 per cent. stock of 1860	1,000 each
10 shares Bank of America	100 each
64 shares East River Bank	25 each
13 shares Market Fire Insurance Company	100 each
18 shares St. Mark's Fire Insurance Co.	25 each

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.
THIS DAY, March 21,
At 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
For account of whom it may concern:

143 shares Manhattan Gas Light Co.	$50 each.
40 shares Harlem Gas Light Co.	50 each.
20 shares Equitable Life Assurance Co.	100 each.
10 shares City Fire Insurance Co.	70 each.
10 shares Park Fire Insurance Co.	100 each.
50 shares Brooklyn Fire Insurance Co.	17 each.
100 shares Portsmouth Dry Dock and Steamboat Basin Co.	100 each

$2,000 Evansville and Illinois Convertible Bonds.
Stock sales every Wednesday and Saturday.
Real Estate sales any days required.
Securities bought and sold at the Brokers' Board, and at private sale. Office No. 35 Wall-st.

WM. N. LEWIS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
WM. N. LEWIS will sell by auction on THURSDAY, March 22 at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the residence of N. McGraw, West Morrisania, all the furniture and other personal property contained upon said premises, consisting in part as follows: Splendid rosewood mahogany, walnut, oak and enameled furniture, embracing sofas, tête-à-têtes, parlor, arm and easy chairs marble-top centre and sofa tables, dining, extension and tea tables, dining-room chairs, one mahogany bookcase, one rosewood 6¾-octave piano-forte, dressing-bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, &c. Also, two very elegant enameled chamber suites, painted and ornamented by J. W. Fisher, of No. 690 Broadway, New-York, Brussels, tapestry, three ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, China sets, crockery ware, kitchen utensils, carriage, cart, garden tools, &c., &c.
This furniture was manufactured expressly for the proprietor's own family use, and offers a rare opportunity to those who wish to purchase first-class articles.
The sale is positive, as the house is sold and to be vacated by the first of April.

M. C. EDEY, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
ROCKAWAYS, TOP BUGGIES ROAD WAGONS, SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS, &c.
EZRA LUDLOW & CO.
Will sell THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) March 21, at 12 o'clock,
At salesroom No. 66 Cedar-st., (opposite the Post-office,) a variety of new and second-hand vehicles, single and double harness, blankets, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF NO. 410 BROADWAY.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, March 29, 1860, at 12 o clock, at the Merchants' Exchange: By order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of E. E. Mather, Esq., Referee, the valuable lot known as No. 410 Broadway, east side, 97 feet 6 inches north of Walker-st., running through to Courtlandt Alley. Lot 24 feet 10 inches in width in front and rear, and 175 feet in depth.
The premises will be sold subject to the unexpired term of a lease for 21 years, from May 1, 1843.
The lessee may remove the buildings on said lot within ten days after the expiration of the lease.
For further particulars see legal advertisement in *Evening Post*.
A large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage on the premises for a term of years.
For full particulars apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Esq., No. 74 Wall-st., and maps to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.
Messrs. SMITH & WOODWARD,
Attorneys, No. 74 Wall-st.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
ABSOLUTE SALE BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.—28 valuable lots on 1st-av., 30th and 31st-sts., inclosed with stone wall and iron railing, being the residence of the late Anson G. Phelps, will be sold without reserve. Valuable house and lot in Waverley-place title indisputable.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY March 28, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
1st-av. and 30th-st.—4 lots, northwest corner, with mansion thereon.
1st av. and 31st-st.—4 lots, southwest corner
30th-st.—13 lots, N. S., adjoining the above, with brick house and stables thereon.
31st-st.—9 lots, S. S., adjoining the above on the rear, with frame house thereon.
Waverley-place—House and lot, No 162, near 6th-av. 70 per cent. can remain on mortgage.
JAMES STOKES, Administrator.
Maps of the property and full particulars at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF LEASEHOLD PROPERTY ON WASHINGTON, LEROY AND HOUSTON STREETS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 29 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Augustus Thomas and Richard J. Larcombe, Executors of Thomas Thomas deceased:
HOUSTON ST.—The unexpired term of lease for 21 years from the 1st of May, 1849, of the four lots of ground, with the buildings thereon, on the north side of Houston-st., 347 feet 8 inches west of Avenue B, and known as Nos. 275, 277, 279 and 281 Houston st., being together 74 feet 3 inches by 111 feet.
WASHINGTON AND LEROY STS.—The unexpired term of lease for 21 years from Feb. 21, 1818, of the four lots of ground, with the buildings thereon, on the northeast corner of Washington and Leroy sts., and known as Nos. 509 and 601 Washington-st. and Nos. 137 and 139 Leroy-st., being together about 50 feet in width in front and rear, by about 89 feet in depth.
Further particulars at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 27, 1860, at 10½ o'clock, at the warehouse No. 105 Fulton-st., by order of Louis Ingersoll, Esq., Assignee of A. Allendorph:
The entire stock of A. Allendorph, consisting in part of handsome etageres, book-cases, secretaries, bureaus, dressing-tables, bedsteads, tables, chairs, counting-house desks, stools, book-racks, &c. The furniture is all made from the best material and in the most substantial manner.
Sale positively without reserve. Catalogues can be had at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 165 EAST TWENTY-FIRST-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York:
EAST TWENTY-FIRST ST.—The handsome three story brick house and lot No. 165 East 21st-st., south side The house is 21x40 feet, and extension, in good order, and contains gas, water, &c. Lot 21x98 feet 9 inches.
A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.
For maps, &c., apply at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway, New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
SECOND AND NINTH AVENUES AND FIFTY-THIRD-STREET LOTS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, March 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
ON NINTH AV.—1 fine lot southwest corner 67th-st., 25.4x100.
ON SECOND-AV.—2 choice lots southeast corner 53d st., 20x95.
ON FIFTY-THIRD-ST.—2 choice lots south side, (adjoining) 20x100 each. The above lots are very desirably located; the 67th-st. lot lying between Broadway and the Central Park. Sale peremptory. 60 per cent. can remain.
Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, MARCH 22, at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 45 and 47 East Broadway, the household furniture contained in the above two large houses, consisting in part of G. F. pier glasses, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany piano-forte, centre tables dining tables, table linen, cutlery silver-plated ware dinner and tea ware coffee and tea urns, glass ware, bedsteads of every description, mattresses, feather beds, bolster and pillows, comforters, sheets, spreads bureaus washstands, toilet sets, &c., together with a large assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION: SPLENDID ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, OIL-PAINTINGS, &c., &c.—WEDNESDAY, March 21, at 10½ o'clock, all the furniture in the five story residence No. 218 14th-st., near 8th av., consisting of over $10 000 worth of every description of really fine furniture but little used. Particulars in catalogues, which can be had at the above residence Sale positive.

AUCTION SALE.—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE AT NEWARK, N. J.—Will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, April 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the valuable and beautiful property late the residence of Hon. A. C. M. Pennington, and now occupied by A. B. Holmes, Esq., at the corner of High and Orange sts.
The situation is commanding, attractive, inferior to none in the City, and only 5 minutes' walk from the depôt. The house is large highly embellished and replete with modern conveniences, gas, water, range, furnace, conservatory &c., &c., surrounded by ornamental trees and shrubbery, occupying grounds equal to twenty city lots, handsomely laid out, with box edging and stocked with abundance of fruits and embracing all the usual appurtenances of a first-class establishment, coach-house, ice-house, cow-house, &c., in perfect order.
This property is offered at private sale till April 5, next, and will be sold entire or in parts to suit purchasers. Terms 30 per cent. cash, and the balance on mortgage. Possession will be given May 1, next
For maps and other particulars apply to PENNINGTON & WARREN, No. 60 Wall-st., New-York, or to A. V. S. SCHENCK, Esq., No. 291 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
THURSDAY, MARCH 22—AT 10½ O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 280 Degraw, between Court and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, handsome furniture in good order rosewood parlor furniture in green and black satin brocatelle: splendid rosewood marble-top etagere, with mirrors; pier glasses, oval mirrors, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, lace and window-curtains, mahogany and walnut chamber furniture, hair mattresses and feather beds, toilet crockery, walnut extension table, buffet and chairs, China tea and dinner sets, cutlery and silver plated ware; also, one iron-framed aquarium.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—THE FIXtures of a restaurant, together with the stock, will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, March 22, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 55 William-st., corner Pine, consisting of marble-top counters, tables, chairs oyster box, lager-bier drainer crockery, &c. Also a lot of sugar, and about 10 000 cigars, together with beer-pumps and other fixtures. Sale without reserve.

FRED & COLE, Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME FURNITURE—On THURSDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 153 Adelphi st., Brooklyn, comprising rosewood parlor suites, piano and paintings, oak bedroom and dining-room furniture, en suite; mahogany do., Brussels and ingrain carpets, China and glassware, kitchen furniture, oil-cloths, stoves, &c

A. S RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, March 21, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising almost every variety of Spring goods. Also, an invoice of stock goods. Catalogues and samples on morning of sale.

M. FITZPATRICK & BROTHERS, Auctioneers.
CATALOGUE SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS in the varied departments of literature, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, to be continued during the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, at the store, No. 447 Broadway.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
550 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, [illegible] 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis, No. [illegible] man-st. Prime assortment of fresh seasonable [illegible]

M. FITZPATRICK & BROS., Auctioneers, 447 [illegible]
SALE OF FANCY GOODS, JE[illegible] cutlery, silver-plated ware, &c., &c., THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10 o'clock, at the store, No. [illegible] Broadway.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRANDS
AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the Best Pianos manufactured. Opinion of nearly all the greatest and most [illegible] Musicians and Artists regarding these Instruments:
The undersigned, having personally examined and practically tested the improvement in Grand Pianos invented by H. STEINWAY, in which the [illegible] strings are overstrung above those remaining, do hereby certify:
1. That as a result of the said improvement the voice of the Piano is greatly improved in quality, quantity and power.
2. The sound by Steinway's improvement is much more even, less harsh, stronger, and much better prolonged, than that realized in any other Piano with which we are acquainted.
3. The undersigned regard the improvement of Mr. Steinway as most novel, ingenious and important. No Piano of similar construction has ever been known or used, so far as the undersigned know or believe.
GUSTAV. SATTER, WILLIAM MASON,
S. B. MILLS, JOHN N. PATTISON,
WM. SAAR, ROBERT GOLDBECK,
U. C. HILL, GEORGE W. MORGAN,
WM. A. KING, CARL BERGMANN,
GEO. F. BRISTOW, HENRY C. TIMM.
And many others.
Each instrument warranted for the term of 3 years.
Warerooms, 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, N.Y.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE and UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & Sons have been awarded Thirty-five Prize Medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
Also, for sale:
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS,
For Parlors, Churches, Vestries and Lodges,
At Wholesale and Retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

HAINES BROS.' PIANO FORTES.
HAINES BROS. having completed their new factory, giving them doubly increased facilities, will now be enabled to furnish their instruments both wholesale and retail, at the lowest possible prices and without delay.
An examination of these pianos may prove greatly to the interest of purchasers. Salesroom, No. 626 Broadway, adjoining Laura Keene's. Manufactories, 2d-av., corner of 21st-st.
Mr. B. G. Mathews has charge of our business at No. 626 Broadway. HAINES BROS.
Pianos for hire, and if purchased amount paid as rent deducted.

1828. T. H. CHAMBERS PIANOS. 1828.
Established in 1828
Formerly Dubois & Stodart & Dubois, Bacon & Chambers, Bible House, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av., opposite the Cooper Institute, New-York.
IMPROVED OVERSTRUNG, IRON FRAME, PIANOS.
An elegant overstrung, iron frame, 7-octave, carved Piano $385.
One elegant overstrung, iron frame, double round Piano $300.
Second-hand Pianos, in good repair, at $75, $85, $95, $100, $110, $125, $135, $150 and $175.
Pianos hired. Allowance on hire if purchased.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,
ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
Manufacturer of
THE OVER-STRUNG
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
Manufactory and Warerooms
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
Near Broadway, New-York.
Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

A NEW INSTRUMENT.
TRIOLODEON Warerooms, No. 618 Broadway,
VAN OECKELEN & DUCKER, Patentees.
Highest Testimonials of
THALBERG & VIEUXTEMPS,
Large Silver Medal at a late Fair.

THE DRIGGS PATENT OR VIOLIN PIANO,—GRANDS, BICHORDS, AND HORIZONTALS, WITH THE OVERSTRUNG BASS.—These pianos have created so great a sensation in the musical world during the past year, that jealous competitors have made it a business to anathematize them, knowing that the principles on which they are made *are the only correct ones*, and that they are daily growing in favor with the intelligent and unprejudiced public. The constant endeavors of unscrupulous competitors to injure the good name of the Driggs piano, by misrepresentations, and the influence of hired agents and tempting commissions to *drummers*, while at the same time they are copying all they dare from them in order to improve their old instruments made on false and unscientific principles show how formidable a competitor it has become. This constant abuse by the unscrupulous portion of the trade and their agents throughout the country, is the best evidence that these pianos are fast superseding the old style of instruments. The public are invited to call and see them at the office of the Driggs Piano Company, No. 543 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
S. B. DRIGGS, Patentee and Inventor.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES, AT REDUCED PRICES.—The undersigned, having been engaged nearly 40 years in the manufacture of piano-fortes, have now for sale some of their very superior instruments, both as regards tone and finish. These instruments are warranted to stand in any climate, and will be sold very cheap for cash. Also, a number of second-hand pianos in good order, very low.
WM. HALL & SON, No 543 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made. PRATT'S MELODEONS. Good second-hand pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let.
T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway,
Marble Building corner Grand-st.

BANJO TAUGHT.—BANJO TAUGHT AT THE pupil's residence in New-York or Brooklyn, making the pupil a proficient in a course of lessons, $5. Single lessons 50 cents. Address, G. C. D., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

AT WALKER'S WARROOMS, CLINTON Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, a large stock of horizontal and upright pianos, new and 2d hand, for sale and hire. Hire allowed on purchase.

ALBERT WEBER'S OVERSTRUNG grand-action iron-frame piano-fortes, unsurpassed in sweetness and power, beauty and durability. Warranted for 3 years. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

PIANOS WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR A house, stable and 8 lots in Brooklyn. For particulars address Box No. 288 Brooklyn Post-office.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction

LECTURES.

WENDELL PHILLIPS
Will deliver a lecture at the Cooper Union,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 21,
upon a subject well calculated to exhibit his unrivaled eloquence, viz:
"AGITATION INDISPENSABLE TO REFORM."
Tickets 25 cents. Lecture at 8, doors open at 7 o'clock.

LECTURES AND READINGS IN THE French language, by Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Spingler Institute Lecture-room, No. 7 Union-square, (Broadway,) at 8 o'clock P. M.
SUBJECTS:
THURSDAY, March 22—*Lamartine.*
MONDAY March 26—*Mad De Récamier, the friend of Mad. De Stael and Chateaubriand.*
THURSDAY, March 29—*The French Modern Historians especially MM. Aug. Thierry, Guizot, Michelet*
Course tickets, $1; single tickets, 50 cents. To be had at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway; at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and at the door.

WENDELL PHILLIPS' GREAT LECTURE, *The Lost Arts*, will be delivered before the Young Men's Christian Union, in Rev. Dr. Chapin's Church, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 29th inst. Tickets 25 cents, at the door. Those preferring to hear his unrivaled eloquence on subjects disconnected with polities, will please take notice.

A LECTURE IN THE COURSE WILL BE delivered in the German Presbyterian Church, in 6th-st., two doors from 2d-av., THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock by Dr. BURCHARD. Subject—*Curiosity.* Tickets for the course, $1; single tickets, 25 cents; to be had at RANDOLPH'S, No. 683 Broadway, and at the door.

FRANCE AND THE FRENCH—A LECTURE by JOHN MACMULLEN, at his Lecture-room, No. 900 Broadway, entrance in 20th-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, March 23, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; scholars half-price.

PEW IN BRICK CHURCH FOR SALE—Rev. Drs. Spring and Hoge, pastors—one of the best in the church. Address B., Box No. 655 Post-[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS,
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS, &c.,
Issue circular notes and letters for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, South America, &c., &c.

ELECTION NOTICE.
OFFICE MORRIS CANAL AND BANKING COMPANY, JERSEY CITY, March 16, 1860.
Notice is hereby given that the annual election will be held at the office of the Company in Jersey City, on Monday, the 2d of April next, for the choice of five Directors, in place of Class No. 5, whose term of service will then expire, and of one Director of Class No. 4, to fill a vacancy. The poll will be open from 1 o'clock until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th inst. until the 3d of April next inclusive.
L. N. CONDIT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office, No. 153 Bowery—Under Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.—At an election for Directors of this Company, held Tuesday, March 13, the following gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

D. B. KEELER,
E. L. WALTON,
GEO. J. PRICE,
J. WALLON,
JAS. S. MILLS,
JOHN PALMER,
STEPH. VALENTINE,
WM. DENNISTOUN,
E. D. BROWN,
ROBT M FIELD,
STEPHEN CUTTER,
D. H KNAPP,
JAMES HUMES,
JACOB WILSON,
SANFORD MEAD,
JOHN FOSTER,
WM A. CUMMING,
ANDREW M. WHITLOCK,
W. WAKE,
ALEX. McDONALD,
CHAS. PERLEY,
ABM. DENIKE,
NATHAN ASIEL,
JORDAN L. MOTT, JR.,
JOHN L. MOORE,
JOHN H. MORRIS,
JOHN MURPHY,
BRYAN M. CAHIL,
A. T. BRIGGS,
JOSEPH W. DURYEE,

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, DAVID B. KEELER was unanimously reëlected President.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—No. 40 Wall-st., New-York, March 14, 1860.—The following gentlemen have been reëlected Directors of this Company, by a unanimous vote, for the term of three years, viz:

ISAAC A. STORM.
CHARLES E. BILL.
JOHN J. CISCO.
EDWARD S. CLARK.
SHEPHERD KNAPP.
FRANCIS T. LUQUEER.
ISAAC N. PHELPS.
JAMES SUYDAM.
CHAS. M. CONNOLLY.
EDWARD MINTURN.

HERMAN GELPCKE, Esq., has been chosen a Director, to fill a vacancy, for one year.
At the annual meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, JOSEPH B. COLLINS, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President of this Company.
JOHN EADIE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT A meeting of the Stockholders of THE WASHINGTON ICE COMPANY will be held at the office of said Company, situated on West-st., at the foot of Christopher-st., in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of taking action in relation to increasing the amount of the capital stock of said Company to the sum of forty thousand dollars, and otherwise extending and changing the business thereof by adding two additional Trustees, who, with the present Trustees, shall form the Board of Trustees for the management of the property and business of said Company. Dated, New-York, 18th February, 1860.
RANSOM PARKER,
R. G. BONESTEEL,
JAMES VAN ETTEN, } Trustees.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE Company, No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 12, 1860.

Capital	$150,000
Surplus over	47,000

This Company have to-day declared a Dividend of Seven and a Half Dollars per share, payable to Stockholders on demand.
They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six per Cent. upon their outstanding Scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next, in cash.
They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st day of December, 1859, of Fifty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March, 1860.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders in this Corporation, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and three Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held (in conformity with the requirements of the by-laws of this Company,) on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-fifth (25th) day of April, 1860, at the office of the Company, in the city of Toledo, Ohio, commencing at 12 o'clock M.
FRANKLIN E. WORCESTER, Secretary.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD CO.'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, March 16, 1860.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company's Bonds, numbered from 907 to 916, inclusive, that the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company will purchase said bonds at 80 cents on the dollar, according to the contract between the said companies, dated the 8th day of February, 1859, if presented to FRANK S. BOND, No. 21 Nassau-st., within 60 days after the date of this notice.
F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

ON SALE—MOBILE CITY EIGHT PER CENT. bonds redeemable in 1885, interest payable in New-York semi-annually 1st January and 1st July.
Rochester City 6 per cent Bonds, redeemable in 1873, interest payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July.
Troy City 6 per cent Bonds, redeemable in 1873, interest payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July, by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, Letters of Credit, or Circular Letters, of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 Third avenue, corner of Seventh-st.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS AT the rate of 6 per cent on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums, commencing 1st of April.
Bank open daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8 o'clock, P. M.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHENIX FIRE INS. CO.
BROOKLYN, March 13, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. payable on demand, at their branch office, No. 62 Wall-st., New-York.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.
NEW-YORK, March 19, 1860.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank, and three Inspectors for the next election, will take place at the Bank on the first Tuesday in April ensuing.
The poll will open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock, P. M.
By order. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANK.—UNION DIME SAVINGS Bank, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st., open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent interest paid on all sums up to $500, and five per cent on larger sums. A deposit of one dime a day for 10½ years amounts to $521 13.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st., open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday from 4 to 7 P. M.; 6 per cent. interest on sums from $1 to $500.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesday and Saturday until 7 P. M. All sums deposited before April 10 will draw interest from the 1st.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

ELECTION.—OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park-place, New-York, March 16, 1860. The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, April 2 next. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

150 WATER-ST. A CARD. 150 WATER-ST.
The present occupants of our former store, No. 178 Water-st., refusing us the privilege of having our sign of removal at their door, we are obliged to walk a man carrying a big double sign, indicating our removal to No. 150 Water-st., in front of said store. In resorting to this means we must also state to our friends and the public, that we are the sole agents for T. A. Jalics & Co.'s, in Pesth, celebrated Hungarian Wines; that no other house in the United States can import them, and that we continue to sell these wines at No. 150 Water-st., 150 WATER-ST. GROSSINGER & WIGAND.

RARE OLD BRANDIES.
CHOICE MADERIA AND SHERRY WINES,
FINEST BOURBON & MONONGAHELA WHISKIES,
HAVANA CIGARS,
Constantly on hand, and for sale by
S. S. WYCKOFF & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
No. 104 Murray st.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,)
No. 47 Water-st.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO. COGNAC,
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY,
GRAPELEAF GIN,
DEWDROP GIN

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—IN CONSEQUENCE of the constantly increasing imitation of the different brands of Messrs. Moët & Chandon's Champaigne Wines, I consider it my duty to caution the public against such imposition, and to advise purchasers and consumers to buy the Moët & Chandon Wines only from reliable and respectable houses. The fictitious article can be easily distinguished from the genuine qualities.
ADOLPHUS OECHS,
Messrs. Moët & Chandon's General Agent for the United States and the Canadas.

PORT WINES, OF 1815 AND 1851, IN bottle. Solera Sherry, in bottle, packed in 3-dozen cases; Wm. Younger's East India Pale Ale, bottled, in cases; Jameson's Irish Whiskey, in Bond; Bushmill's Irish Whisky, in Bond, for sale by C. E. HABICHT, Agent for Guinness' Stout, No. 127 Pearl-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 28 West 39th-st., near 5th-av.,
is now open for the reception of pupils. The PRIVATE CLASS meets three times a week. This class offers peculiar advantages to young ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue, with masters, a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES, MUSIC PAINTING and DRAWING. For these accomplishments the most distinguished talent is secured.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S
PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
No. 11 West 27th-st.

THE BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE, NEW-JERSEY—Twelve miles from New-York by railroad—Will commence its 27th term of five months May 1. All the arrangements of this school are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. The Young Ladies' Department in charge of an experienced instructress has been in successful operation for many years. Recent improvements, with the introduction of gas, renders the accommodations more complete and attractive than ever. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st.; H. SEYMOUR, No. 52 Beekman-st., New-York City; or of Rev. E. SEYMOUR, Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Thirty-eighth Semi-Annual Session on April 5. With a large corps of permanent professors, ample cabinets, and apparatus, the finest gymnasium in New-England, and other rare facilities for physical training; in a location celebrated for its beauty and salubrity, it presents unrivaled advantages for female education. To graduates of other schools, some of whom are always in attendance, the Institute affords opportunities for acquisitions to almost any extent in the fine arts and modern languages. For circulars address the principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR and Rev. J. R. BOYD.

TO PRINCIPALS OR PROFESSORS.—For sale or to lease, the well-known Educational property at Rye, New-York, styled the CHRESTOMATHIC INSTITUTE, for 25 years successfully conducted by the proprietor, Samuel U. Berrian, A. M., as a first class Boys' Boarding-school. For terms and other particulars, apply to Mr. E. P. WHITTEMORE, No. 51 William-st., New-York.

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY—NO. 24 Bible House, New-York, for engaging teachers, furnishing pianos, melodeons, school furniture apparatus, &c. School circulars furnished gratuitously. Call or address Rev. G. G. SAXE, A. M. Box No. 2,371 New-York Post-office.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Summer term will commence April 2, 1860. Pupils admitted at any time during the term. Principal, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD. For catalogue apply to the Principal, White Plains.

AMENIA SEMINARY—DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. The best instruction and a pleasant home furnished to ladies and gentlemen at reasonable charges. Spring term opens April 5. Catalogues sent upon application.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st. Boarding and day school. Classics, French, German, Spanish, Mathematics and English. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE AND MILITARY SCHOOL.—For circulars, address, at Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y., C. D. SEELY, Principal.

MUSIC.—A YOUNG LADY OF GREAT EXPERIENCE in teaching the piano has yet some spare time for a few more pupils. Apply at No. 27 Perry-st., between Waverley-place and 4th-st.

DANCING.

A DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS.
Will continue open until June 1.

TEACHERS.

CORRECT PRONUNCIATION IN TWELVE LESSONS.—Persons wishing to take private lessons at their residence, or families wishing to take a few lessons and be furnished with a French servant in capacity and at wages they may require, address E. HONDS, care F. Gentil, No. 341 Pearl-st. Reference: Prof. C. Paquet, Burlington College, N. J.

MUSIC TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, PERFECTLY qualified, desires a situation as music teacher in a school or private family. A Southern or Western State preferred. Address, stating terms, &c., C. A. H., Box No. 105 Times Office, New-York.

A LADY WISHES A SITUATION AS resident French teacher in a boarding-school, or a private family, in New-York or its vicinity. Unquestionable references given. Address J. K., Box No. 219 Post-office, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS HAD SEVERAL years' experience, and has been very successful in teaching the solid branches of an English education, desires to make an engagement. Address ARITHMETIC, Williamsburgh.

TEACHER WANTED.—A TEACHER IN A private family, a short distance in the country; must be thorough in the English branches, also French, vocal and instrumental music. Apply at No. 132 Monroe-st.

A YOUNG MERCHANT WHO TAUGHT the Piano and Voice 4 years, would like a situation in a family where his teaching would be an equivalent for board. Address TEACHER, Box 163 Times Office.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as assistant in a school, or as Governess in a family; is a graduate of a Massachusetts Normal School; will teach English branches—also Latin, if desired. Best of references given. Address L. H. W., Northbridge, Mass.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A CHARITABLE INSTITUTION, a single man of good address and manners, to act chiefly as visitor among the children placed in the country, to travel through the different States on business connected with the Institution and to make himself generally useful therein, when not employed in this special business, to reside on the premises; salary 750 per annum, besides traveling expenses. Address, with ample references, Box No. 2,140 Lower Post-office.

WANTED—A MAN AS GENERAL CLERK IN A light and pleasant mercantile business, having about $300 to lend his employer. This will be a permanent situation to an honest, industrious young man, who is willing to commence on a moderate salary; and an excellent opportunity for one wishing to become acquainted with business in the City. Address Box No. 3,008, Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A COMPETENT, INTELLIGENT woman, to act as nurse to two children, four and two years old; a widow without children preferred; good references required; to one with proper qualifications a good home and reasonable wages allowed; none but Protestants need apply. Address, by letter, A. B., Box No. 2,036 New York Post-office.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK WHO THOROUGHLY understands her business; she must be a good baker of bread, neat in her person and work, and bring City references as to character and capability. A Protestant preferred, but not indispensable, where the recommendation is satisfactory. Call between 11 and 2 o'clock at No. 58 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A MAN SERVANT IN A BOYS' boarding school, as waiter and for general work, to clean boots, knives, school-rooms, attend to furnaces, &c.; only a steady, working, faithful man, having written testimonials, need apply, to No. 48 East 24th st., in the basement.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS, about 20 years of age, as out-doors salesman, to sell fancy goods on a salary and commission; undoubted reference required. Address, with particulars, FANCY GOODS, Box No. 165 Times Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM FOURTEEN to sixteen years of age; must be an excellent penman, quick and correct at figures, and reside with his parents. Address in handwriting of applicant, stating age and references, N. H. A., Box No. 133 Times Office.

WANTED—A GOOD LAUNDRESS AT NO. 50 Forsyth-st., top floor, room No. 11, rear building, will attend to washing in her house, or a few days out, or sewing by the day; she is a good sewer; would do either.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN AN OFFICE—ONE who is willing to make himself generally useful. One who can command a small capital preferred. Must write a good hand. Address (with age, &c.) H. C., Box No. 131 Times Office.

WANTED—AGENTS WHO HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE in exhibiting engravings or works of art. Address, for full particulars, S. CLOUGH, Agent, Providence, R. I.

WANTED—A CHILD'S NURSE FOR A PASSAGE to England or France to take care of two children, five and ten years old, and to make herself otherwise useful. Inquire at No. 31 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COMPETENT seamstress and to assist in the care of children; must have good City reference. Apply, between the hours of 9 and 12, at No. 48 West 11th-st.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE A YOUTH WHO writes well and is correct at figures. Apply, by note only, to LORD & TAYLOR, No. 461 Broadway.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and child's nurse; references required. Apply at No. 136 Amity-st., Brooklyn.

BOY WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE STATIONERY house to keep stock and make himself generally useful; must live with his parents; salary first year $50. Call this day, between 4 and 5 P. M., at No. 74 Warren-st.

$100 PER MONTH MADE BY ANY ONE with $10 stencil tools. Address JOHN MILLIKEN, Lawrence, Mass.

SERVANTS WANTED—TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE in the country: A good plain cook, a laundress, a child's nurse and seamstress. Inquire at No. 53 Park-place, up stairs.

ON DEMANDE, DANS UNE FAMILLE Americaine qui doit aller à Paris l'été prochaine, une Française de vingt ou trente ans qui parle un peu l'Anglais, pour soigner un petit garçon; gages, $8. S'adresser au Times Office, A. B., Box No. 102.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF WILLIAM B. McCALLUM, a silversmith and jeweler; he formerly resided at Fayetteville, N. C. Any information that will lead to his present locality will be thankfully received by C. VAN HORN, No. 70 Beekman-st., N. Y.

FOR ADOPTION IN A CATHOLIC FAMILY, a fine boy, beautiful strong and healthy, 5 months old. Apply at No. 94 St. Mark's place, 8th st., 2d floor.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—MR. EBEN BARTON IS A PARTNER in our business from this date. The firm name will remain the same. WM. EDGAR BIRD & CO.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1860.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women, (sisters,)—one as first-class cook, who understands her business in all its branches, and is a good baker; the other as first-class chambermaid, who understands fine washing and French fluting; each understand their business perfectly; have the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 46 West 30th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE PRIVATE family, a situation as cook; understands soups and meats and blanc manges, and jellies, puddings and pies, and a good bread baker; the best of reference from her last place; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 461 6th-av., front room, first floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country as first-class cook, as laundress, as good cook and to wash and iron, as first-class waitress, as family seamstress, can cut and fit, as waiter and chambermaid, as nurse and seamstress, as laundress and chambermaid, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MATRON IN AN institution or seminary, by a very efficient and strictly conscientious lady, who thoroughly understands housekeeping. She has several years of practical experience, and can give the best of reference. Call at, or address, F. T., No. 64 High-st., Brooklyn, for four days.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION BY a respectable widow, either in a hotel or private family; the advertiser has a good deal of general knowledge and would suit where steadiness and integrity would be valued; satisfactory reference given. Call at or address No. 155 East 21st-st., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTANT young women; one as laundress, one as chambermaid and one as nurse and seamstress; best of reference from their last places. Would prefer living with one family. Call at No. 131 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; a small private family preferred; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 85 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl to do chamberwork and waiting or assist with the washing and ironing in a small family; no objection to go to the country; has lived in her last place for seven years. Call at No. 97 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for one day.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and plain seamstress, or minding children and to do plain sewing; has first-rate City reference; is willing to go in the country for the Summer; can be seen for two days at No. 211 East 19th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—WASHING BY A RESPECTABLE widow woman; wishes to engage family washing; will be thankful for gentlemen's and ladies' washing; is also willing to go out to work by the day; best of City references given as to honesty and capability. Can be seen at No. 231 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A HUMBLE HARD-WORKING young woman, a situation in City or country, as good cook, baker of bread, biscuit, &c. and to do washing and ironing, or to do general housework; is very neat in person and about her kitchen; is willing and obliging to her employer; good reference. Call at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART AND tidy young woman to do chamberwork and waiting or to do chamberwork and to assist in the washing. The best of City reference given from her last situation. Can be seen for two days at No. 356 7th-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, BY a competent young woman; understands fluting and doing up laces; can give the highest testimonials as to character and capability, from her employer, where she has lived a number of years. Can be seen at No. 119½ East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl who is a good plain cook and willing to assist in the washing and ironing, and understands her business in every capacity; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 160 East 27th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from the lady she lived with, who can also be seen. Call at No. 117 Laurens-st., No. 4 rear building, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT seamstress, who understands the fitting and making of boys' and girls' dresses, and all kinds of family sewing, will go out by the week; a permanent situation preferred. Call at No. 108 8th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the millinery-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to do the housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer, and has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs., Room No. 2, second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation to do chamberwork and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to do chamberwork and take care of a baby; no objection to going to the country with a family in the Summer. Call at No. 356 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as laundress; has lived in her last place as cook, washer and ironer; the best of City references can be given; would do the same work again in a small family. Call at No. 337 1st-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, or can do general housework. Can bring good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 186 East 16th-st., between Avenues A. and B., third floor, front room.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as cook, in the City; has good City reference. Can be seen, from 10 till 4 o'clock, at No. 239 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT GIRL, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups, jellies, game and fancy dishes. Wages $10 to $12. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 460 2d-av., between 25th and 26th sts. Can be seen, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and to assist with the washing; can do plain sewing; is willing and obliging; can give good City reference. Call for two days at No. 61 West 29th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse or chambermaid; can do plain sewing and embroidery; has good reference. Can be seen for two days if not engaged, at No. 147 7th-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED WOMAN to cook, wash and iron in a small family; wishes a good home and to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 368 8th-av., 3d-story, near the Post-office, for three days.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO OBTAIN a situation in a private family as waitress, who has lived five years in her last place; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 85 West 19th-st., first floor front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS; ONE as first-class seamstress, who cuts and fits ladies' and children's clothes; the other as chambermaid, who does fluting and makes up muslins; both have City reference. Apply for two days at No. 67 West 15th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women; one as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, and the other as waitress; good City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 234 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT as first-rate cook; is a good baker, and is willing to go to the country for the season; good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 Spring-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as lady's maid and seamstress; is fully competent; best of reference from her last place, where she can be seen for two days, No. 12 University-place, between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMILY by a young woman, as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business, and can come well recommended. Can be seen for two days, at No. 94 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as seamstress, who understands family sewing and dressmaking; good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 213 East 23d-st., near 1st av.

WANTED—BY A VERY AGREEABLE YOUNG girl, with the best City reference from her last place, a situation to do general housework or chamberwork, and take care of children. Call at No. 111 28th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT AND tidy young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or would have no objection to take care of a baby; good City reference. Call at No. 639 Hudson st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A STRONG, WILLING, ACTIVE girl, a situation in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; makes good bread, pies, &c.; can milk; is disposed to be generally useful. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as waitress and to assist with chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 62 West 21st-st., corner of 6th av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Welch girl as chambermaid or waiter. Can be seen for two days at No. 267 Avenue A, between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH LADY, EQUALLY competent to take the position of companion, housekeeper or governess desires an immediate engagement. Address A., Union-square Post-office, for ten days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as chambermaid and waitress; best of reference; to be seen for two days if not engaged. Call at No 208 42d-st., between 8th and 9th-avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or assist with washing, in a respectable family. Call at No. 94 West 24th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands mangling and fluting, with the best of City references. Can be seen until engaged at No. 84 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as laundress or cook; good City reference given. Apply at No. 58 Sands-st., Brooklyn. Can be seen until suited.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION as first-class laundress; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 175 West 32d-st., near 8th-av.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 12 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one a good plain cook and would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; and the other is a good chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; they have lived together in these last for two years and five months and would prefer a place together again; have the best of City reference from their last place. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 205 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, in a small family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived for five years in one family; has the most satisfactory reference, and can be recommended to take entire charge of a house while the family may be in the country. Apply for two days, at No. 55 3d-av., between 10 and 11 o'clock, in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last employer, where she has lived for three years. Can be seen for two days at No. 248 7th av., two doors from 26th st.

WANTED—A NURSE'S SITUATION BY A trustworthy and capable woman—one who has a thorough knowledge of her business; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth, and bring it up by the hand; has best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, corner of University-place and 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, WITH EXCELLENT City reference, a situation as regular waitress and parlor-maid; takes charge of the silver and dining-room; wages, $7 to $8. Also, a seamstress, who makes shirts, children's clothes—is quick at the needle or will travel with a lady. Call or address at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIENCED servant, as good thorough cook, washer and ironer, or as general servant; is economical and neat in her duties, and for truthfulness and honesty can be highly recommended. Inquire at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged Protestant woman, as plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer, or would do housework in a small family; is tidy and neat in her habits, and prefers a steady place in the City. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., between Spring and Prince sts., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN; is a first-class cook; can do all kinds of cooking, and take the whole charge of the kitchen, and assist in the washing; has the best of reference. Call at No. 490 2d av., between 25th and 26th sts. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women; one as laundress, and one as chambermaid; can give good recommendations from their last place, where they have lived three years; would wish to live together in the one family. Call at No. 1, corner of 21st-st. and 5th-av., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS TOGETHER, BY TWO Protestant girls (sisters) to go to the country; no City calls attended to; one as first-rate cook, the other as thorough waitress; both understand their business perfectly, and can produce the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, in a gentleman's family; understands all kinds of cooking, made dishes, and French cooking, boning and larding game and poultry, creams and jellies; good pastry cook. Apply at No. 397 6th-av., 3d door from 24th-st., 1st floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant young women, one as chambermaid and seamstress, the other as chambermaid and to assist at waiting or washing; they both understand their business perfectly; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 237 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE American woman, as cook; understands her business in all its branches; wages, $10 to $12 per month; has no objection to go in the country. Apply at No. 88 East 29th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., in the rear. Has good City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT AND tidy young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do the general housework of a small private family; the best of City reference from her last situation. Call at No. 87 West 24th-st., in the rear first floor; can be seen till suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress; understands all kinds of sewing; would be willing to do light chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 9 17th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant woman a situation as cook in City or country; understands all kinds of meats, soups gravies, &c.; is also a beautiful pastry-cook; has good City reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-rate cook, understands all kinds of cooking, bread and pastry; is willing to assist in washing and ironing, has the best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 136 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITUATION as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches. No objections to any part of the country. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as waitress; is a first-rate waitress; or would do chamberwork in a small family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 229 35th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as professed cook; understands cooking in all its branches, all kinds of baking, all kinds of desserts. Can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 104 Avenue B.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a gentleman's house to take care of for the Summer; can give the best of reference as to honesty and carefulness. Call at No. 67 West 18th-st., near 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women situations, one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 201 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamberwork and sewing, or as first-class waitress; understands perfectly the service of the dining-room. Apply at her present employer's, No. 37 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and plain sewer, or would do the chamberwork and waiting of a small private family. Can be seen for two days, by calling at No. 198 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as cook in a private family or a respectable boarding-house; is fully competent as cook in all its various branches; can command best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 181 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; understands it in all its branches. Can be seen until suited; good City references. Call at No. 8 West 24th-st., near 6th-av. in the rear, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; has no objections to do plain sewing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waiter with a small private family, or to do sewing; an excellent embroiderer; or to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 68 East 19th st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as nursemaid in a family about to sail for England any time during April or early in May; the best of references given. Address Box No. 7 Hempstead, L. I.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WHO CAN cook wash and iron well, and willing to go in the country for the Summer. None need apply unless well recommended and willing to work. Apply at No. 103 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation to do general housework in a small family, or to take care of children; can do plain sewing; can be seen at No. 280 West 17th st., rear building. Good references.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing, or chamberwork and waiting, in a private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 67 West 18th-st., near 6th av.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or to mind children and sew. Has no objections to any part of the country; has good reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO GIRLS; ONE to do general housework; the other chamberwork and waiting; both first-class servants; two years' reference in last place, which they have just left. Call at No. 1,130 Broadway, near 34th-st.

WANTED.—A COLORED WOMAN OF THE HIGHEST respectability, and with the best City reference, desires a situation as nurse, seamstress or lady's maid. Apply to CHARLES BOOKHAM, (who has no other office,) the Servant's Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 400 2d-av., between 25th and 26th sts. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as good cook; she thoroughly understands her business; is a good meat and pastry cook, also a good baker of bread and biscuit, and all kinds of desserts. Best City reference. Call at 147 East 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid; no objections to go in the country for the Summer; has good City reference. Call at No 71 West 15th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer; understands her business well, and can give first-class City reference. Apply at No. 166 East 23d st., southeast corner.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to cook, wash and iron, or do housework in City or country; reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 85 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer; understands baking. Best of City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 146 West 36th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one to do chamberwork and plain sewing, the other as laundress. Call at No. 95 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A SMART TIDY GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework; is a first-rate washer and ironer; the best of City reference given; can be seen for two days at No. 306 Greenwich-st.

A YOUNG WIDOW, OF GOOD EDUCATION, being embarrassed wishes to engage with some responsible party as copyist, correspondent, or companion to an invalid, here or to travel. Address (naming interview) M., Station D., Post-office 8th-st.

TO LAWYERS, &c.—WANTED—A SITUATION, by a young lady accustomed to copying deeds, mortgages, &c., as amanuensis; also, a situation for her sister in a fancy or confectionery store. Address H. M. L., Box No. 190 Times Office, or No. 77 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN in a private family as first-class laundress, or as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; has the best of City references. Apply, for two days, at No. 235 East 13th st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing; has four years' City reference. Call at No. 71 West 15th-st., front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, in a private family; can give good City reference. Call at 87 East 32d st., top floor, back room.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN ENGLISHMAN and his wife, without incumbrance; the man as thorough and first class waiter and butler; the woman as a thorough seamstress and lady's maid, or is fully competent as housekeeper, either in a private family or first class boarding-house; both are thoroughly efficient in their duties, having had experience in Europe and this country, and in the above capacities can render most invaluable services. Testimonials of the highest order. Apply at No. 0 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS gardener, who thoroughly understands his business in all its different styles and departments, with the best of testimonials as to abilities and habits; as a plantsman and grape grower, he feels confident to say that he is not afraid to please the strictest amateur of the day. Address R. G., Jules Lachaume, Landscape Gardener and Florist, No 811 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN and his wife in a private family; the man as waiter, and his wife as chambermaid, or parlor maid; one who thoroughly understands his business, and no objections to the country; the best of City references can be given. Can be seen, for two or three days, at No. 199 East 13th-st., on the second floor. Address D. D.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a single man, who perfectly understands his business; is a good City driver; of a willing and obliging disposition; has no objection to City or country, and can produce satisfactory references from his last place in the City. Address W. E., Box No. 219 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER, BY A respectable Protestant married man, without any incumbrance, who understands the growing of all kinds of vegetables; is a good agriculturist, and has a practical knowledge of raising young stock; has acted in the above capacities for the last twenty years; can give the best of reference. Address FARMER, at A. Smith's seed-store, No. 64 White-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a steady, competent young man, who thoroughly understands his business; is one of the best grooms in this City; has been a thorough servant for many years. Can give the best of City reference as to capability and sobriety. Can be seen between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock for one week at Mr. Disney's harness store, No. 125 4th-av., or address R. M.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A MAN AND wife, (no family;) the man as vegetable gardener; also understands the care and driving of horses and milking of cows; the woman as first-class seamstress—can cut and fit all kinds of clothes; would make themselves generally useful to their employer; can come well recommended. Address FRANK, Box No. 210 Times Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE MAN, a situation as coachman, who thoroughly understands the diseases of horses, which will be seen in his City testimonials; is willing and capable to make himself useful; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address P. F., No. 131 East 25th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A MAN AND wife; the man is a competent gardener well understands the cultivation of fruits and flowers and vegetables; the woman is an excellent cook, washer and ironer; City reference this last six years. Address P. F., Box No. 195 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man; understands the proper care of horses; can be well recommended for honesty and sobriety from his last employer. Address, or apply to P. M., at T. Walker's saddlery-store, No. 985 Broadway, corner of 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A middle-aged man, having no family but his wife; has lived about 16 years in Massachusetts with the most respectable gentlemen; also, lived in the largest places around this City, and has the best of characters to produce, and knows his business to perfection. Address P. M. L., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A man of long experience both in City and country; knows both city and country well; he is a first-class groom and a good driver, and can give first-class reference as to character and capability. Any gentleman in want of a man of this capacity will address T. B., Box No. 127 Times Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A single young man, who is fully competent to take charge of any garden, grapery and flower garden, and is fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's residence; can act as coachman if required; best of City references can be given. Address P. Q., Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man of temperate habits, who thoroughly understands the management and care of horses; is a very careful driver; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country, and has the best of City reference. Address J. D., Box No. 198 Times Office, or call at No. 198 East 21st st., 3d floor, for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a young man, a Protestant; he perfectly understands his business; has a thorough knowledge of horses' diseases and their treatment and cure; has good references as to capability, &c. Can be seen at Mr. JAMES DISNEY'S Saddlery-store, No 125½ 4th-av.; or a note addressed to D. R., shall be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; no objection to take charge of a small vegetable garden if required, or make himself generally useful; understands his business in all its branches; can come well recommended from his last place. Address S. M., Box No. 115 Times Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman and gardener; understands his business and would be willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; has good reference from his last place. Address P. F., Box No. 191 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom, who is sober and steady; a careful driver; understands the care and management of horses and carriages, with the best of City and country references for six years. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 198 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A Protestant single man, who is well qualified for the business, having lived in leading parts in general charge for many years with best of families, from whom can come well recommended. Address T. O., gardener, Box No. 212 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER, BY A married man, with a small family, who understands farming and vegetable gardening, and the stable; comes well recommended from his last employer, with whom he has lived for the last ten years. Address FARMER, Box No. 196 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a young Frenchman; speaks three languages, French, English and German; can give the best of City references from his last employers, and understands his business well. Address a note to H. C., care of Mr. Schmander, No 703 Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND HIS wife; the man as vegetable gardener and farmer; understands the care of horses, cattle, &c.; the woman is a good plain cook, and first rate dairy woman; can give the very best references. Address C. B. H., Box No. 202 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A man who is thoroughly acquainted with greenhouse, fruit trees and vegetables; has twelve years' experience in this country, and has taken several prizes; City reference can be given. Address W. S., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A steady and industrious Protestant married man without any incumbrance, who has thorough knowledge of his business in all its branches. Can give the best of references. Address for two days, J. C., Box No. 205 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as farmer, who understands his business; is familiar with the management of every kind of stock; would take charge of a carriage if desired; best of reference given. Apply to D. G., Box No. 196 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN to work on a farm to mind horses, cows, hogs and make himself generally useful; has satisfactory references. Call or address J. T., at No. 37 Pacific st., Brooklyn, or Box No. 200 Times Office, this day only.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as gardener or coachman; thoroughly understands the business of either; has good reference from his last place, where he lived four years. Address W. G., Box No. 170 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, STEADY man, as plain gardener; understands the care and treatment of horses; is a good and careful driver; will be found careful and willing to make himself useful around. Address R. F., Box No. 195 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young man, to take care of a horse and work about a store or garden; has the best of City reference. Address J. T., Box No. 192 Times Office; or Mr. J. CONWAY, No. 54 Atlantic st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as gardener; understands the care and management of all kinds of grape vines and flowers and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. S., Box No. 191 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable man, who understands his business in all its branches; has the best of City references; no objection to the country. Address J. D., Box No. 213 Times Office, until engaged.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; understands his business; has good references from his last employer; will make himself generally useful; has no objection to the country. Address JAMES, Box No. 206 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom; understands plain gardening and the care of horses; is a good driver; understands his business in all its branches. Address B. H., Box No. 203 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; IS a good driver and first-class groom; understands the care of a vegetable garden; no objection to City or country, or to travel. Address J. M., No. 124 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A respectable man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, as his reference will show for the last eight years; farming, also. Address G. F., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, as gardener. Best of references given. Address G. L., Box No. 214 Times Office.

TO FARMERS.—WANTED—A SITUATION BY an American farmer; was bred a first-class farmer; understands the business in every particular; has had much experience in the care and management of all kinds of farm stock; is a sober reliable man, with habits of system; age 31 years; small family; would take a good farm on shares; the best of City references can be seen at the office of BIGGS & SOUTHWICK, No. 81 Nassau-st., from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, MARRIED and without incumbrance, a Protestant, a situation as groom and coachman in a private family; has had 18 years' experience among horses, and understands his business thoroughly; also, the woman would be willing to go as cook; both have good reference from their late employer, and can be seen at Mr. Trainor's harness store, No. 654 Broadway, or a letter addressed W. P., will be attended to for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A YOUNG MAN and wife with no incumbrance; the man as vegetable gardener; can keep a gentleman's place in first-rate order; also understands the care and driving of horses and milking of cows; the woman as first-class seamstress or dressmaker; can cut and fit children's or ladies' dresses; both can come well recommended. Address JAMES, Box No 204 Times Office, for 3 days.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN WITH A small family a situation to work on a farm; he understands the work of a farm and raising of vegetables, the care of horses and is a good driver. Any gentleman wishing such will find him to be competent, and can come recommended first-rate from his last employer. Address H. E., Box No. 222 Times Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as porter in a store down town, or a hotel; or would make himself generally useful about a grocery store—drive a horse and wagon; understands the care and management of horses perfectly; is clean and neat in appearance, and not afraid of work. Has good City reference. Apply for three days, at No. 65 6th-av., near 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a Protestant man, who understands the proper treatment of gentlemen's horses, harness and carriages; has the best of City reference in that capacity. Ladies or gentlemen in want of such a man, will address R. A., No. 12 Union-court, University place, or Box No. 200 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, A SITUATION; can take charge of green-houses, vinery, flower garden, and all kinds of vegetation, fruit trees, &c.; understands grading, draining and terracing, care of stock also; can come well recommended; has lived 16 years in two places; and would superintend a small farm. Can be seen, for two days, at Mr. Bridgeman's seed store, corner of 18th-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a single young man, who understands his business; is not afraid of work; has the best of references for honesty, sobriety and good temper; City or country no objection; will be found willing and obliging. Address JOHN, Union-square Post-office, or No. 124 8th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 19 YEARS OF age, a situation in a wholesale dry-goods house as general clerk; has some experience in the business and understands book-keeping, and is a good penman; the salary not being so much an object as a good place; best of City reference given as to character and ability. Address E. H. N., Box No. 192 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married Englishman, without incumbrance; thoroughly understands fruit, flowers, and kitchen gardening, green-houses, graperies, &c; is willing to make himself useful; good reference. Address S. D., No. 61 West 29th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man who understands his business well, and also the care and management of horses in general; is a perfectly sober man; no objection to the country. Can give the best of City reference from his last employer. Address P. C., Box No. 205 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a man who thoroughly understands his business in all its various branches; has lived in several of the best families in this City, and will be highly recommended by any of them. A note addressed to J. M., No 811 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable young man, in a respectable private family; has long and satisfactory reference, and understands his business in every respect; has no objection to town or country. Address W. B., at Mr. McIntyre's drug store, corner 18th-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman and groom; is willing to assist in the garden if required, or make himself generally useful; understands his business perfectly. Can come well recommended from his last place. Address G. B., Box No 205 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN YOUNG MAN, A situation as gardener and farmer; he understands his business fully in all its branches; the advertiser has a wife and small family; the best of references can be produced from his last employer. Address M. M., No. 9 John-st., in the seed-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as gardener; has got 8 years of experience in the business; the best of reference given. Call at No. 876 Broadway or No. 155 West 37th-st. Can be seen for 2 days. J. G.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman and groom, who perfectly understands his business; willing to make himself generally useful in a garden, or any other work required; good reference from last employer. Address J. D., Box No. 198 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener, by a single man; he truly understands vegetable gardening in all its various departments, outdoor flowering, and keeping a place in order; the best of City references. Address, for two days, W. C., Box No. 186 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT, A SITUATION as coachman in a private family; has the best of City references and has been brought up to the care and management of horses; knows his business and willing to do it. Can be seen for two days at No. 66 University-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; understands his business, and is a steady and careful driver, and is not afraid of work. Apply to J. E. B., Box No. 195 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; best of City references. Address W. M., Box No. 209 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A BOOK-KEEPER of some experience either as clerk or book-keeper, in a wholesale or retail business, would go South or West; best of references given. Address ACCOUNTANT Greenfield Hill, Fairfield County, Conn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man, having a thorough knowledge of greenhouse, graperies and vegetable growing, and can produce satisfactory recommendations. Call at, or address M. G., Smith's seed-store, No. 64 White st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A competent single man that thoroughly understands his business, and has the best of City references. Any commands left at No. 4 West 16th-st., for W. S., will be attended to for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener by a single man, who understands his business; is more of a coachman than gardener; has good reference. Address THOMAS, Box No. 208 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIVATE family by a single young man; good City reference. Address J. H., No. 72 3d-av., in the drug-store near 12th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERMAN in a gentleman's place, to complete his present knowledge. The best of references. Address J. L. RASE, Box No. 216 Times Office.

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SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
$4 per bag, 160 pounds.
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This valuable new manufacture having been perfected in my extensive factory, I am now ready to supply orders to any extent equal to one ton daily.
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Cases of plates from 1-20th of an inch to one inch in thickness; size 12x20, 14x28, 12x24, adapted to great variety of purposes. Every trade and art supplied with this valuable article, adapted to their peculiar business. My intention is to supply all trades with stock, as well as to make it up myself.
Workers may rely upon a quiet use of this substance, as the article which I manufacture is not a monopoly.
HORACE H. DAY,
NEW-YORK, March 13, 1860. No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

WENDELL PHILLIPS IN BROOKLYN.

A Plea for the Dissolution of the Union.

The Athenæum Crowded—An Attentive Audience and no Disturbance.

The Athenæum was crowded to its utmost capacity last evening, on the occasion of WENDELL PHILLIPS' lecture, by an attentive and enthusiastic audience, notwithstanding the fact that a mob had been threatened, and that apprehending an attack, two churches had closed their doors to Mr. PHILLIPS. No attempt was made to create a disturbance. Had there been a demonstration, however, it would have been promptly and effectually met by an efficient body of Police, under Deputy-Superintendent FOULKE, who had been detailed for the occasion, at the suggestion of the Superintendent of the Athenæum, Mr. B. R. TAYLOR.

The lecturer, on coming upon the platform, was received with hearty applause. He was introduced by Mr. THEODORE TILTON, who [illegible] began by saying, "I [illegible] you are all in good humor." [Voice—"That's right."] He remarked that he would begin temperately by telling them what Mr. PHILLIPS was to do to-morrow evening. [Laughter.] He had been requested to announce that a lecture would be delivered Wednesday evening, in Cooper Institute, New-York, by Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS, of Boston, on "Agitation as Indispensable to Reform." In regard to the present lecture, he had been requested by the Committee to make some preliminary explanations. About ten days ago the Committee (of which he was not one) went to the agent who usually rents the Brooklyn Tabernacle, and solicited the hiring of the house for Tuesday evening. The agent inquired whether Mr. PHILLIPS would be likely to make an abolition speech. He (Mr. T.) didn't know how anybody should have thought *that* of the man [Laughter] The Committee replied that, not having received from Mr. PHILLIPS his subject, they did not know on what he would speak. They said, however, that they did not wish to engage the house under any such conditions as would trammel the free utterance of a man who came from so far away as Boston, and especially from under the shadow of the monument on Bunker Hill. [Applause.] They said if the agent would make no such restriction, they would make the bargain, but not otherwise. The house was leased on this condition, and for a week advertisements had been inserted in the newspapers, and placards posted in the streets. On Monday evening, when the Committee called on the agent with a view of finding the sexton of the Tabernacle, they were told, at that late hour, that the Trustees might possibly revoke their bargain, in view of the exciting topic of the lecture. The Committee went before the Trustees and remonstrated, but in vain. After 9 o'clock their decision was reached, that the building could not be opened. The Committee then made haste to apply for Plymouth Church, remembering that when WENDELL PHILLIPS, in 1850, had been denied a hearing on one side of the river, Mr. BEECHER opened his church doors and vindicated the right of free speech on the other. The Trustees fortunately were in session. The case was stated, and one of the Trustees immediately voted the use of the building, at the usual charge. To the great surprise of the Committee, the resolution, after an hour's discussion, was voted down at 10½ o'clock at night. The Committee, thus turned a second time into the streets, hurried to the janitor of the Athenæum, who, having no power to rent the Hall, referred them to the Superintendent. Within a few minutes of midnight the superintendent was called upon at his house, as he was on the point of going to bed. [Laughter.] After hearing the story, he promptly replied that he believed in free speech, and that the Athenæum was at their service if they wished. [Applause.] That was the reason for the change of place from the Tabernacle to that hall. Mr. TILTON then stated that the Committee had found equal difficulty in securing a fit person to introduce the lecturer to the audience, and that it was only after unsuccessful application had been made in other quarters for a person of high standing and influence, that they were at last compelled to take a young man, who, from numerous previous indiscretions, was thought to have no character to lose. [Laughter.] He came to introduce the lecturer, not because he agreed with him, but because he disagreed. He had never been convinced of the desirableness for a dissolution of the Union. At the same time, he thought that there was something of more value than the Union, and that was Freedom of Speech. He said that he stood on the ground of President WOOLSEY, of Yale College, who, when asked to offer prayer at the recent Union-saving in New-Haven, declared that "he didn't care enough about the Union to pray for it." [Laughter, and a few hisses.] He did not believe that the City of Brooklyn would do itself so much discredit as to attempt to put down Mr. PHILLIPS in the free utterance of his conscientious opinions.

Mr. PHILLIPS then came forward, amid considerable applause, and said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I see no reason why the announcement that the subject of an address would be to consider the dissolution of the Union should occasion trouble or give any one any offence. What are we all? Americans, with only one object—the welfare of thirty millions of people—thinking men with one great purpose—the success of the magnificent experiment of self-government. There is the basis of every man's civil life. Now if one man thinks there is one road to this goal, and another differs and selects a different route, if each is fully persuaded in his own mind—fully persuaded in his own mind, why should there be any tenderness and sensitiveness about the discussion of a great public question? It would look as if there existed somewhere a half conscious doubt of the actual value of the Union—this timid, sensitive, shrinking, cautious, cowardly attempt to shelter the question from discussion. Every speech is full of eulogies of the Union. When a man is perfectly well he don't go about the streets saying, "I am well." ASTOR never went up and down Wall street asking his neighbors to indorse his solvency. They knew he was solvent. He wrote his name and from here to Calcutta it was enough. If he had asked the New-York *Tribune*, and *Herald*, and TIMES to publish that he was solvent, his notes would have been at a discount that very day. [Laughter.] I have a little suspicion in regard to the sensitiveness to the discussion of the Union, and this continual, incessant, importunate eulogy that meets us in every political address. The earth stands. It does not need a meeting at Castle Garden to resolve that the earth shall stand. God fixed the laws of gravity, and that is enough. I doubt, therefore, very much whether these enthusiastic apostles believe all they would have us to understand.

"He either fears his fate too much,
Or his deserts are small.
Who fears to put it to the touch,
To gain or lost it all."

Now, when I come here to discuss the Union, what is the question? Why when they launched the *Great Eastern*, you know she had two magnificent immense engines on board, each the work of a different shop, each under the control of its maker—of course one the sworn rival of the other—and when the right-hand engine went forward, the left backed water, and the ship sank in the trough. Well, we stand just there, politically, to-day. An irrepressible conflict between two great systems, united in thirty-three States, by the verdict of the wisest statesmen, an irrepressible conflict. Well, one man says they can both be made to go together; and the other man says take out one, they never can be made to go together. Why should not they both be heard. [Cheering.] "Science," says Lord BACON, "lights her torch at every man's candle." In the great momentous issue of a self-governing and thoughtful people, every man should be diligent to have an opinion and be bold to utter it. That is all we claim to-night—the whole of it. Which way shall the problem be settled? If the argument rests on the other side, there will go the million. If it rests with us, there will go the public thought, you may say from Paradise down to to-day that two and two make five, but it will not alter the weight of the planet Jupiter any more than grasshoppers chirping in a meadow. If I am right, the next generation will think with me. How absurd, that a government based on ideas referring itself to conscience, governed by opinion, that men should set themselves up to be afraid of every discussion, and besides, if the argument stands as it is alleged, a union resting on thirty millions of happy people, princely merchants, reverend divines, grave statesmen, can it be injured by the reckless words of one unpopular man. [Great applause.] Well, why do I speak to you to-night in regard to the American Union? Friends, I have no interest in the American Union except as an Anti-Slavery matter. I have no interest in the civil affairs of your thirty-three States except as they affect the Anti-Slavery issue. I have no greater, no more imperitive duty, no greater purpose in life than to lift the prostrate race, so far as God gives me the means, into education, liberty and their rights. [Cheers.] Now, if the American Union stands between me and that object, I cause it. If it does not, if I can reach my purpose and save all that you save, your cherished institution, it is a matter of the utmost difference to me. I acknowledge, however, that I love justice and liberty more than human institutions. No parchment however sacred, no machinery of government however venerable, is anything to me compared with the rights of the lowest individual that walks on the surface of our thirty-three States. I do not like Mr. SEWARD'S motto. There is something even in phrases. We mourn the statesman of Marshfield in his great fall of the 7th of March, 1850; but even he said "Liberty and Union"—putting liberty first and union afterwards. The Republican representative of 1860 says the Republicans swear to the Union, and link it to the idea of liberty. I do not like the collocation. It is significant of a prospective which I distrust. But, ladies and gentlemen, what is the Slave system? Four millions—a race, robbed of their right, herded with the brutes, father with no children, husband with no wife, wife with no children, denied the Bible by a statute, herded in promiscuous concubinage by law—to teach them to read an indictable offence—prostitution the legal fate of every sixth woman in the Republic. That is the Slave system.

Why does it exist in these States? Go from the North Pole to the Southern Cape, there is only one spot except ours that has not yielded up the system to the spirit of the age—Brazil. With that exception, Mexico and every South American Republic has gotten rid of Slavery, as Mr. SEWARD has pointed out, and as the Abolitionists have been saying for ten years. This result is all the more remarkable because the spirit of the age is against us. Europe, for the last generation, has been lifting off chains, melting fetters, and elevating the laboring classes into civil rights.

The whole channel of the last century is worn deep with the steps of popular progress and elevation. Far East as Russia the despot bends from his throne to take off chains. No nation in Europe, no matter how much the victim of a corrupt faith or of an aristocratic government, that has not relieved the people, that has not gone stride after stride in favor of popular rights. Despotism is written all over with revolution in favor of the people. In 1776 we set the text for this progress of the race on both sides of the ocean. We commenced it; our trumpet's notes rang out to the enslaved millions, the hope and the promise of redemption more or less immediate. The moment we had placed down the corner-stone of our institutions, and the whole world began to move in that direction, we changed our course. Slavery, which was weak, odious, confined and repudiated, sprang into new life; four [illegible] seven hundred thousand slaves, now four millions. JEFFERSON, WASHINGTON, WYTHE, [illegible] LEE, were Abolitionists. We are told [illegible] to-day by the young men of Richmond that THOMAS [illegible] I suppose could not live in the Old Dominion if he existed at this hour. What has created this change? Mr. SEWARD points to it in his speech. Where did it come from? In Europe and in all the rest of the continent, liberty; here, only slavery. There has been no change in elements which go to make up a national character except the Constitution of 1787. Am I wrong? Show me the fallacy of attributing that result to the newly formed machinery of Government. Well, again. Take that same speech of Mr. SEWARD's. I take it not because it is novel, but because it is masterly, because you will allow it is deliberate, because no man can dispute it is historically accurate. Mr. SEWARD [illegible] says the fathers compromised on the slave element. They made three distinct elements of compromise. They allowed the slaveholders to represent their slaves; they allowed the temporary establishment of the Slave-trade; they allowed the recapture of fugitive slaves. So the States, from that time, commenced a struggle between Slavery and Liberty, and, according to his showing, in every one of the fights Slavery up to this moment has been victorious. Now, ladies and gentlemen, Governments are not made; they grow. Governments are not artificial machinery; they are the results of civil life, wealth, thoughts, habits; blood makes Governments. Tell us what the wealth, habits, blood and condition of a people are, and a thoughtful man can shape out for you the probable form of their Government, as much as CUVIER could tell you the habits of an animal if you showed him its anatomy. Governments grow. According to Mr. SEWARD, this Government has been growing. Its organic life has been going on seventy years. What is the result? Incessant victory on the Slave side. Well, he tells you the reason. One reason is, he says, the people have been deluded with the idea that their Union is in danger, and they have sacrificed justice and liberty in order to save that loved Union from the aggressive spirit of the capital States. Mr. SEWARD cannot say Slave States, as DANIEL WEBSTER said. We do not know any more that has debts now; he has liabilities [Laughter.] There is no grow in New-York, only stimulants. So there are no Slave States in the Union, only Capital States. Well, according to Mr. SEWARD, the people, the mechanics, the only cause that he gives for this incessant defeat of Liberty is an over-sensitive desire and credulous belief of the disunion propensity of the Capital States, an over-sensitive desire to avoid the danger, an over-inordinate love of the Union. What is his remedy? Love the Union better. How does he end his speech? The eulogy of the Union The cauldron has been turned over and over for sixty years—the result, poison. Does he put in any new elements? Is there any wholesome potion infused? None. What was the bitterest element of the draft? Too much love of the Union. Add to it what is called statesmanship. [Great laughter and applause.] In DEAN SWIFT's matchless satire, you hear the traveler met a man engaged for forty years in extracting beams from circumstances. [Laughte.] Said he "have you succeeded?" "Not yet." But only grant me a year or two more and additional funds, and I have no doubt I shall succeed." [Repeated laughter.] The lover of the Union puts the parchment on the table. He says—so Mr. SEWARD turns it—it is so perfect that the hands that made it are almost divine. They could not be better, the charter part of your voyage is almost heavenly. We stated JEFFERSON and WYTHE, the spirit of the mighty statesmen makes Virginia tremble for her right to sell. JOHN JAY brooded over New-York with his angel wings. SAM ADAMS thundered in Faneuil Hall; the enthusiasm of the Revolution launched the ship of State. We went on seventy years. We clutched Florida from Spain, and entombed it to Slavery. We bought Louisiana from NAPOLEON, and stamped it with bondage. We stole Texas from Catholic Mexico, and put back Slavery into its free soil. We outraged every principle of Saxon justice with the Fugitive Slave bill. We trampled on the Constitution itself in the Dred Scott decision. Our ablest statesman stands, in 1860, and tells us the history; and we ask what is your remedy? "Shut your eyes. Plunge headlong—that is your remedy. And when a private man—hated lips—suggests that the possible evil is in the arrangement of the Government, and it might be well to consider whether we had not started wrong, he is a traitor—he must not have a public hall—he must not be heard—he is libeling the institutions—he is risking the prosperity and the welfare of thirty-three States. Well, now, fellow-citizens, that is exactly the state in which we meet to-night. Mark me, I am not blaming WILLIAM H. SEWARD—he is a representative man—the ablest statesman—the boldest that we have got—[loud and continued cheering]—the foremost man of eighteen States. What can any of his friends suggest?—before I pass in a moment to the direct argument that I wish to present to you. What can he suggest of any hope in that programme of which I have just spoken to you? Why, they say, undoubtedly, "You do injustice to Mr. SEWARD. That speech of his is the simple programme of a politician. He spoke at Rochester his real heart—he uttered in 1848 in Ohio his full belief when he said, 'Slavery is a sin and an evil, and must be abolished, and you and I must abolish it.'" Well, I know he did. I know he did. That makes that speech all the more remarkable. He can't afford to utter what he thinks—he would not be available if he was an Abolitionist. You have got a Constitution under which the leading men and the first President avowed themselves Abolitionists. JEFFERSON and WASHINGTON, PATRICK HENRY, WYETH, LEE and JAY, the leading men of the Revolutionary period, hastened before they went down into their graves to carve on enduring granite the record that they were Abolitionists. We have drifted sixty years on your sacred, almost divine sea of the Union, and the man that makes his bid for the Presidency conceals the fact that he is an Abolitionist, and his friends excuse him on the ground that he ought to, and I know he ought to. But turn around and look at the other side of the medal. What is the public opinion that your Union has produced?—that makes it necessary? Am I wrong in saying that it is a Pro-Slavery influence? What Abolitionist—what man dares to say it? The first thing a new member of Congress says when he rises on the floor is, "Mr. Speaker, I am *not* an Abolitionist." [Laughter and cheers.] Now let us turn aside a moment. What has the Union done? There is a history about the Union. It is a piece of parchment made up at Washington, written in a fair text hand, all correct, every *i* dotted, every *t* crossed, and it is an agreement of three million of people how they should be governed. That is the Constitution. Our fathers made it. Well, now, what has it done? I am an American as well as you—I know the history, exactly as you do, of sixty years. Let us weigh it. What is the great object of a Government? Watch me carefully and see if I intentionally—at any rate attempt—to mislead you. I have no wish to make a speech—I certainly have no wish to cheat you into an hour's delusion. I have not laid twenty-five years on the altar of hatred and unpopularity in order to deceive you for half an hour. [Hear, hear.] My object, fellow-citizens, in coming here to-night, is to endeavor to add an atom, a trifle, something to the weight of public opinion. I believe in it, as the ultimate, final king of this country. You may build your capitol of granite, and grout it with iron, and the pulses of a girl's heart will wear it down, only give it time enough. I believe in sentiment and thought, as the only things immortal in this world of ours. I want to steer these pulses—to hasten them—that is my only object to-night?

Now what is the object of Government? To protect person and property, and to secure to every man the easy, safe utterance of all he thinks. Is not that the whole function of a Government? Save your life, save your property, give expansion to your mind; that is all. Now, what has the Union done for you New-Yorkers? Are your lives any safer in this city that JAMES BUCHANAN reigns at Washington? Is not your State just as able to make life safe in these thirty odd counties without the Union as with it? Are your title deeds to the Fifth-avenue any better because South Carolina whips negroes? Property, then, is all the same. The right of locomotion.—Can you and I go to Savannah, to-night? Suppose we did. Suppose you had entered your name, "A member of WARD BEECHER's Church, Brooklyn." [Laughter.] I think if you have got your lives insured the office would think you had forfeited the policy. [Great laughter and vociferous cheers.] There is no right of locomotion, therefore, in the matter. Well, now, as to the utterance of opinions. Suppose you stay in Charleston to-night; how long would I be permitted to make this speech? How long would you be permitted to listen to it? Well, there is nothing gained there, then. [Laughter.] Strike off property—strike off life—strike off freedom of opinion. Come home again. Does the existence of the Union make the free utterance of opinion any safer in New-York? When I was mobbed, ten years ago, in the Tabernacle, do you suppose it was New-York that mobbed me? No, indeed; it was the South—legitimately it was the Union. It was a remark in regard to the President of the United States that stirred the zeal of Capt RYNDERS. He could not bear to let us criticise the Union. When Dr. DEWEY, in your church on the other side of the ferry, said that he could turn his mother into Slavery to save the Union, do you think he did it out of regard to the Empire State? Do you think your Pulpit, your Press, is any freer because the Union exists? Is a young man any more disposed and free to choose his course of life because the Union exists? The other day a man came along in the cars with the NEW-YORK TIMES. "Want the TIMES?" "No, I don't want it. No, come back, boy. Is it Republican to-day, or Democratic?" Is that in consequence of the Empire State or of the U.ion? [Laughter.] Now I mean exactly what I say. I am trying to find out what the Union has done for us. There is one thing that men claim she has done—they say she has made the material prosperity of the States greater. They say that she has made commerce broader, deeper, safer, more remunerative. Well, I don't quite allow it. I do not agree to it. I do not believe that Massachusetts makes money because South Carolina sells negroes. EMERSON says that there is more brains in a Yankee's hand than in any other bodies' head, and I think that is where our commerce comes from. I think it is the Saxon blood. I think it is the knowledge and enterprize of the race that planted these Northern States, that makes this national prosperity. That blood in Holland first created a country, and then standing on piles, called modern commerce into being. That blood in England, with just territory enough to separate her eastern and western harbors, monopolised for centuries the commerce of the world, annexing countries as her treasure-vaults. Who shall say that that same blood, with New-England and New-York for an anchorage, could not gather the whole of [illegible] the Western Hemisphere into her embrace? Who [illegible] shall say that the rich lands of Virginia and the M[illegible] ississippi Valley enrich us because they wish, and not because we compel them? No, my belief is, that while our blood is Saxon and our nerves are steel, New-York and New England, united, are the brain of North America. [illegible] storm and lightning to a great degree, the United States will develop the wealth of every acre of the prairies, cover the ocean with her commerce, and drag the wealth of half the world into her harbors. [Cheers.] But I am willing to yield the point. I will agree, if you please, that Commerce is the child of the Union, and that she could not have been so large and so prosperous but for the Union of 1787. But what have you got? You have sacrificed the purity of your politics; you have sacrificed the integrity of your Church; you have sacrificed locomotion, trifled with the character of literature and religion, and you have got commerce. You have got the dollar—you have sacrificed the man. Nobody will compare the statesmanship of to-day with the Washingtons and the Jays of the revolutionary period. Nobody will compare the pulpits of to-day with the Hopkins and Edwards of sixty years ago. That is the change which the Union has made for us. Now, it seems to me that we have got a little estimate of the Union—that is, her value considered. Granting her all she claims—let her flag float over the laurels of commercial prosperity, but literature droops religion hangs her head, and statesmanship trails her ermine in the dust. And that is our country; and you know I do not exaggerate it. But Slavery is stronger. Well, now, you ask me, "What do you propose?" I propose to look for a moment at how the Union supports Slavery, and I want to show you the reasons why I [illegible] the Union. [illegible] it degrades public opinion. The northern man—the northern statesman is obliged to curb his thought, I said just now that Mr. SEWARD, in his speech, suggests no remedy. He does not. I do not misrepresent him. He suggests nothing. He only says there is the past—hope for the future; no ground, no argument, no suggestion whatever. I will find one for you. It is outside of politics—behind it, in those hidden wishes of the Republican Party, which he denies, which the South charge him with, and which he repudiates. Outside there is a public opinion, in Ohio, in Massachusetts, in New-York, which knows that that speech does not represent—a public opinion which says Union or no Union, law or no law, the fugitive slave shall go back. [Loud cheers.] Now, whence came that public opinion? It came from an agitation outside of politics. It came from just such speeches as I am making to-night. It came from politicians and Abolitionists, who said what Mr. SEWARD cannot say on the floor of the Senate—said "We mean to reach slavery, and we mean to strangle it." Out of that has grown a public opinion and agitation, which has produced the only reliable and only hopeful—the only possible element that can ever achieve the safety of the Union from being a slaveocracy and a despotism. Mr. SEWARD does not look at it; let us look at it a moment. There is such an opinion existing created by men who love liberty more than the Union—justice more than the Union. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS said to CHARLES SUMNER, when SUMNER was standing by his sick bed, "I hope to get back to Washington once more," said the old man. "What for?" said the young statesman. "I hope to go back to show this DANIEL WEBSTER that there is something of more value than the Union—that is, the liberty and the justice which it was made to secure." [Cheers.] Out of that tone of sentiment there has come a public opinion outside of Republicanism which affords, at least, a plausible hope that you can get rid of Slavery without the dissolution of the Union. I want to look at it a moment. I have no hostility to the Union. I do not stand here so foolish as to say or even to prophecy that there is no way of getting rid of Slavery except by the dissolution of the Union. The past is left to the past. I have got the slave-power on one side, which has been uniformly successful up to this time. I have got public opinion on the other. I want to analyse what is the slave-power. In the first place, it has two thousand millions of dollars invested in one kind of property. You know the power of money. Two thousand millions of dollars—more than that—held by whom? Not by a million of people, but a concentrated small number of educated men. Concentrated power is double. Again, it is a kind of property lost to the spirit of the age, against which its holders know that the tendencies of the Nineteenth Century are beating. They are fighting, therefore, with energy of despair. You have got, therefore, wealth, concentration, despair. ANDREW JACKSON was the most popular man, since WASHINGTON, this country ever saw. He had behind him the strongest party this generation ever knew. He flung down his gauntlet of defiance to the United States Bank, with fifty millions of capital. Behind it stood the sympathies of the mercantile classes. You know the struggle—how the Union reeled beneath it—how, for long time the scales hung doubtful as to which way the triumph would be. But to-day we have got $2,000,000,000, producing 2,000,000,0000 pounds of cotton. Now, that is the first strand of the cable. Then what is the second? That is the house of Rothschild that says to Europe "Be King, NAPOLEON," but defeated Hapsburg. That is the money power. What is the second? Why we have given to that same body of slaveholders an aristocracy such as Vienna does not know. We have given them the right to represent our property. Take the tone of 300,000 inhabitants upon Long Island or Connecticut. They will be upon the alert from now until November. They will have newspapers, caucuses, eloquent speeches, will waste a vast deal of time, and then go up and deposit 4,000 or 5,000 votes. They think they have done a good deal. Four men or five men as rich as AIKEN, of South Carolina, will get into their saddles, ride to the polling booth, drop in five ballots, and influence that town so far as its influence on the Federal Government is concerned. Five men will take more than two-thirds of the town. The mass individually they stifle, and yet you call it a Republic. That is the House of Hapsburg. That is the Aristocracy. Now, what is the third strand, stronger than either? It is the antagonism of races,—the hatred of the white man to the negro. I stood the other day in the Cooper Institute, and I was trying to prove that JOHN BROWN had a right to help the slaves of Virginia. I compared him to the gallant LAFAYETTE, who came over here to help 3,000,000 of men to liberty. I compared him to BYRON, who went to Greece,—to KOSCIUSCO; and then some fellow called out, "Yes, that is true, but these are niggers." [That was exactly the difference. The argument did not suit. The men were black. Now, that is the third strand of the cable. Put a rich Corporation before a Jury and a poor man, and it is no matter whether the Corporation get justice or not, they will have no verdict. You know the power of money. You know that the Central Railroad and the Erie Canal are the Empire State. You know that the Camden and Amboy Railroad is New-Jersey. Now, we have a moneyed aristocracy and a negrophobia. That is the slave power. That is the organized government of the Union. Against it you have public opinion. Two centuries ago New-England struck from Old-England, with certain ideas, such as universal suffrage, a free Church, &c. To-day we have Massachusetts a free State. New-England remains with the same ideas; but Old England has her aristocracy, wealth, settled institutions; a House of Lords and a Church, and she is what she is,—about 100 years behind Massachusetts. That is the way ideas fight institutions. This public opinion will take a century or more to fight the Government of the United States. By all past experience it will take about a century to abolish Slavery by public opinion against the Government of the United States. Any man can see it who looks at the history of ideas in any country. As I have said before, Governments grow, they are not made. Just imagine the State of New-York, with all her Banks, her factories, her railroads and all her leading men united in parnership against the belief—you will conquer in the end. Ideas will conquer in the end. Why, I have seen the palace of the Cæsars made of stones half as large as this room, grouted together, as if by giants, to last for ever; but the tiny weeds of an Italian Summer put their roots between them, year after year, and to-day the lay a mass of ruins below the springing fibres and little green roots. Your Government will go to pieces before the sentiment of 30,000,000 of people, but it will take 100 years to do it. That is the reason why I propose that you should break up the Union, and get the elements on your side. GOETHE said, if you plant an oak in a china vase, one of two things must happen—either the oak must be dwarfed, or the vase must be destroyed. Mr. SEWARD is for saving the vase, but I am for saving the oak. [Cheers.[How does the Union help Slavery? Let me tell you. In the first place, you have a little girl or boy at home. When either he or she put the hand into the fire, what takes place? Why, it burns. That is God's way of teaching the child not to put the hand into the fire. That is a natural law. When one man undertakes to clutch another by the throat, and trample him under his feet, steal his babies, sells his wife by the pound, what is the natural law? Why, the man gets up and knocks him down. I do not say that is saintood. I only say it is manhood. That seems a natural law. JEREMY BENTHAM said in one of the profoundest of his political treatises, that the aristocracy had never surrendered a right until it was bullied out of them. It is a recodr of all history God's way of protecting a class is by letting their force protect themselves. Now, South Carolina puts her help upon half of her population. What is God's law? That half would rise up and fight for it. Why do they not? Because we stand here as a police. Mr. UNDERWOOD, of Kentucky, says, "Why you, gentlemen," addressing the North, "are a permanent safeguard against insurrection; but for you we have one million of slaves who are ready to rise at the first tap of the drum." I think that is a compliment over the left. [Laughter and applause.] It strikes me that as a descendant of the old Puritans I do not relish it. It is not just the place I was born for. I do not think that it is what they pledged themselves to in 1776. Why should you not let the system obey God's natural law? If you do not—if New-York throws herself into the scale, and keeps the black race below the white one, is that a Union that you exactly relish—that your moral sense approves? Well, again, Mr. SEWARD says that, in the famous Compromise, they alleged and agreed that the fugitive slave should be returned to his master. I once traveled along the northern bank of the Ohio, and although I was going to receive the kindest of welcomes, and the heartiest, I could not but see on the other side Kentucky, and below me there was a little shrunken stream, that a child might almost have paddled across. I saw, upon the other side of it, the slave dragging his weary steps to his labor, and I said to myself: "Is that thread of water the thing that really keeps Kentucky slaves in their chains?" and then I turned to the farm-houses of Ohio, and remembered that the impassable gulf was not the Ohio River, but it was the oath of Ohio that she would return every slave who set his foot upon her soil. Mr. SEWARD records the slave clause. Do you think he would obey it? Not for the love of the millions that hang upon his lips. Not for ten thousand times the mere gorgeous bubble, for which his speech is a bid, would WM. H. SEWARD lift his hand to return a fugitive slave to Virginia. [Loud applause.] You applaud it; and yet what a compliment it is? It is only a deserved compliment for us to believe of our greatest statesman that, when he swore to support the Constitution, he intended to commit perjury. [Loud applause and laughter.] I am not exaggerating. If I had stood here to-night, and affirmed in your presence that the great statesman of the Empire State would have obeyed that clause, you would have flashed back upon me the epithet—"Slanderer!" I am obliged to believe, judging by the record of his life, by the testimony of his fellow-citizens, that that very Constitution which he has sworn scores of times to support—that very Constitution which he says comes from hands almost divine—that when he swore to support it, he intended to commit perjury. Is that a Union to which you can welcome men when they get to be 21 years old? It seems to me not. I would like to vote. I would like to add my quota to the civil influence of my country directly. Show me how I can without jeopardizing my self-respect—without swearing an oath which you know I would not and ought not to mean to keep—and I will vote for WM. H. SEWARD for President to-morrow. And yet I would rather see a Democratic President. [Loud laughter.] And I will tell you why. If there is a Republican President elected in 1860, you will all be looking to the Administration. You will all be waiting to see what law can do—what Liberty fettered can do against Slavery unbound. Agitation will be lulled. Everything like free and unfettered action will cease. We shall wait. But let DOUGLAS or any other Democrat be elected, and every man in the Free States will arm himself for the struggle with the Slave power. Insurrection will break out upon the mountains—an insurrection of thought in the pulpits—and we shall make greater Anti-Slavery progress in four years than we should do in forty years under such a programme as under WM. H. SEWARD's speech of the last month. Well, again, and I hasten to my conclusion. There is another law of God's kingdom, and it is this: Slavery is an expensive [illegible] system. It cannot be love. God fixed it that justice should be expediency, and that villany should be bankruptcy. He fixed that when he settled the laws of his kingdom. Therefore, the further a man attempts to rob his brother man in the first place, that brother man resists—the rights of insurrection. Mark you, I am not asking the slave to rise. I am not urging him to rise. I only say take off your foot. I only take off your foot, and leave the Anglo-Saxon and the African to lay out their own institutions by the vigor of their own manhood. But, in addition to that, there is a pecuniary motive. South Carolina, for instance, stands in the keen competition of the nineteenth century. What is that? All of us are trying to make our living. We get up early, and lie down late. We educate our brains to the utmost. We harness the steam, and send the lightning upon our errands. We do everything. The little child, when he first begins to patter, goes to do something; and the man bending under eighty years contributes his mite. We all work. New-York works, from the Hudson back to the falls; and when she has eaten and clothed herself, about how much does she lay up? Perhaps four per cent. upon her capital. Now, South Carolina has half idle by aristocratic taste and finish. The other half is in chains—does not work from motive, but from compulsion. Of course the work is performed to disadvantage. The consequence is that there is not more than one man in four in South Carolina working to-day. The other three-fourths live upon it—three men living upon the work of one's unskilled labor. How much do you suppose they lay up? As the Irishman said, "They lay up a loss" [Laughter.] Now suppose, as they threaten, that they should go out of the Union? Suppose to-morrow their purpose was carried out? As LYDIA MARIA CHILDS, you have heard of the town poor separating from the town That is South Carolina's proposition. Suppose they went out? This is a perfectly simple question. There is no mystery about it. They have got to support a general, a president, good police, a navy and an army. They must have the luxuries of government. A domestic government is infinitely more expensive than a despotic one. Russia does not cost half as much as the Republic of North America. They must have a republican government, which is a very expensive luxury. In order to do that, they must have taxes. What have they to rest upon but labor? Now, if that labor is capable of bearing taxes, it must be intelligent labor. If it is unskilled, and cannot send one pound to Liverpool for less than 18 or 20 cents, what can be done? To day a dispute is going on in Virginia. To make labor worth anything, you must educate the man. "Educate," says a Southerner,—"educate that slave, and my throat is not safe." He is right. You might as well heat a locomotive red-hot, jump upon the top of it, and ride into a powder magazine, and you would be a prudent man compared with the slaveowner who educates his slave. Yet, South Carolina must do it before she can support the Republican system of the Nineteenth Century. Leave her to the dissolution of the Union,—to the law of God's political economy. My good friend, the slaver does not ask your rifle. Take your awful Yankee proportions, Republican or Democrat, out of the light. That is all he asks. The light and heat of God's laws and justice will come down and will melt his chains without your assistance. Tear that parchment to pieces that claims ——[Cheers and hisses; the former predominating.] I have a great deal more patriotism than you have—a good deal. Just look at it. I believe that Washington, Hancock, John Jay, Wyeth, Randolph;—I believe that when they sat down and made that instrument they intended what they say they intended—Liberty! [Immense cheering I believe that if you could raise them to-day from their graves, and show them the speech of WILLIAM H. SEWARD, they would say, "Children, for God's sake, believe that we did not mean it. Tear our mistaken parchment to pieces, and do us the justice to believe that if we could have seen our institutions prostituted to so much injustice, we could have wished them unmade or annihilated." [Applause.] Do I not do more to call to the memory of '76 than you do? I believe them—you think them hypocrites! [Applause.] I say tear that parchment to tatters in honor of WASHINGTON! [Low hisses superseded by prolonged applause] Did you ever hear EDWARD EVERETT ring out with those clarion tones of his that favorite phrase in describing "WASHINGTON that immortal rebel?" Well, JOHN BROWN, of Harper's Ferry, was just the same. [Hisses and applause.] You see we do not apply our logic rigidly to the line. You cannot bear justice and logic. But let me go on with what I have to say—I want to finish my argument—I am talking too long. [Cries of "Go on."] I was speaking of the influence of the Union. Why do I want to separate you from New-Orleans? For the reason, I want to put you, in relation to New-Orleans, just where Liverpool stands to-night. See the difference. The New-York pulpit, to-night, is one end of the magnetic telegraph—the New-Orleans slave market is the other. That is not true of Liverpool. If I could separate New-York, politically, from New-Orleans, WM. H. SEWARD would care no more for the opinion of South Carolina than he does for PALMERSTON. The New-York *Tribune* would think as little of TOOMBS or of KEITT as it does of the thunders of the London *Times*. If you enter the villages of New-England, it is melancholy but it is true, that the pulpit is a vassal of wealth. I rode as I came to you along the railways of Connecticut, and by my side sat a Clergyman who, in the innocent frankness of his heart said to me, "Mr. SEWARD's speech is an awful disappointment. I wish he could have spoken bolder. If the ministers would only speak out, but then you know that our rich men won't let us." And I looked into his eyes and thought, are you the representative of the We should have the same language, the same religion, the same advantages, the same literature, the same commerce. But we should have comparative independence, in that our commerce would not poison every thing. To-day go into a factory village of New-England. What is the pulpit? It is only an appendix to the factory. It is only the rich man's kitchen. He buys the minister, and turns him out when he does not preach to suit him. Ladies and gentlemen, I do not mean any disparagement. I trace my lineage to Plymouth through an almost unbroken line of clergymen. I know the services the pulpit has rendered in New-England, and I know this, that the best thing my mother gave me was free lips, and I mean to use them. [Applause] A prostrate race lifts up its hands to us and says, "White men, free men, loaded with gifts, dowered with thought, give us at least the truth; it is the only weapon that is left us," and I mean, so far as I am concerned, that he shall have it. Gospel of the New Testament, and do you act with that unconcerned and verdant frankness, and confess that your soul lies in your pocket?" I honored him for his frankness—I could not blame him harshly, and yet I knew he spoke the truth. I do not know, ladies and gentlemen, that it can be altered. I really do not. There is something in the organization of Democratic institutions that seems to render it inevitable that wealth will have a tremendous power, and wealth is chained to he wheel of the steam power. Your mercantile wealth—your manufacturing wealth—is but the vassal of an overgrown aristocracy, and beside it stands the moral representative of New-England, the pulpit, the second vassal of a vassal, the slave of a slave. I would separate New-York. That is true of Manchester and Lancashire; it is not true of Liverpool. If I could break the political bonds which bind you, New-York, like a fountain relieved from her mountain load, would look up and be a decent city. [Laughter and applause.] Free speech would not be builted out of countenance. The pulpits would not be filled by dumb dogs that cannot bark. [Applause.] You would not be able to count on your ten fingers the only firms who keep their goods for sale, and not their principles. No; you would see American merchants filling the same spot that the Englishman does. Not independence. I know the weight that New-Orleans and Savannah have, even over the manufacturer. But I would break one of the bonds. Now see what I should gain. Let me count up what we should gain by the breaking of the Union. South Carolina would look at her slaves, saying: "If they choose to rise I have not the means of resistance." That is what Mexico said. That is what the South American Republic said, and they freed them from fear. She would look into the eyes of her unskilled labor and say, "That way lies bankruptcy. If I want a broad government I have got to educate them."

How has all freedom come in Europe? Has it come from the Gospel? I regret to say not! Come from disinterestedness? Not a bit of it! It was because Kings and noblemen wanted that out of which they could get taxes. He said we cannot get it out of brutes; we can get it out of merchants and mechanics. Come into being, therefore, Art, Spring into existence, Trade. Come, Holland, with your flowing wealth. Come, France, with your Huguenots full of art. Come, Lancashire, with your looms. And they came, bringing Freedom with them at the call of selfishness, so South Carolina would educate her bondmen—freeing them first. Well, again, Kentucky would look across the river and say, "There is Ohio. What is my slave property worth? Nothing. For there is no Fugitive Slave law, and some night my property will take legs and be absent the next morning." And then she would look to New-York, and instead of seeing RYNDERS and Dr. SPRING and Dr. DEWEY and the New-York *Observer*. What would she see? Types of Liberty. You do not suppose that any human being—even a Calvanist—gets down on his belly and eats dirt for nothing? [Laughter and applause.] No indeed! It is through selfishness communicating its character to that it has corrupted and bought. I would save it from that. Now, ladies and gentlemen, I know I have not done justice to the subject. Of course I have not. It could not be pressed into an hour. All I have to say to you is, that the Union is an arrangement of man. It is a machinery that our fathers set up. It may be valuable machinery to a certain extent. I do not deny it. I do not stand up to criticise it. All I have to say is that up to the present moment it has neither secured liberty nor justice. It has neither advanced national character nor the character of our great men. CARLYLE says, "The great test of Governments is to educate men." Certainly, DANIEL WEBSTER said that with still greater epigrammatic force, in saying, "The merit of the Colonies was that they produced WASHINGTON." The fault of the Union is that it produced WEBSTER! [Hisses and applause.] Well, it is a sad record. God gave us the heaviest brain that he loaned this generation. From his New-Hampshire mother he took as much vigor of milk as most other men have. He promised to have run a race of distinguished and useful statesmanship, imbibing from the New-England atmosphere the broadest and most generous principles of liberty. You sent him to the maelstrom of a union, potent enough to swallow up virtue stronger than his. You added him to the list of those that marked the pathway of the Union—the wrecks of good reputations—the skeletons of statesmen who have betrayed their age. [Sensation.] It is no matter of rejoicing. One thing that I regret the Union so vastly is, that it makes the saddest record of the statesmanship of our generation to the last. The Union? Allow it all its merits, the question is, is there not something more valuable? To-day our best statesmen—our foremost—he is obliged to say by the necessities of his position, for instance, that JOHN BROWN was a criminal and was justly hung. Lay that record by the side of Mr. SEWARD's last speeches. It does not do here. What hope have you for the future? It is in the struggle of public opinion. How can it be created solely by preaching of rigid right and wrong? How can I create public opinion adequate to put down that Slave power? Only by laying down the most absolute principles of right—only by ignoring color—only by asserting that Slavery is a sin, and, if it is a sin, what is all legislation that endeavors to cover it? What says a million of people combined with GEORGE WASHINGTON in front of them, and marching to victory and to fame? The world says right! Glorious! Four millions of people combining under "bondage, compared with which one moment is heavier than ages such as our fathers rose to resist, put JOHN BROWN in front of them. He is a criminal not justly hung! Out of that discussion can you get virtue that will put down such a Slave Power as I have described to you? Never. Now, all I ask is, that each man shall make up his mind to this, that the slave has a right to his liberty. That is justice. That is right. If you can fit it in the Constitution, God grant you may save the Constitution to fit it. Dr. DAY told me two days ago, that he saw brought into his Missouri prison kidnapped from Kansas Territory a young black man 22 years old, his hands manacled together. He said I am a freeman—my free papers are in my pocket. The United States officer who brought him in put his felon hand into that pocket, took out those papers, tore them to pieces, and flung them into the fire. The next morning those bands went down melted in the slave population for ever. No remedy—no redress. Is it a single instance? I have seen the Chief Justice of Massachusetts sitting on the bench of the Supreme Court, with a fugitive slave in front of him, who had proved twice his right to liberty that any of us have. He was born free as, well as we; and he had added a second title by taking his life into his own hand, and by vindicating his worth for Freedom by flying a thousand miles, through all the perils of life and death, to the streets of Boston Which ought to have sheltered him. He looked into the face of the Justice of Massacusetts and said, Have you any refuge for me? And with a voice broken by emotion the representative of the law of Massachusetts said, "It is a hard case; I cannot vindicate it—it is right, but I must announce the law." If that is the Government that you are willing to have your children brought up to live under,—if the pulpits of thirty States can announce that as a thing almost sacred,—if the statesmen have no other name for it but swine, although they cannot vindicate it as right, but only announce the law,—then, I say, "side with the black man, and record traitor against my name—side me with the rebel who has no purpose in life but to tear down that government." I do it in the name of all these 200 years of liberty which our fatherthought they were to inaugurate. I do it for the future with the eyes of the race fixed upon us—the normal school of self-government—the last hope of humanity—the great magnificent experiment of how 30,000,000 of people can shape their civil institutions. Mr. SEWARD closes his speech with a recommendation for every man to cultivate a respect for the Union. If you will allow me to close mine it will be impressed upon your own hearts and teach your children to love justice, to respect liberty, to claim free life, to let no commerce, however smiling, bribe them, to let no sacredness of parchment gag their lips, bu to swear on the altar which Christianity holds to every man the oath that the slave whom our fathers forgot, against whom they pledged their physical force—sixty years of bondage that our fathers fastened upon them—loss or no loss—law or no law—Constitution or no Constitution—so far as in us lies, we will break those pillars and lift that race to a quality with ourselves. And may God help you to keep the oath. [Applause.]

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

POLITICAL.—The Republican Assembly Conventions, to elect delegates to the State Convention, were held last evening, with the following result: *First District.*—Delegates—John G. Bergen, Charles A. Goddard; Alternates—George W. Stillwell, Abraham Messerole. *Second District.*—Delegates—Lucien Birdseye, Charles Parker; Alternates—John Cashow, Elias Hastings. *Third District.*—Delegates—T. G Shearman, D. B. Hasbrouck; Alternates—Ebenezer Rich, A. S. Wheeler. *Fourth District.*—Delegates—Thomas H. Rodman, William L. Rogers; Alternates—George F. H. Youngs, John E. Cammeyer. *Seventh District*—Adjourned to Saturday evening, without selecting delegates. The Republicans in the First Ward have made the following nominations: *For Supervisor*—Luther Eanes. *For Assessor*—George N. Mead. In the Tenth Ward, the Republicans have nominated: *For Alderman*—C. J. Shepard. *For Supervisor*—Wm. M. Thomas. In the Fourth Ward: *For Alderman*—Peter G. Taylor. *For Supervisor*—Samuel Booth. The second Primary meetings of the Democrats were held in the different Wards last evening.

FIRE IN JAMAICA.—At about six o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the stables attached to the American Hotel, on Beaver-street, Jamaica, near the Long Island Railroad dépôt, which soon spread to the stables adjoining, attached to Dorland's Hotel, which was consumed, together with a valuable barn belonging to SAMUEL DAVIS. The fire extended to the American Hotel, kept by GEORGE TOOKER, which was entirely consumed, together with the house of Engine Company No. 2, and the residence of Dr. CHARLES H. STEVENS, dentist, owned by JAMES REMSEN. But a small portion of the contents of either of the buildings destroyed was saved. The loss is estimated at $10,000. Mr. TOOKER is insured in the Citizens' Insurance Company of New-York, and Mr. REMSEN in the Equitable Insurance Company.

ITEMS.—RICHARD PARK, while blasting rocks yesterday, in Wyckoff street, near Bushwick-avenue, was severely injured by a premature explosion..... A special meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held last evening, to consider the propriety of uniting with the Confederation of the Young Men's Christian Association. The Society is in favor of the union.... A libel suit was comenced in the City Court yesterday by JULIUS CONCKLING, against WM. FRISBY. The plaintiff alleges that the defendant accused him of perjury, and asks $10,000 damages.

INSTALLATION.—Rev. CHARLES F. ROBINSON, formerly of Troy, was installed Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, in Henry-street, last evening. Rev. Dr. COX, late pastor of this Church, Prof. HITCHCOCK, and Rev. Mr. HICKOX, took part in the proceedings. Every seat in the house was occupied.

CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day: Nos. 15, 4, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 30, 31, 34, 35, 36, 37, 1, 7, 38, 39, 40, 41, 6.

The Charleston *Mercury* vindicates the attempt of the Democratic Senators to establish a platform for the party. It considers their action as likely to be much more reliable and sensible than that of National Conventions, which only "hide the truth and betray the South."

[Advertisement.]

CARPETS!!!

Greatest bargains in Carpets ever offered in this City. From auction, English Brussels, 75c., 80c., 90c., $1; Ingrain Carpets, 25c., 30c., 40c., 60c., 75c; Oil-Cloths, 3s.; Mats, Matting, Window Shades, &c.; all at low prices. HIRAM ANDERSON,
No. 99 Bowery, sign of the Golden Eagle.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX, the Hatter, we observe, is around again, as usual! He is never caught napping—unless it be napping Hats. His Spring styles are ready, and are the envy of all Hatterdom, as well as the admiration of all his old customers, whose name, to use an original expression, is legion. KNOX, by the way, is looking capitally well this Spring, as all can see by calling at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

PARKER BROTHERS' celebrated London Club Sauce is superior to all others now in use, and sold at a much less rate. Indispensable at the breakfast, lunch or dinner table. One has only to procure a bottle from any respectable grocer to ensure its savory qualities. Orders supplied by A. J. PARKER, No. 15 Beekman-street, sole agent for the United States.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—In the animal as in the vegetable kingdom, the laws of Nature are similar. During the Winter months the blood becomes sluggish, the liver torpid, and the stomach enfeebled. These tonic and alterative remedies will stimulate the secretions, purify the blood, and invigorate the system.

[Advertisement.]

The "What is it?" at Barnum's Museum is the greatest attraction of the day. It is more talked about even than the next Presidency. It isn't who will the Conventions nominate, but "What is it?" What is it? Go and see. "Green Bushes," that stirring moral drama, repeated also, in elegant style, this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

Merchants and others about moving can procure Gas Fixtures of every description, and piping, at short notice, by applying to JNO. BUTLER, No. 112 Fulton, and No. 15 Henry-street, Brooklyn.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail	[illegible]
Western Mail, via Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and [illegible]
South and Southwestern Mail	5 A. M. and 4½ [illegible]
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3 [illegible]
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 [illegible]

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

The California Mails will hereafter close on the 5th and 20th of each month, at 10½ A. M., instead of 1 P. M., as before. The hour of sailing is also changed from 2 P. M. to 12 M.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 20.—*In steamship Fulton from Southampton and Havre*—Oscar H. Lear, Dr Formento and family, N. Kahn, C. Idler, Armant de Isle, Mme. Worth and son, Miss Vincent. E. Valley, D. Kahnweiler, Aug. Verret, W. Kessler, Mrs. Gwynne and 5 children, Miss Pursey, B. Schuster, M. Frantz, F. Collet, P. J. Downing, A. Peliccia, M. Chazaro, M. Olm and lady, Charles Mosset, P. Stocke, V. Pittham, J. T. Gries, H. Oppenheimer, P. Schneider, F. Mailpert, P. Galli, T. Gilardi, G. Gaupp, Felix Thiele, K. Kahnweiler, E Schumann, J. Lehmann, W. Lehmann, Jaques Lockert, L. Lockert, C. Gillotte, C. Monnin, V. Maistre, Theo. Lanber, Mr. Sevilla, F. Le Grand Roy, D. Wattelet, J. Arthur, J. M. Wetheimer, Jos. Mayer, P. Marceni, A. Domonieoni, Mrs Monsette and child, Mrs. Devine and child, Miss Rosenfield, Miss M. E. Jacot, Miss A. Rudinger, Mr. D'Argent, lady and 3 children; Mrs. Berthod, Miss Samson, Mrs. Rogers, E. Penabert, J. Sanches, R. Sanchez, A. Garcia, Miss L. Viandier, F. Claudet and lady, W. Thomson, Eugene Timmer, Mr. Kempster, Mrs. Scully, Henry Kendall. L. Edmonds, H. Gordon Lober, A. Cartrade. Total, 100.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 02 | Sun sets.... 6 13 | Moon sets.... 5 18
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 7 02 | Gov. Island. 7 51 | Hell Gate.... 9 12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, March 20.

Cleared.

Steamship Jamestown, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken; Florida, Crowell, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Co.; North Star, Jones, Aspinwall, D. B Allen; Thos. Swann, Ramsey, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Austins, Lawless, New-Orleans, Livingston, Crocheron & Co.; Australasian, Hockley, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Steamer Octorara, Fowler, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.

Ship J. Bright, Cutting, Liverpool. Williams & Guion.

Barks Aberdeen, Cochran, Cardenas, R. P. Buck & Co.; Virginia Ann, Gorham, Buenos Ayres, Arrow-Smith & Ball; Reindeer, Lanfair, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brigs Geo. Stockham, Giles, Elizabethport, C. C. Dunham; Humming Bird, Paltz. Wilmington, B. Blossom & Son; Morning Light, Fritz, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; L. Stover, Getchell, Boston, ——; J. H. Crowly, Drisko, Zaza, Simpson & Mayhew; Brothers, (Br.,) McRae, Ragged Island. H. G. Donovan; S. Lindsey, Guptie, Savannah. C & E. J. Peters; Mazatlan, McCarty, Kingston, J. E. Ward.

Schooners Maxon Rogers, Farren, Matanzas, I. B. Gager; C. Dennis, Haskin, Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.; Whirlwind, Maxey, Sagua le Grand, Trask & Dearborn; Viola, Haskell, Mayaguez, Dawson & Douglas; J. W. Nickerson, Nickerson, Norfolk, Mott & Bedell; Gallatin, Green, Boston, A. B. Howe; Mary and Adeline, Jenkins, Petersburgh. C. M. Frye; Sultan, (Br.,) Davis, Halifax, H. G. Donovan; Gazelle, Rogers, St. Martins, Smith, Jones & Co.; Thomas Holcomb, Goslee, Charleston, W. B. Scranton; R. H. Huntly, Hammond, Baltimore, ——; A. Townsend, Townsend, Galveston, Wakeman, Dimon & Co.; S. Gilman, Crowell, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; M. J. Gause, Smith, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; J. A. Woodhouse, Terry, Brazos. Southmayd & Sons; M. Burr, Hafford, Boston, A. Howes; Bay State, Hallett, Boston, Dayton & Sprague.

Sloop Editor, Case, Bridgeport, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Fulton, Wotten, Havre March 7, and Cowes 8, at 1 A. M., with mdse. and passengers to Fox & McKenzie. Arr. off the Battery at 7:20 A. M. March 19, off George's Shoal, passed bark Tonatu, bd. W.

Steamship Thomas Swann, Ramsey, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Albatross, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer New-London, Smith, New-London, with mdse and passengers to E. H Rockwell.

Ship Ellen Austin, Garrick, Liverpool Feb. 13, with mdse. and 128 passengers (all well) to Spofford, Tileston & Co. No deaths. March 12, lat. 52 37, lon. 44 24, passed an Eng. brig, of about 300 tons, abandoned and water logged, had stump of foremast standing and jib-boom. House on deck aft was painted green inside; did not appear to have been long in that situation. March 14, Peter Jenkins, seaman, of Baltimore, was struck by the main-sheet block, knocked overboard, and lost.

Ship President Fillmore, Nelson, London Feb. 3, with mdse. to Dunham & Dimon, Anchored in Quarantine last night.

Ship Chace, Edwards, Liverpool 34 ds., with coal to George Bulkley.

Ship Helena, (Brem.,) Kahlmann. Bremen 36 ds., with mdse, and 24 passengers to C. Luling.

Ship Kalamazoo, Taylor, Rotterdam Jan. 21, with mdse. to master.

Ship Detmar Heinrich, (Brem.,) Hase, Liverpool 34 ds., with salt to Gelpcke, Reutgen & Reichelt.

Bark Price, (Aus.) Budlovich, Trieste 70 ds., with mdse. to D. St. Amant.

Bark Cheshire, (of Damariscotta.) Reed. Montevideo Jan. 26, with hides and wool to Yates & Porterfield. The bark Scio, from Cuba, which put in in distress, sld. a few days previous for her destination, (Callao.)

Brig South, Stickney, Galveston 26 ds., with cotton and hides to D. C. Murray. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with W. N. W. gales. Split sails, &c. No date, Barnegat bearing S. E. by S. 100 miles, passed two bales of cotton.

Brig Watson, Shearman, New-London, in ballast, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Louisa, (Br., of Lunenburg,) Young, Mayaguez, P. R., 18 ds., with sugar to Whitman Bros. & Co. Has experienced heavy weather the entire passage. Has been 11 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. W. gales.

Schr. Masonic, (of Bucksport) Perry, Curacoa March 1, with fustic, logwood, &c., to R. P. Buck & Co. Sld. in co. with schr. Norman, for Port au Platt, to load for Philadelphia.

Schr. Manhassett, Lozier, Charleston 6 ds., with cotton, &c., to W. B. Scranton.

Schr. Thomas Jefferson, Chase, Salem 3 ds., with mdse. to R. W. Ropes & Co.

Schr. Gipsey, Ingalls, East Machias 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Kossuth, Pettingill, Newburyport 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. Science, Hulze, George's Banks, with halibut to master.

Schr. Del Norte, Dinsmore, Lubec 7 ds., with fish to Sturges & Co.

Schr. Niagara, ——. New-Haven 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. A. Baker, Baker, Harwich 4 ds., with fish.

Schr. Dan Smith, Smith, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. Gen. Taylor, Jones, Chatham, in ballast.

Sloop W. D. Mangham, Thrasher, Taunton, with mdse.

Sloop Mount Hope, Sullivan, Taunton, with mdse.

BELOW—Ship Antartic, Stouffen, Liverpool, with mdse. and passengers to Zerega & Co.

WIND—This morning from S. W., very light; sunset, N. W.

Sailed.

Steamships North Star, for Aspinwall; Austin, (new,) for New-Orleans; Florida, for Savannah, Jamestown, for Norfolk, &c. Ships Jacob Bell, for San Francisco; Witchcraft, for San Francisco; Manhattan, for Liverpool, Galena, for New-Orleans. Bark Magi, for Cape Town, C. G. H.

By Telegraph.

FORT LAFAYETTE, March 20, sunset.—Ship President Fillmore, from London, coming up the Bay. Ship Manhattan, for Liverpool, passed down the Narrows, in tow, at 4:50 P. M. Wind fresh, N. W. Weather clear.

BOSTON, March 20.—Arr. steamer S. R. Spaulding, Howes, from Norfolk, via Providence; ship Western Star, Knowles, from Calcutta. Off Highland Light—Steamer F. Whiting, from Baltimore; ship Belvidere, from Manila spoken, Jan. 27, off Cape of Good Hope, ships North Atlantic, Proctor, from Calcutta for New-York, and Brewster, Clark, do. for Boston.

APALACHICOLA, March 17.—The ship Moro Castle is here ldg. for Liverpool.

NEWPORT, March 20.—Arr. brig Viator, Haskell, from Providence for Philadelphia; schr. Willowharp, Smith, from Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Wave, arr. at this port, reports having taken off the officers and crew from bark Martha, from Charleston for Boston. The following is Capt. Hoffman's report: March 11, left Charleston for Boston, with a cargo consisting of 1,064 bales cotton, 233 tcs. rice, 300 bbls. resin. On Monday, 13th, at 10:30 A. M., was struck by lightning, setting the cotton on deck on fire, and in several places in the hold. Threw a portion of the deckload ove board, and then threw water with buckets on the fire. Continued to work until 5 A. M. on Tuesday, 14th, when the flames came through the main hatch. At 6:15 A. M. left the bark in our boats, including the captain's wife, 13 in all, saving nothing. At 11 A. M. made a vessel ahead. At 12 M was picked up by the schr. Wave, off Egg Harbor, and brought to this port. After we were taken on board the schooner stood for the bark, and at 9 P. M. found her enveloped in flames. At midnight could just see the fire, and in half an hour after she went down. The Martha was built at St. Johns, N. B., in 1853, and owned by J. W. Caldwell, of Charleston, S. C., of 470 tons burthen, rates A 2. The cargo is valued at $76,000.

A telegraph dispatch received by Messrs. Hennings & Gosling of this City, dated Philadelphia, March 20, states that the steamship Commerce, hence the 10th inst., with a general cargo bd. to Galveston, foundered at sea; all hands saved. The C. was an iron steamship, built in New-York in 1853. 486 tons register, rated A 2, and was formerly owned in Baltimore by the Baltimore Steamship Company.

A letter received from Capt. Merriett Underwriter's Agent, states that all the dry goods have been saved from the ship De Witt Clinton, and as soon as the weather moderates he will be able to pump her out, and in two tides he expects to haul her off.

CHARLESTON, March 19.—The steamship Peruano, from New-York, bd to Callao, arr. here this afternoon for repairs. Damage but slight.—(By telegraph.)

Spoken, &c.

Sarah Burton—schr., from Boston for Port-au-Platt, March 8, lat. 23 30. lon. 71 10.

Neptune—ship, hence for Liverpool, with rudder sprung and loss of sails, Feb. 28, lat. 44, lon. 30.

Foreign Ports.

At Mayaguez, P. R., March 2, bark Mayflower, ldg. for New Haven; schr. D. C Trowbridge, do., do

At Montevideo, Jan. 26, bark Nimrod, Lane, ldg. for West Indies; schr. Lightning, for ——.

At Curacoa, March 1, barks Venus, Atkinson, for New-York in 2 ds.; Eagle, Baker, do., unc.

AT A MEETING OF THE INEBRIATE'S FRIEND SOCIETY—Held at No 957 Broadway, on TUESDAY, March 20, the following gentlemen were elected Officers and Directors for the ensuing year: B. B. DYER, President; N. Duff, Vice-President; E. Falconer, Treasurer; E. L. Walton, Jr., Secretary. Directors: B B. Dyer, N. Duff, E. Falconer, G. T. Hall, E. L. Walton, Jr., Geo. Hall, E. Roe, Theo. Finch, Stephen Hyde. B. B. DYER, Chairman.
E. L. WALTON, Jr., Secretary.

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1860.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE FULTON.

Important Debate in the British Parliament.

Interesting Intelligence from France, Italy and other parts of the Continent.

LIST OF PASSENGERS BY THE HUNGARIAN.

The steamship *Fulton*, from Havre and Southampton, arrived at this port yesterday morning, bringing two days' later news from Europe. The *Fulton* left Havre on the 6th inst., and Southampton on the 7th. She brings two days later news than was received by the *Teutonia*.

The *Canada* and *Etna* arrived at Liverpool on Sunday night, March 4.

A Paris paper states that the Duke of BRABANT gave a private audience on the 3d of March to a deputation from the Belgico-American Company for the development of a *direct trade with the Southern States of the American Union*. His Royal Highness expressed great interest in the object of the Company, and hoped that an institution which promised so many advantages to Belgian industry would meet with success.

The *Bohemian* arrived at Queenstown on Wednesday morning, March 7.

The *Patrie* of the 6th asserts that the reply of Sardinia to the last dispatch of M. THOUVENEL, published in the TIMES of Monday, has arrived in Paris. The King is said to have agreed to the solution proposed by France in reference to the Romagna, but as regards the solution of the question of Tuscany, proposed by the Emperor, the reply of the King is said to be less distinct. The *Patrie* adds, "We are unable to make known the exact reply of Sardinia in reference to the annexation of Savoy to France."

Chevalier BUONCOMPAGNI has resigned the post of Governor-General.

A very interesting debate took place in the British House of Commons on the 5th, on the question of the annexation of Savoy. We copy at length below.

We find in the London *Times* the following list of the passengers and crew of the *Hungarian*, furnished by Messrs. ALLAN & GILLESPIE, the Agents of the Company at London, copied from their books.

CABIN PASSENGERS.

J. E. Wilson,
Rev. James Stuart,
Mr. and Mrs. E. Evans,
W. R. Crocker,
Mr. Leslie,
Dr. and Mrs. Samaniego,
Mr. Wyatt,
Mr. Boulton,
Dr. Barrett,
Mr. and Mrs. Balmer,
Mrs. Woods,
Allan Cameron,
J. W. Crocker,
Mr. and Mrs. Talbot,
Barry A. B. Contin,
Mr. Boultenhause,
Mrs. Delano and child,
G. J. Nash.

Mr. NASH was the officer in charge of the mails.

STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

Hugh McCaffrey,
William Vogle,
Henry Richardson,
Frederick Child,
Frederick Child, Jr.,
Richard Madden,
E. D. Bartlett,
Geo. McDermott,
John Delany,
William Wright,
Martin Downes,
Miss Ellen Sheehan,
Abraham Tagg,
John Richardson,
J. Allen,
Mrs. F. Child,
Bell Morrison,
Robert Martin,
Geo. Shank,
John Darly,
William Kerley,
Michael Lucey,
Francis Richardson,
Patrick McGuerin,

CREW.

Sailing Department.—W. H. Hardie, 1st officer; Wm. Allan, 2d do.; Richard Porter, 3d do.; Wm. Cain, 4th do.; M. Fielding, boatswain; James Bazley, boatswain's mate; John Bailey, M. McPherson, A. Liddle, A. Phillips, J. Shannon, William Quinn, A. McMillan, Thomas McLean, J. Crossthwaite, R. Lutus, David Jones, Thomas Carter, John Ramsden, George Booley, John Bennett, M. Golightly, McDonald, Edwards, Williams, Clive, Watt, Greenaway, Merriman, P. Mitchell, A. Boyd, W. Craddock Gilbert Johnston, Charley, McCullock, John Brice, seamen; Nelson, Wakes, ordinary seamen; Maxwell, boy.

Engineers' Department.—W. Stewart, 1st engineer John McKean, 2d do.; A. Smith, 3d do.; John Clark, 4th do.; Hugh McGaun, 5th do.; Isaac Welsh, John Calderwood, Hugh Russell, H. Lowe, J. Mooney, J. Boyle, W. Holmes, Peter Hanlon, Henry French John Jones, John Haniel, Wm. Welsh, Alexander Watson, John Fox, Richard McNally, Archibald McC[illegible], John Jones, Richard McDonald, Thomas Shaw, Wm. Flannigan, Thomas Jamieson, Thomas Ritchie, James Allison, Robert Edwards, firemen.

Victualling Department.—C. McDonald, First Steward; J. McKinnon, Second do.; Richard Thomas, John Maddon, George Edwards, Alexander Warpshaw, Edward Lennan, Robert Dywar, Jas. Rhodes, Hugh McGregor, Thomas Hannah, stewards; Francis Duvoure and George Scarisbrook, cooks; Wm. Preston, baker; James Gittins, butcher; J. Langwell, John Brennan, Thomas Kennedy, James Kenard Edward McMain, Augustus Caine, William Harvarth, Robert Stevenson, Peter McCrea, stewards; Edward Murphy, Wm. Harrocks, cooks; Wm. Prescott Richard Jones, Joseph Marriatt, stewards; T. O. Green, storekeeper; Dr. Ferguson, surgeon; T. Robertson, purser; Miss Caughtrie, stewardess; Jones, steward.

The return from the Liverpool Emigration Agent gives: From Liverpool—Crew, 80; cabin passengers, 30; steerage passengers, 40. From Queenstown—Cabin passengers, 15; steerage passengers, 40—total, 205.

The *Times* says that, from the notice given of the fact of 16 guineas having been paid on the gold and wool on board the *Perry* at Lloyd's, some misapprehension is likely to arise in the minds of persons having friends or relations on board, and that there is no apprehension among persons well informed on the subject as regards the safety of the vessel. The distrust arises from the shippers of gold. During the month of February the number of wrecks was 154. In January 229, making a total during the present year of 383.

The Irish papers deny that Mlle. PICCOLOMINI has been married since her arrival in Dublin.

The Prince of Orange paid a visit to the *Great Eastern* on Monday, March 5.

The picturesque marine terrace erected by the late Lord MURRAY, at a cost of £6,000, on a spur of the Castle Hill, Edinburgh, has given way owing to the defective foundation, and become a mass of ruins.

THE RELATIONS OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

Interesting Debate in the House of Commons on the Commercial Treaty and the Annexation of Savoy.

In the House of Commons on the 5th inst., on proceeding to the orders of the day, Lord PALMERSTON moved that they be postponed until after the notice of motion given by Mr. BYNG for an address to Her Majesty on the subject of the commercial treaty with France.

Mr. LINDSAY observed that the terms of that motion were not before the House.

Mr. KINGLAKE opposed the motion of Lord PALMERSTON. The House, he remarked, ought not to go further until it had fuller information as to the real state of our relations with France, and an opportunity of considering the papers recently laid upon the table relating to Savoy. He called upon the House not to depart from the ordinary mode of proceeding.

Mr. BYNG said, if it was the opinion of the House that the exact terms of his motion should be previously before it, he would postpone the motion until Thursday.

Lord PALMERSTON thereupon offered to withdraw his motion.

Objections were raised to the proposed day, and the discussion of this question gradually drew into its arena topics of much larger dimensions, the most prominent being the annexation of Savoy to France.

Mr. S. FITZGERALD reminded the House that the Government had done no more than accede to the suggestion of the honorable member for Sunderland, that the motion for an address on the subject of the French treaty should be postponed for a day or two It seemed to him, however, that the question which had been raised by the honorable member for Bridgewater was one of still greater importance. It was not a question whether on Thursday or Friday the House should signify its assent to or disapproval of a commercial treaty, or whether that discussion should be deferred until another occasion. Neither was it a question whether the House should express its opinion on the contemplated annexation of Savoy and Nice to France. The question was *whether the House should embrace the present opportunity, when matters seriously affecting the relations of this country and the whole of Europe with France were before the public, of signifying its assent to a treaty, by which, in the words of the noble lord at the head of the Foreign Office, our relations with France were to be rendered closer and more intimate.* [Hear, hear.] The honorable member for Bridgewater had well pointed out that the question raised by him in his speech was of far greater importance than the mere annexation of a small portion of territory. It not only affected the independence and security of Switzerland, but, as the honorable baronet the member for Tamworth had stated, in forcible language, it had a very important bearing upon the relations of France with Germany. [Hear, hear.] It had also an important bearing upon the relations of France with Italy, where in consequence of the proposed annexation, France might exercise an influence and power far more formidable than had at any time been exercised by Austria. [Hear, hear.] But the question was one of still greater importance to Europe, which might possibly see in the project of annexation said to be entertained by the Emperor of the French a key to the claims and the future policy of France. *There were passages in the speech of the Emperor eminently calculated to raise the suspicion and misgivings of Europe.* His Majesty spoke, for example, of what he called the "*natural limits*" of France. [Hear, hear.] The House would see, therefore, that the question was of the greatest European importance, and one in which this country was deeply interested. What was the position of Europe at the present moment? There was not a single country in Europe that did not regard the policy of the extraordinary man who now wielded the destinies of France with anxiety and alarm. [Hear.] There was not a country in Europe the statesmen of which did not look to France with something like *fear*. Yet there was not a country in Europe that was prepared to take the initiative in such a matter. All the nations of Europe looked to England, where there was a free Parliament, a free press, a free expression of public opinion. [Hear, hear.] They relied upon us to take the initiative, and he believed that if we did so they would follow. What, however, was the position in which the Government wished to place this country? Instead of using language, not such as the noble lord at the head of the Foreign Office had used, but language recording our earnest, emphatic, and unflinching protest against the annexation of Savoy and Nice, the Government proposed that, passing by the discussion to which the Foreign Minister had invited the House, Parliament should take into consideration the clauses of a commercial treaty with France at the very moment when the policy of France was creating distrust and alarm throughout Europe. [Hear, hear.] On Friday night the noble lord opposite declared that the question of the annexation of Savoy and Nice was one for the consideration, not of the Crown or of the Government, but of the people of England and the House of Commons, and yet he was now asking the House to parade itself before Europe in the act of drawing closer the bonds of alliance with France, as if there was an identity of policy and of interests between the two countries. [Hear, hear.] The present was not the time for such language as the Foreign Minister had held. He granted that the noble lord, as appeared from the recently published correspondence, had remonstrated against the course pursued by France, and against the project said to be entertained by the Emperor. *But we wanted more than the mere language of remonstrance* We did not want the noble lord to write to Turin that the surrender of the cradle of his illustrious family would be "a blot on the escutcheon" of the King of Sardinia. That was mere rhetoric, rather than the earnest and vigorous protest which we desired. [Hear, hear.] We were bound by the faith of solemn treaties. [Hear, hear.] We had treaties with Austria, with Prussia, and with Russia, and what the country wanted to see from the Powers thus united was *a solemn protest against a project which*, he feared, was not only entertained, but in part accomplished, and *which he believed to be dangerous alike to the interests and tranquility of Europe*. [Cheers.] Under these circumstances, he would suggest to the noble lord that the consideration of these clauses to the commercial treaty should not take place until the House had an opportunity of clearly and decidedly expressing an opinion as to this annexation of Savoy and Nice. [Hear, hear.] He did not doubt that that opportunity would be found, either by the action of some independent member, or by some proposition on the part of the Government, to take the papers into consideration; and then, on Monday next, if the noble lord proceeded to the consideration of the clauses of the commercial treaty, a course would be adopted by which the public service would be greatly benefited. [Hear, Hear.]

Mr. BRIGHT thought he might assume that the language of the hon. gentleman was the language of the right hon. member for Buckinghamshire and of Lord DERBY, who, in another place, was the leader of the party to which the hon. gentleman belonged. ["Hear," and a laugh.] The hon. gentleman had not taken a very active part in the discussions of the House until within the last twelve months, when, from the official position in which he was placed, it was necessary for him to do so, and it must be admitted that the hon. gentleman when in office conducted the business of his department, as far as that House was concerned, in a satisfactory manner. [Hear, hear.] He, therefore, the more regretted to be obliged to say that he observed that a very remarkable change had taken place since the hon. gentleman quitted office; and he did not know that he had heard for a long time a speech in that House which had given him more astonishment and pain than that which the hon. gentleman had just delivered. He did not ask the hon. gentleman to please him in the speeches which the hon. gentleman made, and he certainly in his speeches did not try to please hon. gentlemen opposite [a laugh;] but he did ask that when hon. gentlemen addressed the House they should well consider the gravity of the question, and endeavor, as far as other countries were concerned, not to import into the discussion any unnecessary irritation. [Hear.] From what has been observable during the last fortnight or three weeks, it was quite obvious that the commercial treaty was very unpleasant to hon. gentlemen opposite. ["Hear," and "Oh, oh!"] There were many reasons why it should be so, some of which they were not likely to admit, and which it was not necessary for him to state but he asked whether it was a manly course to endeavor, when the commercial treaty was on the point of being concluded by the ratification of the House, and when throughout the country there was but one voice with respect to it [cries of "Oh," and "Hear, hear,"] and when that House had already shown itself most unmistakably in its favor—was it manly, he asked, to associate the treatment of that particular question, and of the Government in respect to it, with another question which might or might not be important, but which was liable to create irritation here and elsewhere? [Hear, hear.] The honorable member from Bridgewater, and many other honorable members had strong feelings on this question of Savoy. What course did they propose to take? Did they propose to take out of the hands of the Crown or of the Government any management or control of the matter? If they believed that there was anything in the papers not creditable to the noble Lord who had the management of the Foreign Affairs of the country or to the honor of the Crown of England, could they not propose a motion with respect to those papers on any night in this or next week to the effect that the conduct of the Government was not creditable, and that the interests of the country had not been duly regarded? Then the matter would be fairly discussed and battled out, and if the honorable gentlemen opposite could carry a vote of censure, then the great object of their ambition would be attained; the Government would be turned out and the honorable gentlemen opposite would sit on the Ministerial benches, and when they did they would, he presumed, from force of circumstances, carry out precisely the same policy. [Cheers.] There were not a few persons in this country who regretted the course taken by the right honorable member for Buckinghamshire on this question, for no doubt that right honorable gentleman prompted the virtuous indignation of the honorable member for Horsham. The course was one not void of considerable peril. He had seen the course followed by the party opposite in 1853 and 1855. There was not an insinuation of any kind that was not resorted to at that time with the view of damaging Lord ABERDEEN's Government, and Lord ABERDEEN especially, though such a course might not cause war, and did, no doubt, much to make the unfortunate war that ensued inevitable. ["Oh, oh!"] He did not ask honorable gentlemen opposite to agree with him; he was only telling them what a great number of people believed, and the opinion was growing stronger every day that *there were persons occupying high positions before the public, who would rather see a great alienation from France—even though it might lead to the terrific consequences of another war—than a growing friendship between England and France, which was likely to result from the commercial treaty* ["Oh, oh!" and "Hear, hear!"] He agreed with the right honorable member for Buckinghamshire very much in this, that Government could not very well be carried on in this Parliament without something that assumed the character of party, but still he had no gratification for party fights. At any rate, there were many subjects in the course of a session on which party battles might be taken, but, in the name of all that was sensible, all that was humane and just to mankind, let them banish from their party discussions questions of irritation like that raised to-night—questions which grew by this sort of discussion, and, sometimes in a very short time, till they get beyond the control of those who first raised them. [Cheers.] If they could conceive themselves for a moment to be sitting in France, instead of England, and hearing this kind of discussion—if they could suppose England and France to change places on the question of Savoy, and England to desire annexation, could not honorable gentlemen then perceive that the sort of tone in which the matter was taken up, and the sort of menace which the honorable gentleman offered, was precisely the kind of thing which made—if such a thing were possible—*war absolutely inevitable?* The honorable gentleman proposed, in effect, that the House should not proceed with the Commercial treaty until the question of Savoy should be settled. [Cheers and counter-cheers.] Did he misunderstand the honorable gentleman? [Mr. S. FITZGERALD intimated that he had not said so.] Then he retracted the sentiment; but he was quite sure that the tone of the honorable gentleman's observations led to that conclusion. [Cheers.] Besides, he would ask, what was the object of tying the two things up together, unless one was to be made dependent on the other? [Hear, hear.] He ventured to say that no words that could be put into a resolution would more decidedly cause a rupture between France and England than words declaring that the House would not consider the Commercial treaty until the question of the annexation of Savoy was settled. [Hear, hear.] Now, he was not going to discuss the question; but a great deal might be said for it on the part of France, and against it on the part of England. It appeared to him one of those questions which had better not be stirred, but which, being stirred, concerned the people of France, of Sardinia, and of Savoy much more than the people of England. *As a matter of material interest it did not concern England at all*, but only as a matter of sentiment, as all were desirous here that nobody should destroy the old landmarks of Europe. It was impossible, however, for any person in the position of the Governor of a great country to have stated his case, his wishes and intentions, in more fair and open language than that read by the hon. member for Bridgewater. The hon. member, indeed, admitted that if the words he read were the only words in the matter he would take the same view of them; but those were the only words which referred to the action of the Emperor, the other words referring solely to the Emperor's wishes and rights. If, however, any hon. gentleman felt aggrieved on the subject, let him bring forward a specific resolution, and then the noble Lord the member for London would be enabled to defend his course on this question; but he implored the House not to let it appear that it preferred a party embarrassment,—a party victory if it might be,—or the peril of breaking up the friendly relations between this country and France, to the acceptance of that great treaty, on which the people of England believed their future commercial interests to a very considerable extent depended. [Hear.] He had not risen to defend the Government, but when a question of this sort was made a ground of attack from night to night, he believed he placed these attacks imperiling peace with France and therefore with Europe, on the real ground when he stated that they were made for a party object, for which a great party ought to be ashamed. [Cheers.]

Mr. LIDDELL said that honorable gentlemen on his side of the House were not prepared to regard the annexation of Savoy with a pusillanimous indifference. [Hear, hear.] It was very convenient for the honorable member (Mr. BRIGHT) to evade the main point of this question, but the fact was that *England stood pledged to maintain the independence of Switzerland, and that independence was seriously endangered by the proposed annexation.* [Hear, hear.] With respect to the treaty, he hoped the honorable member for Sunderland (Mr. LINDSAY) would not accept the courteous offer of the noble Premier. The honorable member had long since given notice of an amendment upon the third article of the treaty; and, if the noble lord's proposal were accepted, the House of Commons might find itself in the position of the man who locked the stable door when the steed was gone. ["Hear," and a laugh.] They wished to urge the Government to press upon France the impolicy of continuing those unjust restrictions in favor of French shipping, provided for in the third article; but their chances of success would be very much lessened if the amendment were deferred as the noble lord desired. [Hear.]

Mr. B. OSBORNE—I will not attempt to impugn the motives of the honorable member (Mr. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD) His motives may be pure and honorable, but I do take upon myself to question the discretion of his speech. [Hear.] When an honorable gentleman who has occupied the position of Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs makes such a speech respecting the Emperor of the French, I must say that I think it highly indiscreet and very much to be deprecated. [Hear, hear.] What must be the effect produced on the highly inflammatory susceptibilities of the French people when they hear of such observations made, amid the cheers of his party, by a gentleman who has held so high a position? I do not believe the right honorable gentleman (Mr. DISRAELI) inspired him with that speech, for the right honorable gentleman is far too sensible of the value of the French alliance; and the right honorable gentleman who has just spoken also sees so fully the indiscretion of the speech that he has endeavored to explain it away to the satisfaction of this House and of our neighbors across the water. [A laugh.] But if we are every night to be making this an opportunity for discussing the affairs of the French Government and of Sardinia, what is to come of it? [Hear, hear.] Are we to lay hold of this commercial treaty, which is meant to be one of amity, and turn it, instead, into a source of war? [Hear, hear.] *By the course you are pursuing I firmly believe that you are laying the foundation of enmity between the two countries.* [Cheers.] As to the policy of annexation, I don't agree with the honorable member [Mr. BRIGHT.] I think he made that speech under some momentary irritation, and I am sure that after consideration has led him to repent of many of those sentiments. [A laugh.] If, however, the question may be regarded from another point of view, let us, when the proper time arrives for doing so, give it a calm, candid, and open discussion; but do not let us, night after night, upon the mere withdrawal of a motion, utter such irritating sentiments. [Cheers.] I heard with great pleasure the speech made the other night by the honorable Baronet (Sir R. PEEL). It was a speech distinguished by great eloquence, and I trust that we shall often hear the honorable Baronet again, but I also hope that to eloquence he will join discretion, and will not on every possible occasion, make Savoy the staple of debate in this House. [Hear.] I have confidence in the noble lord the Foreign Secretary. From the remarks of the right honorable gentleman (Mr. WHITESIDE), it would seem that we all agree that the noble lord is conducting these very difficult affairs with judgment and moderation. Let us, then, assist him in the best way we are able—namely, by so debating the subject in this House as not to embarrass him, but to strengthen his hands in negotiating. [Hear, hear.] Without impugning the motives of honorable gentlemen opposite, I ask the House not to be led away by any anti-Gallican feeling, and not to mix up this Savoy question with the commercial treaty, which we have a fair prospect of debating on Thursday evening. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. ROEBUCK—Not being of any party whatever (laughter) I think I may reply to the question, why we mix up the two subjects of the commercial treaty and Savoy. For the treaty of commerce no man is more anxious than I am; but at the same time I have my own opinion about the annexation of Savoy. [Hear, hear.] I will tell the honorable gentleman, then, why we connect the two. With the internal affairs of France we have nothing to do. The French place whom they please at the head of their Government. They present him to the world, and with him we negotiate. It is, therefore, the duty of England to negotiate with the present Emperor of the French. We do not ask how he came to the throne. We do not ask what is his character. We do not, when negotiating with him, express what we think of the man. All these questions must enter into our minds; but we negotiate with him candidly, freely, honestly, though we have our own opinion as to the result of that negotiation. Now being, as I said, of no party, and not being a Governmental official, I think it my duty on the present occasion, simply as a representative of the people of England, to state what I accept as the result of the commercial treaty, supposing it had passed. With the people of France I have the most earnest desire to maintain the most friendly relations. I believe it is for the happiness of mankind that these two great nations should be upon relations of amity. [Hear, hear.] As the French nation has chosen its governor, with him I am quite prepared to deal; but I cannot help forming my own conclusions as to the result of this negotiation. The result of this negotiation will, I believe, very much depend upon the character of the man with whom we have to deal. Now, what does that man do? Upon this occasion I am not simply to consider what the honorable member for Birmingham calls the danger of the question. [Hear, hear.] I have to consider the honor of England. [Cheers.] I say that if at this time we did not speak our minds, we should be truckling to the Emperor of the French [Cheers.] We should not be the England which I believe we are. [Continued cheers.] I say that *this man who is now entering into friendly relations with us is breaking all the treaties we have made, and is casting dishonor upon England by making it appear that we are his friends while he is doing a disgraceful and dishonorable act.* ["Hear, hear," and "Oh!"] I do not mince my language. I don't fear that man, but I have a fear lest England be thought to truckle to him. [Hear, hear.] What is he doing? He invites us to enter into friendly intercourse. To that invitation I willingly accede. I think he has done boldly—by so doing I think he has acted doubly boldly, when, having quarreled with his priests, he ventures to quarrel with his Prohibitionists at the same time. But he has done a bolder act. At the same time that he invites England to be his friend, he seeks to break the treaties which England has made. He talks of acquiring the *versants des Alps*. I understand what that means. He will go still further. [Hear, hear.] The man who talks of geographical reasons for seeking to approach the Alps may for the same reasons desire to approach the Rhine. [Cheers.] And so, if we now stand by with "bated breath" while he approaches the Alps, we shall by and by *see him acquire the Rhenish provinces of Prussia, and crush Belgium in his grasp* [Cheers.] What shall we do then? We shall be driven to that which we ought to do now, and proclaim boldly that we think it would be dishonorable to do that which he is about to do. I do not ask for war, [Hear, hear, and a laugh;] I know there is pugnacity at the bottom of all the honorable member for Birmingham does. [Laughter.] When I say I do not wish to fight he laughs at me. [Renewed laughter.] But, Sir, there is something in the grave and solemn declaration of a great people like England [hear, hear] even with the Emperor of the French. [Hear, hear.] I have known the time when a declaration of this House stopped him short in his career. I recollect the time when this House was solicited to alter the legislation of England to please him. This House refused to consent to that [Hear, hear.] We stopped him short in his career then, and what has been his course since then? During the Italian war and after it the Emperor of the French did all he could to make friends with the despots of Europe, and all he could to throw off the English alliance. ["Hear, hear," and "Oh!"] Why do I say that? I take the expression of opinion in the Press of France to be the expression of the Emperor's opinions. [Hear, hear.] Having failed to win the friendship of the despots of Europe, he fell back upon his old ally, and then he silenced by one blow the Press of France. ["Oh!" and cheers.] Is not that true? [Hear, hear.] Did he not issue his *fiat*, and did not all the insolence and all that impertinence against England at once cease? ["Oh!" and cheers.] I have faith in the English House of Commons, although some may be base enough to truckle to an Emperor [hear, hear,] and I am sure this House of Commons will maintain the character, the dignity, and the honor of England. [Cheers.] To go back to what I was saying:—the Emperor of the French turned round, and again cultivated the friendship of his old ally. We were sworn friends again, but I can't forget what that phase of that man's life disclosed. ["Question!" and cheers.] You may not like what I say, but I am sure it is the question for us to consider. I say, what are we to do? Are we at once, and without consideration, to accede to this treaty? I am most anxious at once to close with this treaty of commerce if we can. [Hear, hear.] But I would not close with it in such a way as to appear to sanction the proceedings of the Emperor of the French in the annexation of Savoy. [Hear.] Therefore, I say the consideration of this question ought to be deferred until the House has had an opportunity of declaring its opinion as to the annexation of Savoy. [Hear, hear.] I am quite sure a large majority of the House would at once adopt the language of the noble lord the member for London, and declare itself hostile to that annexation. And here I must say, if the noble Lord will permit me, that I think the honor of England is quite safe in his hands—that his language has been in accordance with the views of the people, and that nothing could be better than the manner in which he has declared his honest feelings upon this matter. [Hear, hear.] I call upon the House of Commons to say what the noble Lord has said, and to declare its opinion upon this matter before we say that we are willing to enter into a treaty of commerce between the two nations. I only ask the House to do that, and that when it has declared the annexation of Savoy to be against the honor and dignity of England, to say to France, "If you will enter into negotiations, we wish to have peace and content between the two countries, and we will even sacrifice our feelings to gain that end." [Hear, hear.]

Mr. CONINGHAM was not at all disposed to truckle to the Emperor of the French, but felt bound to protest against the use of such language as they had just listened to as applied to the ruler of a friendly nation. [Hear.] He knew that the language applied in that House to the Emperor was in France considered to be the expression of the sentiments of that House towards the French nation. [Hear, hear.] Nothing could be more injurious to the interests of both nations, more injurious to the interests of civilization. [Hear, hear.] Honorable gentlemen opposite professed now great sympathy for Savoy, but *when Poland was divided, when Cracow was absorbed, when the Russians marched into Hungary, he did not remember there was any protest on the part of the great Conservative Party.* [Hear, hear.] The annexation of Savoy was a question in which England had an interest, but if the districts contiguous to Switzerland were to be given to that Republic, he thought that arrangement would much modify the views which would otherwise be entertained of the proposed transaction.

Lord J. RUSSELL—If any honorable gentleman in this House thought it necessary to propose to consider the whole question of Savoy, to find fault with the mode in which that question has been treated by Her Majesty's Government, or to take the matter entirely out of the hands of the present Government, that would be a useful and intelligible course. [Hear, hear.] It might be that we had spoken too tamely upon the subject, that men of higher abilities and more animated spirit might be able to deter the Government of France from proceeding in any way with the annexation of Savoy. Those who could succeed in persuading the House to adopt that view might take the place of those who have hitherto conducted the negotiations and proceed to put their views in practice. But there is one course which is neither consistent with constitutional proceedings in this House, nor consistent with the ordinary confidence reposed in the Government, [hear, hear,] and which, above all, is not consistent with the maintenance of amicable feelings between this country and France. [Hear.] That course is the renewal day after day of irritating discussions, [cheers,] putting forward particular points and incidents, asking for no decisive vote, proposing no definite resolution, [cheers,] but always *pointing out the person whom the French by immense majorities have chosen to rule over them as a ruler whom we must distrust, against whom we ought to be perpetually prepared.* That course must tend to alienate the two countries, and to bring about a total rupture of amicable relations [Hear, hear.] Now, I am sorry to say that that is a course which some gentlemen think it convenient to take, and I must on this occasion ask them really to come to some definite resolution as to what they themselves propose by their speeches on this question. [Cheers.] What has happened is this—I must again state it. It appears that when there was a discussion between France and Sardinia—when there was a measure of concert arranged between them with respect to the defence of Sardinia against Austria—some question was raised, or some conversation passed, on the subject of annexing Savoy to France. The war began; the war ended with the annexation of Lombardy to Sardinia, and with no further conquest on the part of France. It was understood that, according to the preliminary treaty of Villafranca and the subsequent treaty of Zurich, the Grand Dukes of Tuscany and Modena were to return to their dominions; that the Pope was again to have possession of the Romagna; and that Lombardy alone was to be the prize of the King of Sardinia. The Emperor of France was the man who promoted that arrangement, and did all he could to bring it to a successful result; and it was fully understood that *in that case there would be no question of the annexation of Savoy.* Well, that arrangement did not please the Italian people; the Emperor of France said he would not use force to coerce their inclinations; and those inclinations were evidently in favor of their living under the rule of the King of Sardinia. The Emperor of France said, when it was clear that such would be the probable result, it was desirable for the security of France that she should have the side of the Alps that lay towards France and that she should have her frontier strengthened. On that question Her Majesty's Government differed with the Emperor of France; but I must say I never for a moment concealed our opinions upon it from the Emperor of France. [Cheers.] I was not wanting in telling him, frankly and plainly, what our opinions were of that annexation, and *what were the consequences which might follow in Europe from carrying it into practical effect.* But other Powers have to take their part. The Emperor of the French took his part so far that he declared to Her Majesty's Government, both through his own Ambassador and through his Minister for Foreign Affairs, that he would not proceed to that annexation without consulting the great Powers of Europe. It might be feared that by a sudden military occupation he might seize the Capital of Savoy and the passes of the Alps; but he has declared in the face of all Europe that he will not so proceed. [Hear.] Those other Powers to which he has referred have to be consulted. We have told him frankly our sentiments on the subject, and I do not know that we can say any more. But the question remains still to be decided in what way the other Powers will be consulted. Her Majesty's Government have spoken out on the subject, as has also the British Parliament, and the British public, and I may say all Europe, will soon know the manner in which we have spoken. But the other Powers have not yet spoken; I cannot presume to say what the opinion of those powers will be on the subject in question; but is it at such a moment, let me ask, and upon such a subject, that the House of Commons will consent, day after day, to listen to vague discussions founded on no definite resolution? [Cheers.] It is my persuasion—I may be totally mistaken on that point, because other circumstances may occur to disappoint any such prophecy—but my persuasion is, that if the language of disapproval is held in Berlin, is held in Vienna, and is held in St. Petersburg, this project of annexation will not be persevered in. [Loud cheers.] I have said we don't as yet know in what language those great Powers will express themselves. Nay more; the very Power which is most interested in this question—*the Government of Sardinia itself—has not spoken on this subject*. [Hear, hear.] The members of this House and the public may have seen two dispatches which have appeared in the *Moniteur*, and have since been reproduced in the newspapers here, which contain a project for the settlement of Italy, suggested by France, and one of which dispatches ends by stating that in case that project were adopted it would still be necessary, for securing the frontiers of France, to add Savoy. That question concerns Sardinia more than any other Power in the world. [Hear, hear.] It is historically the part of his dominions of which the King of Sardinia must be the most proud; it is the country in which his House arose; and in the course of time it has nurtured among its people many of the most gallant and skilful officers and many of the bravest men whose deeds have adorned the pages of history. The Government of the King of Sardinia have answered at great length, and with much detail so far as it relates to Italy, but with regard to Savoy, Count CAVOUR has said that he reserves that as the subject for a separate dispatch, and that he will treat it very soon in that separate dispatch, which he will communicate to the Government of France. Then, I say again, when the Power most of all interested in this question has not yet decided in what way it will act, this is not the moment in which we should come to a precipitate conclusion. [Cheers.] But this I will say, that whatever may be said with respect to Savoy, my opinion is that the treaty of commerce with France is destined, if it obtains the approbation of the Parliament of this country, to strengthen the ties of friendship between the two nations, to increase the wealth and stimulate the industry of both, and that by thus giving a greater number of our own people and a greater number of the people of France an interest in the blessings of peace, we shall delay, perhaps prevent, that calamity of war, which, I think, it is the business of every European statesman to use his utmost efforts to avert. [Loud cheers.] With these convictions I shall feel, without entering into this question of Savoy, to give my earnest support to the motion of my honorable friend the member for Middlesex (Mr BYNG) wherever he may bring that motion forward; and when he does so, I trust the House will consider the question of the treaty of commerce as the main subject of our deliberations. [Cheers.] Is there anything, I ask, connected with this question of Savoy to prevent our strengthening our relations with France by ties of commerce? I believe there is not. For my part, I cannot understand the part which the honorable member for Sheffield takes in this matter. *I cannot imagine anything more pernicious than to indulge in invective on such a subject, without any definite object.* [Cheers.] If we have to bring forward at a future time the question of Savoy, after having disposed of coals and other matters of commerce, do not let gentlemen confine themselves to those general terms of solemn protest. The venerable member for Horsham says we are to make a solemn protest. What is the meaning of that? I can understand the rest of the great Powers telling the Emperor of France, in a manner perfectly friendly, but at the same time, in a manner perfectly firm, that this annexation would alarm Europe, and that the additional territory he would gain would be as nothing to the consequences it might entail upon him. I can understand that being said by the Powers of Europe in terms which would give it due force. But I can understand nothing by "a solemn protest" but this: "We offer our resolution; accept it, and we will remain on friendly terms with you; refuse it, and we shall go to war!" It does not appear to me, therefore, that this is a course likely to lead to peace, or one calculated to prevent the Emperor of France carrying out the object he has in view. It does not appear that when the hon. member, (Mr. S. FITZGERALD,) was in office any great concern was felt on this subject. [Hear, hear.] Lord MALMESBURY was informed at the time that there was a story going about—said to rest on authority—of an agreement between France and Sardinia for the cession of Savoy. When I was told of it I said to my informant he should go to Lord MALMESBURY. It did not appear that Lord MALMESBURY directed Lord COWLEY to make inquiry on the subject, but in doing so he mixed it up with several other matters. Lord COWLEY replied that he had asked Count WALEWSKI about these several matters, and that Count WALEWSKI did not make any observation with regard to the territorial question. If Lord MALMESBURY had been very serious on this subject, he would have written again to Lord COWLEY, and would not have been content with Lord COWLEY saying that Count WALEWSKI had made no observation on the territorial question. He would have asked of Lord COWLEY, "Do they deny what is alleged with respect to Savoy? or, if they ever entertained it, have they given it up?" If I had been in office and Lord COWLEY had written to me that he had received an unsatisfactory answer, I should certainly have asked him to put the question again. [Hear, hear.] But this extreme zeal which we now see on the subject—a zeal which goes beyond the mark, because it tends to endanger the peaceful relations that exist between the two countries—is a new-born zeal, which the honorable gentleman did not exhibit when he was in office. [Hear, hear.] I wish to maintain the honorable dignity of the Queen and the honor and dignity of Parliament, but it does not seem to me that irritating discussions and imputations cast upon the French Government can in any contribute to that object. [Hear, hear.] There was a discussion, the newspapers told us, some evenings ago, in the other House of Parliament on this subject. I read with great pleasure the various speeches said to have been made on that occasion by the members of different parties. It appears to me that they expressed in a grave and solemn way their opinions upon this question, and, if the House of Commons comes to give its opinion on the same question, I trust it will do so in the same spirit [hear.] The honorable member for Tamworth delighted the House the other night with his eloquence, and the language he employed was such as became the gravity of the subject; but I am sure that the use of exciting and irritating language and casting imputations on foreign Governments will add nothing to the dignity of this House, and nothing to the security of the peace of Europe. [Hear.]

WHAT DOES ALL THIS MEAN—IS ENGLAND READY FOR WAR?

From the London Times, 6th.

Now, let us understand what we are about in this matter. There is no doubt whatever what the sentiment of all England is as to the French project of annexation. We all think it very wrong, very ungenerous—at once a crime and a blunder. We all agree with Lord JOHN RUSSELL in the strong protest he has made against this act of Imperial greed. *But does the House of Commons, or does any great party aspiring to direct the voice of the House of Commons, wish to go further than this?* If there be such a party, there are two courses open to it. The first and the more manly course is to reject the Commercial Treaty, and to address Her Majesty to resist, at all hazards, any infraction of the treaties by which the territorial limits of France are settled, promising to stand by Her Majesty in such resistance with their lives and fortunes, and voting a credit of fifty millions on account. Is any English party prepared for this? Is Mr. FITZGERALD prepared to go to his constituents upon it? Does any one of those loud-voiced gentlemen who were casting such brave defiances across the Channel last night affect to doubt that the people of England would send a Minister to Bedlam who should seek a war with France about these wretched mountain tops? Well, there is one other course. Let the Opposition declare a sort of guerilla warfare against this Treaty and this annexation. Let them set on their smaller notables to make furious onslaughts against the Emperor, and let them choose the moment when he shows the most friendly desire to make the treaty palatable to us. *Depend upon it he will soon reciprocate their rough courtesies.* First, he will slacken the reins of his provincial press—we hear sounds that induce us to believe that this preliminary is already taken. Then the mouths of the Parisian Cerberus will be unmuzzled What that will bring forth has been too recently felt to require to be drawn out in long detail. In a few weeks all hopes of making anything of this treaty will be gone. We shall be in a moral state of war. From that to drift down into an actual state of war is but a natural course. When this is consummated we shall have the consolation of hearing from Mr. FITZGERALD and Mr. WHITESIDE that they never intended it, and from Mr. DISRAELI that he had taken care himself to say nothing offensive. Of two things, one—*either England intends to go to war about this Savoy question, or she does not.* Poll England to-morrow, and there would not be a hundred votes for such a war. But, if she does not, all that she can in honor and in dignity do is to protest and be silent. If NAPOLEON III will listen to the counsels of a friendly nation, which in all honor and sincerity would advise him to his own glory, he will abandon this annexation scheme; but if he will not do so he must go his own path. He has nothing to dread from us. The scolds who throw hard words after him and vent empty threats against him represent no power in this land. As an honest people, we regret and we protest; but it does not comport with our temper or our dignity to rail and revile.

ENGLAND AS THE CHAMPION OF INJURED NATIONS—THE SAVOY QUESTION.

From the London Times.

England must indeed have a very good opinion of her judicial powers if she is to pronounce on all the public offences of Europe and visit them with suitable chastisement. Let us see the variety afforded by Italy itself. Austria, menaced and provoked, crosses the Ticino, as she says, to anticipate the expected blow. Thereupon Sardinia, assisted by France, took Lombardy, and annexed it. Was that a crime or not? Had Sardinia proceeded further and taken Venetia, what should we have said to that? Had the Emperor of the French succeeded in establishing a NAPOLEON on the Italian throne, with the consent of the people, how were we prepared to deal with that dangerous novelty? France at this moment maintains an army in Italy. Do we connive at that questionable occupation? Do we mean to hold ourselves answerable for everything that may happen in Italy? If we have all imbibed the maxim, "Italy for the Italians," do we resent the converse of it, "the Italians for Italy" which NAPOLEON III. appears to think as important a doctrine as the other? On the principle *Volenti non fit injuria*, it cannot be pretended that any wrong is done to Sardinia, or to Savoy itself, if they make no complaint. Indeed, it is not for them that our resentments are solicited. The Sardinians and their monarch are by this time the last people in Europe to be objects of compassion. This is a question, not of an outrage, nor of a violated independence of nationality, nor of a people appealing to us for succor, out of the old European landmarks. Are we then prepared, at any cost to ourselves, at all risk to the peace of Europe, and with the full knowledge that we must do the same on like occasions, to denounce in the strongest way possible the accession of a small territory to France with the consent of all the parties concerned? France may have [illegible] a policy and practices as [illegible] of a great Empire in order to [illegible] corner of the earth. Sardinia may have acted with equal folly and want of self respect. In parting with the shadow she may have lost the substance of her power. All this may only amount to the fact that what has been done is ill-done—is not bad in itself as in the manner and circumstances, in the flimsy pretexts and fictitious excuses. Such an act we may deplore, but are we to visit the perpetrators with a commercial anathema? It does not seem to us a case for excommunication; and, if we are not prepared to wield that weapon, the more quietly we express our sober judgment upon the act, the more will it be respected.

But what can we do? Are we to go to war? If we protest as our Government has already done, without threats, is that a "pusillanimous interference?" Lord ELLENBOROUGH invites her Majesty's Government to canvass the Courts of Europe in order to procure an unanimous condemnation of the conduct of France. To Lord ELLENBOROUGH it may or may not be a matter of much interest whether we were successful in such an attempt, and whether the condemnation would have the desired weight. But the Emperor is not likely to have committed himself thus far without securing some countenance, or, at least, silence. Should we find everywhere that he had been before us, and that the transfer of Savoy excited no horror in Europe, we should simply lose influence. Lord ELLENBOROUGH has no doubt in his own mind as to the language the Courts of Europe ought to hold. He does not express himself equally confident as to the language they would hold. But this is far more to the purpose than his Lordship's view of their moral obligations. They will not interfere to rectify a frontier when their interference is not solicited by the people on the spot—if even then. Far be it from us to encourage NAPOLEON III. in the career of annexation. He will one day suffer for it; but retribution will come, not from us, nor from the Courts of Europe, but from the further excesses of ambition to which this is too likely to tempt him.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Arrival and Reception of the American Minister—Opening of the Legislative Chambers—The Effect of the Emperor's Speech—Opinions on America—J. B. Cross—Judge Mason's Debts.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, March 5, 1860.

Mr. FAULKNER, the new American Minister, was yesterday received by the Emperor at the Tuilleries, and delivered his credentials, with the usual speech, to which His Majesty briefly replied. The *Moniteur* of this morning, in its official notice of the event, says that it took place with the "usual ceremony," but omits the speeches, no doubt on account of their unimportance to the world of speculators and politicians. Unlike the speeches on the occasion of the reception of an Ambassador from Austria or England, there was no rise or fall at the Bourse, no perturbation in the financial or commercial worlds, no rush at the telegraph offices. Nor was there any parade—no guard of soldiers, no beating of drums in the Court of the Tuilleries. The "usual ceremony" consisted in sending a court carriage, with one of the aids of the Master of Ceremonies, to bring the Minister to the Palace and take him back again. A marked contrast exists between the mode of reception of a Minister and that of an Ambassador. While for a Minister the Court sends but one carriage and an aid of the Master of Ceremonies, an Ambassador has four carriages, two of which have four horses, and the Master of Ceremonies himself and one of his aids. The carriages contain not less than a dozen persons, and the *cortège* is preceded and followed by cavalry. It was thus that the Turkish Ambassador was received two Sundays ago, and the Prince METTERNICH two months ago. An Ambassador ranks higher than a Minister because he represents his Sovereign in person, while the Minister represents his country only. This is one of the barbarous and unmeaning refinements of etiquette which comes down from the feudal times, and which is in direct conflict with that principle of to-day in Western Europe, which guarantees to the people sovereign power, and thus places them above the Monarch. The reader will remark that no distinction is made in regard to countries; the distinction applies alone to the title of the diplomatist. Thus all Ambassadors are received alike, and all Ministers alike. But it is odd, nevertheless, to see powers like Turkey and Persia received with such an imposing display, while the United States are received exactly like Hayti, Venezuela and the rest of the small States. Mr. FAULKNER, who, I learn, was much pleased with his reception by their Majesties, was accompanied by the two Secretaries of Legation, and all went in costume.

The opening of the legislative bodies, so called, by His Majesty, was attended this year with the usual pomp. The Senate and Legislature, contrary to parliamentary usages in other countries, go up to His Majesty to be opened. This unusual and very extraordinary mode of procedure is accounted for by the fact that these bodies sit in two palaces widely separated—the one at the Luxembourg and the other at the Palais Bourbon—and that the hall of either palace is too small for the purpose. A new hall of great capacity and finished in the most florid style of gold leaf and frescoed panels has been constructed in the new part of the Louvre, expressly for the purpose of this annual ceremony. Instead of a single procession there are thus three; there is more tinsel, more parade, more pomp, and, according to French notions, more grandeur. The new hall is called the *Salle des Etats*.

The Emperor enters this new hall from the long gallery of the Louvre, and thus does not descend to the ground. The throne, under a magnificent canopy, stands on a platform at the end next the long gallery. On one side of the throne are elevated seats for the Empress and the Imperial households, on the other side seats for the diplomatic corps; the princes of the Imperial family take seats beside the Emperor or on the platform. The Senate and Legislature occupy the seats in the body of the Hall, the invited guests a considerable space at the back of these, and the ladies the galleries. After the audience was collected the Empress arrived first, by the gallery of the Louvre, accompanied by the Princesses CLOTILDE and MATHILDE and the Princesses MURAT, and preceded and followed by the officers and ladies of Her Majesty's and the Princesses' households. The Empress wore a gray silk robe ornamented with black velvet, (half mourning;) the Princess CLOTILDE of Savoy was in blue with a shawl of white lace; the Princess MATHILDE was enveloped in a yellow Cashmere embroidered with gold.

As soon as the Empress and the Princesses of her suite had seated themselves in the tribune reserved for them, the Emperor entered by the principal door, traversing the whole length of the Hall in order to arrive at the throne, and preceded and followed by the princes of the Imperial family, and the officers of the households—quite a lengthy and imposing procession. The Emperor took his seat on the throne, the audience cheering loudly, with the Prince NAPOLEON and Prince LUCIEN MURAT on his right, and the Prince JOACHIM MURAT and a young Prince of the Roman branch on his left. After a moment's hesitation for the seating of the audience, the Grand Chamberlain, standing up on the platform, commanded silence, and then, handing the speech to the Emperor, descended to the floor. His Majesty, contrary to his usual custom, read his speech sitting, but in the loud and distinct voice which characterizes all his public discourses. At the end of the reading of the speech, the Minister of State declared the session of the Legislature duly opened, and then a dozen new members of the Senate and Legislative Corps came forward and took the oath to support the Imperial Dynasty and the Constitution. In this ceremony the oath is read by the Minister, and at the end the new members convulsively thrust out their right arms, as if feeling for rain, and pronounce in a loud voice the words *Je jure!* (I swear!) The assemblage then broke up exactly in the same order in which it came together—the Empress and her suite retiring first, then the Emperor and his suite, and finally the public bodies and the invited guests

The Imperial discourse, it is safe to say, did not satisfy the public expectation. It is true that within the last few days the Belgian journals had declared that the Imperial policy had changed on the Italian question, and that Sardinia had been told, with a menace, that she must consent to give up Tuscany in her scheme of annexation. But no one believed the report, or if it was admitted as possible, it was conceived to be improbable that NAPOLEON could address to his Italian ally words of menace. The part of the discourse, therefore, which confirmed the statement of the Belgian papers was received in silence by the audience, and has produced anything but a favorable effect on the public mind.

The reference to Savoy, on the other hand, although not anticipated, was received with warm demonstrations of satisfaction, because the national *amour propre* is naturally flattered with any suggestion pointing to an aggrandizement of territory. Only two days before, Lord JOHN RUSSELL had declared in the House of Commons that "The man who had made the magnificent proclamation of Milan, would not dare to annex Savoy," and his Majesty's remarks were regarded as a sort of reply to this speech of the English Minister. The contrast is sufficiently marked.

The Bourse had been for days in a condition of nervousness difficult to describe. Such was the sensitiveness of this political barometer that it might be said, scarcely without exaggeration, that the violent shutting of a door, or the falling of a chimney, would have determined a rise or a fall. Some changes were made in the Imperial discourse only the hour before delivery, so that it was late when it arrived at the Bourse, and no change worth mentioning took place in the funds But the next day there was no material change, and then the public as well as the speculators began to discover that, like many of its predecessors, there was nothing in the Imperial discourse—nothing certainly upon which to hang a stock-jobbing operation.

There is one impression, however, which should not be omitted here, on account of its plausibility. This is that the Emperor only proposed the relinquishment of Tuscany, in order to gain the consent of Piedmont and England to the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France. He was making a large claim, so as to give himself margin enough to fall back within the limits he desired. Notwithstanding the forebodings of the pessimists, there is every reason to believe that the affairs of Italy are to be settled on the broad principle of universal suffrage, and that the doctrine of non-intervention is to be carried out as well toward Tuscany and the Romagna as toward the other provinces. NAPOLEON will confine his acts to counsel, which he knows will not be and cannot be taken. His discourse, therefore, is to be regarded as a "shooting-between" measure, which conciliates Austria and Russia, while leaving the Italian question to pursue its natural and desired solution.

The obstinacy of the London *Morning Chronicle*, in clinging to its Austro-Russian treaty, in face of the denegations of the combined diplomatic and newspaper world, excites a good deal of surprise and remark. Without pretending to more penetration than other people, we would suggest that this is but a scheme imagined for the purpose of keeping the world advised that the paper is still in existence. There does not appear absolutely any other explanation for such a course. It was at first imagined that the friends of the Emperor, in whose hands this paper now is, wished by this report to get up a diversion which should unite the conflicting parties in France, and thus render his Majesty's plans in regard to Italy and free trade more easy of accomplishment; but to persist in a statement when it is denied by every source, official and non-official, worthy of belief, is to presume a little too much on the credulity of the public.

An able French reviewer of politics in the United States takes for text these two strange and very striking facts: That the Democratic Party of the great Republic holds doctrines in regard to Slavery which would disgrace Turkey, while the Republican Party holds doctrines in regard to free trade and protection which are opposed to reason, common sense and the spirit of the age in which we live. You can well imagine that, from so suggestive and striking a text, it was not difficult to show up the political parties of the United States in anything else than a favorable light.

The fact that I have heard frequently repeated lately the report that Judge MASON, late Minister at Paris, died leaving a large number of debts in France, and among the rest many club debts, must stand as an excuse for here referring again to this subject. This report is without any foundation whatever. The number of debts left by Judge MASON were fewer than are usual for men dying suddenly in his position of life, and of club debts he had absolutely none. His affairs are all settled at Paris, with the exception of a single debt of $1,200 to a banking-house, about which there is a contestation. It is rare indeed that any estate is settled so rapidly, or with less trouble.

The *Moniteur*, a few days ago, gave—but not in its official columns—a lengthy digest of your interesting history of JAMES BUCHANAN CROSS. The extent of this gentleman's swindles in France are much more extensive than you have indicated, as we hear from the timid confessions of individuals whose eyes have been at length opened to the real character of the man.

MALAKOFF.

EXPECTATIONS OF RENEWED HOSTILITIES—THE FEELING IN FRANCE.

From the London Daily News.

PARIS, Monday, March 5—6 P. M.

It is extremely provoking that whenever the Emperor of the French speaks more emphatically than usual about the blessings of peace, and his sincere desire to secure them to the country, public confidence diminishes and apprehensions of a new conflict somewhere or other increases tenfold. Since the Speech from the Throne, I have met with hardly six people who do not declare it as their deliberate opinion that before three months are over hostilities will begin somewhere. And only a day or two ago a general officer of long standing, and in a situation which enables him to know something of what is passing out of view of the public, *mentioned his belief that war this Spring was inevitable.* It is a misfortune to have one's good intentions and sincere avowals thus misinterpreted, if not wilfully misrepresented. But so it is; and, strange to say, not even M. DE MORNY's touching commentary on the Imperial address strengthens the hope which that address was doubtless meant to inspire, but which unluckily it has not inspired.

Piedmont is said to be arming to the teeth. Letters from Turin speak of the day not being far distant when VICTOR EMANUEL will have 180,000 men fit to take the field. But will M. CAVOUR really turn a deaf ear to the Imperial warning, and occupy the Romagna, as an integral part of the great Italian monarchy? And, if he does, will the French army evacuate Lombardy and march into Tuscany? The Villafranca preliminaries not being executed, Piedmont's tenure of her new provinces was not very secure as matters stood; and it will indeed be less so if Central Italy be annexed. Will the Austrians invade Piedmont, and, if so, will France fly to the side of her ally under any circumstances? It is hardly conceivable that she will act against her. Whichever way we turn all is uncertain, complicated and threatening. So people here believe; and hence the stagnation of trade and the general disquietude which we see prevailing.

THE FRENCH PRESS ON THE EMPEROR'S ITALIAN POLICY.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* publishes an article on "French policy in Italy," signed "A. GRANDGUILLOT." It commences by stating that the speech delivered by the Emperor at the opening of the Legislative session, and the late dispatches of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, leave no uncertainty as to the future policy of the French Government in Italy. That policy, according to M. GRANDGUILLOT, has passed through the various oscillations of the last twelve months with an unity and perseverance, the result of a decided will. He adds that it is sufficient to compare the august words pronounced at the origin of the question of which public opinion is expecting the conclusion, to be convinced that at present, after the war, the idea which presides at the negotiations for peace is in accord with the principles and the interests for the satisfaction of which the French army crossed the Alps. After this exordium the writer asks, why did France enter into a contest with Austria? He answers his own questions as follows:

"France proposed, conformably with the greatest reigns of our history, to drive back into Germany the hereditary domination of the House of Hapsburg, which threatened to absorb the Italian Peninsula. Such was French interest. There was another which responded to the most elevated principles of civilization, and consequently to the traditional mission of our country—it was to restore the titles of her nationality to subjugated Italy, which was nearly effaced from the map of nations. When the Emperor stopped on the Mincio, after a victorious march worthy of the finest recollections of Italy, he believed that this double interest might be guaranteed even by sacrificing a part of his programme. He consequently signed the peace of Villafranca. We have no need to repeat the clauses."

M. GRANDGUILLOT then refers to the clause in the treaty of peace which stipulated the return of the Grand Dukes to Parma, Modena and Florence, and shows, by the remarkable dispatch of M. THOUVENEL, Minister of Foreign Affairs, that the responsibility of the non-accomplishment of that clause is not to be attributed to the Emperor NAPOLEON, but to the Grand Dukes, who would not anticipate, by a national initiative, the acts which declared their forfeiture. The writer goes on to say that at this moment a difference of opinion arose between the Governments, and even in the public mind, as to the interpretation to be given to the treaties of Villafranca and of Zurich. He says there were two distinct lines of policy proposed—one which tended to abandon Italy to a revolutionary movement, and thus fatally to surrender her to the influence of Austrian reaction; the other, which would not sacrifice the result of a glorious war, and which, without encouraging Sardinia in her plans of absorption, did not mean to dispute her right to a certain concentration of authority to the advantage of order, and with the sole object of reserving the solution which might best conciliate Italian nationality and the balance of power in Europe. Of these two lines of policy the Cabinet of the Tuileries adopted the second, while the first naturally had the sympathy of the Cabinet of Vienna. It was natural that Austria should endeavor, by the treaty of Villafranca, to restore the old Governments, but it was likewise free to France to claim the principle which she had conquered—that is, the independence of Italy, and that she should preserve the Peninsula from the revolutionary principle and from foreign oppression. M. GRANDGUILLOT admits that Austria experienced disappointments, but it must be said to her honor that she has not recriminated, while it is an extraordinary fact that, in France, some journals, without influence, and some pamphleteers, without readers, exhibit their ill will against a line of policy the only fault of which is that it is French. He adds, that in certain quarters of Paris people have been more Austrian than they would care to be at Vienna. Austria does not achieve, but she bows while the old parties in Paris protest. *These protests prove that the policy pursued by the Emperor does not respond to the hopes of parties, but that it responds to public feeling.* In conclusion, the writer says that at present there is no longer any idea entertained of reëstablishing the Princes expelled by their subjects. Parma and Modena are to be annexed to Piedmont, and will find under the sceptre of the noble House of Savoy a guarantee for their Italian nationality. The Romagnese will not fail under the direct authority of the Roman Government, represented by Legates, who administered them solely under the protection of fortresses occupied by Austria. While remaining under the sovereignty of the Holy Father they will enjoy all the advantages of a free government. Tuscany remains. She will preserve her autonomy, but Florence, which was merely a nominal capital, but in reality a vassal of Vienna, will resume her splendor and her importance by the constitution of a monarchy in which the spirit of old Italy will revive. The writer observes that this solution is not as Piedmontese as Count CAVOUR would wish, but it is Italian. Count CAVOUR has great ambition for his Sovereign and for his country; but the Paris point of view is not that of Turin. France did not make war solely to aggrandize Piedmont; she made war to emancipate Italy. Piedmont will not have in Tuscany a province, but she will possess an ally, which, perhaps, is better. *In this plan there will not be a single chance for the return of Austria.* Piedmont, far from being isolated, will find in the alliance which will connect her with Florence a considerable force to counterbalance the resistance of Naples, and of Rome if she extended her territory. In a word, there will be an Italian nation, which will constitute itself by the aid of all these nationalities; and not an Italian kingdom that would absorb all without taking into account opposite interests and the mistrust of Europe. This result is what was expected from a war undertaken by France to realize on the Alps the idea of her greatest kings and her greatest statesmen. Henceforth Austria will have no pretensions anywhere but in Venetia, where she cannot maintain herself except by granting extensive reforms. Italy, as declared by the Emperor NAPOLEON, is mistress of her destinies, and it will be her own fault if she does not progress in order and in liberty.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence of the English and French Governments Concerning the Annexation of Savoy.

Earl Cowley, British Minister at Paris, to Lord John Russell.

PARIS, Feb. 5, 1860.

The interpellations in both Houses of Parliament respecting the truth of the reported annexation of Savoy to France, together with the receipt of your Lordship's dispatch of the 28th ult., stating the views of her Majesty's Government on this question, determined me to recur to it again with M. THOUVENEL. Previously to so doing, I had an opportunity of ascertaining from Count WALEWSKI that he recognized the accuracy of the report which I had sent to your Lordship of his declaration to me in July last; but he reminded me that he had made that declaration in view of the strict accomplishment of the treaty of Zurich, and that he had more than once afterwards maintained that *if Sardinia was to be aggrandized by the annexation of the Duchies, it must be at the cost of Savoy and the County of Nice, which must pass to France.* This is perfectly true, and on more than one occasion I alluded to these observations in my private correspondence with your Lordship. I did not think it necessary to notice them officially, because it was understood that all questions arising out of the state of Italy were to be referred to a Congress, and I considered it unadvisable, in face of the previous declarations made to me, to engage her Majesty's Government in a diplomatic correspondence upon a hypothetical question, which, if it ever assumed a more tangible shape, must necessarily come under the examination of all the Powers represented in the Congress. It is not, however, to be inferred that I allowed Count WALEWSKI to suppose that the realization of this scheme would be seen with indifference by her Majesty's Government. In speaking to M. THOUVENEL, I said that I did not desire to enter into any controversy with him, nor did I intend that my interpellations should bear any other than a friendly character; but I really wished to ascertain how matters stood—whether there was any understanding between the French and Sardinian Governments, and whether he maintained the declarations of Count WALEWSKI. In order that his Excellency might know exactly what I asked, I read him my dispatches of the 4th and 8th of July last, to your lordship.

M. THOUVENEL replied, that not having had as yet an opportunity of speaking to the Emperor on this matter, he could only state his personal opinions, which he proceeded to do at great length; but as he promised to take the Emperor's orders without loss of time, after which he undertook to give me an official answer, and as he yesterday realized this promise, I need not trouble your lordship with any details of this first conversation. I will merely state that I took care that M. THOUVENEL should be under no illusion as to the opinions of Her Majesty's Government.

Yesterday, then, the official answer which I received from M. THOUVENEL was to the following effect. He read it from a written paper:

It was true that among the possible arrangements discussed between the French and Sardinian Governments, when they found themselves likely to be engaged side by side in war with Austria, was the cession to France, under certain contingencies, of Savoy and the County of Nice. These contingencies, however, did not occur when peace was made. The Emperor had thought that if the chances of war had given such a large accession of territory to Sardinia as would have altered the relative proportions of the military strength of the two countries, he might with justice have demanded such territorial concessions of Sardinia as would have preserved those relative proportions; but so long as the sole addition made to Sardinia was the Province of Lombardy, there was no sufficient reason, in the Emperor's opinion, for asking of Sardinia the sacrifice of any part of her ancient territory, and therefore Count WALEWSKI had made the declaration referred to by me. The preliminaries of Villafranca, and subsequently the Treaty of Zurich, left the territorial distribution of Italy, with the exception of Lombardy, as it had been before the war. The different States were to form a confederation of a purely defensive character. The French Government desires no better than that this plan should be realized, and there will be no motive for raising the question of any territorial concessions in regard to France. *But the aspect of the whole matter has completely changed, and her Majesty's Government have themselves made proposals which must lead to one of two results.* Either the people of the States of Central Italy will pronounce themselves in favor of a central kingdom, or they will persist in asking to be annexed to Sardinia. In the former case, the French Government, considering that the solution would partake of the nature of the arrangements made at Zurich, will not think it necessary to look to the more immediate safety of the French frontier. *But the French Government could not consent to the formation of a kingdom of above ten millions of souls in the south of Europe without taking precautions for the future safety of France.* This would be done not in a spirit of conquest or aggrandizement, but simply as a measure of necessary precaution. But while the French Government ask for guarantees for the safety of France, they have no intention of violating or infringing upon those which Europe has thought necessary to take for her own safety. The annexation, therefore, of Savoy to France would not break the engagements entered into for the neutrality of the districts of Chablais and Faucigny. Indeed, in the opinion of the French Government, it would be well that these districts should be united permanently to Switzerland.

Such, my lord, is the general substance of the statement made to me by M. THOUVENEL of the views of France with respect to the possible annexation of Savoy and the County of Nice. His Excellency added that he wished it to be received in the same friendly manner that I had employed in asking for it. It is his Excellency's intention to write in a similar sense to M. PERSIGNY. I did not conceal from M. THOUVENEL the regret with which I had heard his statement, which, I feared, *would not be calculated to calm the apprehensions of Europe.* I observed, that he had argued the whole matter from a French point of view, and, therefore, I felt bound to call to his recollection the opinion of Her Majesty's Government that it was a question which, if ever entertained, must be considered by all the great Powers of Europe, and to ask him whether he partook of that opinion. M. THOUVENEL said that he could not reply to a question of this importance without taking the Emperor's orders, but that he could have no hesitation in stating to me the advice which he should offer His Majesty, namely, that if Her Majesty's Government were ready to admit that the annexation of the States of Central Italy to Sardinia could not be effected without the consent of all the great Powers of Europe, the Emperor should subscribe to the same rule when applied to Savoy. The principle was the same in both cases, and could not be applied to the one and not to the other. I replied that to make the cases parallel Sardinia must be a State as rich and powerful as France; that the annexation of fresh territory to France might alter the balance of power in Europe, which could hardly be said of Sardinia, were that kingdom to be increased to a State of ten or twelve million souls. There was one other question, I said, which I wished to put, namely, was it, in certain eventualities, *intended to annex Savoy to France by force and without any reference either to the King of Sardinia or the people of Savoy?* M. THOUVENEL disclaimed, promptly and without hesitation, any intention of the kind, and he added a memorandum to the paper which he had been reading to me, to the effect that it was well understood that *it had never entered the Emperor's thoughts to constrain either the will of the King of Sardinia or that of the populations.*

COWLEY.

Reply of Lord John Russell to Lord Cowley.

[Extract.] FOREIGN OFFICE, Feb. 13, 1860.

I have laid before the Queen your Excellency's dispatch of the 5th inst., in respect to Savoy. M. THOUVENEL states in substance, that the French Government have never concealed their opinions that if the territories of the King of Sardinia greatly increased, the addition of Savoy and Nice to France would be required for the security of the French Empire; that the treaty of Zurich did not contemplate such an aggrandizement of Sardinia, and therefore the project of annexing Savoy was no longer entertained. But that, if the votes of Central Italy should enlarge the dominions of the King of Sardinia, and place him at the head of 11,000,000 of Italians, the security of France would require the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France. I have to state, in reply, that although the project of the annexation of Savoy to France has been sometimes mentioned to your Excellency, yet it was in contradiction to the language of the proclamations of the Emperor of the French before and during the war in Italy, and that it is only very lately this annexation has appeared in the light of a probable arrangement. It is only of late, therefore, that it has been thought necessary by her Majesty's Government to state their serious objections to the project of transferring Savoy and Nice to France. Her Majesty's Government cannot conceive that the security of France, a country so rich, so populous, and so military, possessing 36,000,000 of inhabitants, without counting her colonies, can be endangered by the existence, on either side of the Alps, of a State of 11,000,000 of people, lately joined by a recent and not very ordinary, threatened, on the side of Lombardy, by Austria, and not very certain of its own independence. It is said the danger of France arises not from Sardinia alone, but from Sardinia as a member of a confederation. But it is not at all evident that a confederation, of which Sardinia were a member, with only 5,000,000 of inhabitants, might not be quite as formidable to France as a confederation which Sardinia would enter with 11,000,000 of inhabitants. The danger, if any, to France would consist not in the small difference in the population of Sardinia but in the strength, whatever it might be, of the other Powers who might have to be combined against France. I understand, however, from your dispatch, and from another dispatch received on the 11th instant, that the Emperor would consult the great Powers of Europe on this project if it seriously entertained, and that it never entered his thoughts to constrain either the will of the King of Sardinia, or that of the people of Savoy and Nice. Further correspondence, therefore, may be reserved for future occasion. In the meantime your Excellency will read this dispatch to M. de THOUVENEL and also that of the 28th of January on the same subject. If his Excellency expresses a wish to that effect, you will give him copies of both dispatches.

J. RUSSELL.

AFFAIRS IN ROME.

Tranquillity of the Eternal City—The Carnival of 1860—Amusements—Americans at Rome.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ROME, Saturday, Feb. 18, 1860.

The newspaper correspondents in Rome have been guilty, in one sense, of great exaggeration. To read the accounts which some of them write, one would suppose that the city was so unquiet as to be an unsafe residence for foreigners. Many English people, influenced by the statements in their *Times*, have left Rome for fear of the political troubles whereas, had they taken their ideas from the facts, as gathered on the spot, instead of receiving from London the account of what had happened in next street, they would scarcely have been alarmed. When a hundred eager journalists are looking out for every case of rebellious spirit among the people, the commonest police reports assume the dignity of *State Trials* and a drunken spree is magnified into a "popular demonstration."

And yet, while isolated facts are thus held up in a distorted form, it is hardly possible to exaggerate the deep dissatisfaction of the Romans with the present state of affairs, and the last great scheme (that of *Le Pape et le Congrès*) for the settlement of the Italian question. They are quiet; for they still hope and trust in NAPOLEON; and submit cheerfully to the dominion of French troops, in a vague idea of some aid and deliverance to come from that quarter. But it is hardly too much to suppose that the day Tuscany and the Romagna are annexed to Piedmont, and Rome left to the tender mercies of ANTONELLI for another term, this strange silence and inaction will cease, and the people of this city will signify in unmistakable language their opinion of the matter.

At the present moment they confine themselves to the most intangible expressions of their rebellious feelings—examples of which you will find in the sequel.

It is carnival week. The day before the festival commenced a notice was posted by the French Commandant, to the effect that it would be, as usual, confined to the Corso, that *all masking for disguise* was forbidden, and all cries whatsoever of a political nature. The second prohibition deprived the Carnival of its usual zest and gayety. Few but the peasants would dress in fantastic costumes, or abandon themselves to the unrestrained folly of the day, unless they could be secure from recognition. The number of "fancy dresses" on the Corso was much less, therefore, than usual. The only masks worn are of wire, to protect the face from *confetti*; they afford no concealment. In numbers, also, the Carnival of this year forms a striking contrast to its predecessors. The lack of foreign visitors was a severe blow to balcony-owners, costume-makers and flower-sellers. Until Thursday, there was but little sport on the street. On that day, the weather being fine, the people turned out in force, and things began to look like old times. The Americans (of whom there are many here) were remarkable for the gayety and good-nature with which they joined in the sport.

The "Liberals," including many nobles, and the great majority of the citizens proper, left the Corso to strangers and *contadini*, and, by way of annoying the Government, got up a carnival just outside the walls. There were several hundred carriages riding to and fro, and many foot-passengers. The first day they threw flowers (*confetti* were out of the question, since they are only allowed on the Corso) from one carriage to another; but the authorities forbade the flower-girls to go there again; and on the second day there was nothing but riding to and fro.

Yesterday being Friday, there was no regular carnival. The Corso should have been quite empty, according to the usual custom, but the people took advantage of the occasion to make a "demonstration." A little before dark, carriages began to pour in; of course, thousands of pedestrians followed, to see what was going on; the balconies were soon filled with those who looked on, either in curiosity or sympathy and in half an hour the Corso was completely crowded. There were no flowers—no *confetti*—no masks or costumes—no cries or sports of any kind.

Either through accident or intention, the great majority were dressed in black—ladies and all; forming as you may suppose, the most complete contrast to the scarlets and crimsons of the day before. In vain did the gens d'armes jostle about in the crowd, endeavoring to find some excuse for making arrests; no one could be excited to a shout or movement which the most eager policeman could interpret as lawless. But two or three arrests were made—a number ridiculously disproportionate to the significance of the occasion, and the desire of the authorities.

And so, silent and grim, this ghost of a carnival stalked the Corso in the twilight, to the great vexation and fear of old fogyism, and the encouragement of all good rebels.

Three persons were killed, the other day, in the street; but it was a private quarrel about a woman, and, so far as I know, had no political meaning.

Two men were struck down by the running horses on the Corso the first day of the Carnival, and one on the second day. It is strange that the poor beasts should do so much more damage than usual; for they are remarkably spiritless this year. Some of the "racers" on Tuesday were old cart horses, with their bones poking through the skin, whom even the goads of rattling trappings tied to their backs could not excite beyond a gallop.

Last night, or rather this morning, there was a great masked ball at the "Apollo" theatre—the second ball of the series. The third and last will be Tuesday next.

The theatre was brilliantly illuminated and crowded from 12 till 3; after which people "thinned out." There was much flirtation and frolic: the self-denial which prompted the abstinence of so many, this year, from the out door delights of the season, seemed to be indemnifying itself all at once.

Among the Americans now in Rome, are Rev. THEO. PARKER, (whose health is somewhat improved, but suffering under the effects of the late dismal weather,) Mrs. H. B. STOWE and Mr. J. T. FIELDS, (TICKNOR & FIELDS,) of Boston.

The mail is closing, and I must close before it.

R. W. R.

THE CARNIVAL—POLITICAL CONDITION OF ROME—THE LABORING CLASSES—ANTIQUE DISCOVERIES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Saturday, Feb. 25, 1860.

The Carnival season is at last over, to the relief of those who have been dragged through its listless gaieties, or watched with inward disgust its miserable hypocrisy and semblance of popular rejoicing. It ended as it began, without the active sympathy of the Romans, and poorly sustained by the combined efforts of foreign visitors and mercenary or degraded Italians. One was struck with the evident lack of *respectable* people, after leaving out strangers. In fact, as I wrote you recently, the Roman Carnival proper was held just outside the *Porta Pia*. The last day was the most brilliant in both places. The Corso was crowded with carriages and pedestrians, and the "opposition" Carnival numbered a thousand of the former alone. In numbers, the *Porta Pia* affair has all along been the most important; but the lack of all gaiety, even the throwing of flowers, rendered it extremely uninteresting for strangers.

The appearance of the Corso, for the hour during which the *moccoli* were lighted was, as always, unique and brilliant. A beggar can carry a torch as well as a prince, and wax-lights are as radiant at a Carnival of discontent as any other. And so, with myriads of *moccoli*, rushing hither and thither with shouts of triumph, as each endeavored to extinguish the torch of his neighbor, or of dismay to find that his own had suffered the same fate, with houses, balconies, carriages, all ablaze with wax-lights, this poor, disconsolate Carnival gathered its skirts out of the mud, and with a show of glory at its exit, disappeared forever. "*Co'mocc lo!*" It is the last torch, burning triumphantly in the dark street. "*Senza moccolo!*" Somebody has hit it with a muddy bouquet and put it out. It is cold, dark, damp, dismal. *Sic transit, etc., etc.* I'm going home to get the candle-drippings from my best broadcloth coat, and cut the singed ends of my hair.

The next day being *Ash Wednesday*, the Pope read mass in the Sistine chapel, and rubbed ashes on the heads of the cardinals, bishops and deacons. The old gentleman looked as comfortable in his great arm chair as though all Europe were humbly kissing his pontifical toe, instead of treading on his holy corns, as it is. How calmly and majestically he laid the mystic ashes upon the little bare spots shaven in each head that bent before him, and gently *rubbed them in!* I had heard that he used on this occasion a kind of silver pepper-box, but I could see nothing of it. I wonder what political significance is to be attached to this circumstance.

A dispensation has been published, which allows the good Catholic, in view of the great dangers which surround the Church, and the trials through which she is called to pass on her account, to "sustain himself" by the eating of meat during the coming Lent, with the exception of certain specified days. I imagine "good Catholics" are accustomed to "sustain" themselves in some such manner, with or without dispensation.

Meanwhile, "Rome is quiet." Folks stick knives into one another on the Corso in broad daylight, but quite peaceably and without noise. Pickpockets are going regularly and honestly about their business. A nice old English gentleman confided to me the fact not long ago that he had had three silk handkerchiefs stolen from his pocket on three successive days—"in fact, Sir, I can't walk two blocks and not lose my handkerchief!" Yet there is no cause for alarm. If a man will button up his pockets, lock his door o'nights, not promenade the streets at unseasonable hours, and never quarrel with a bloodthirsty hack-driver, he can live in Rome as safely as in New-York, or New-Orleans, or San Francisco.

Political *indications* are plenty; *demonstration*—none. The self-control, or meekness, or what you will, of this people, is wonderful. The Government has essayed in vain to rouse them to some riotous act, since the scene in January, when they cheered the French troops. For instance, the second or third day of the outside Carnival, the common hangman, or Jack Ketch was sent out to walk on the same street where the citizens were assembled. No man can be regarded with more abhorrence here than is the hangman. He lives entirely alone, and can never walk out, except at night, or in some unfrequented place. It is regarded as unlucky to see him; still more to speak with or touch him. Besides the odium attached to his office, (and, indeed, *because* of it) he is generally some condemned criminal, or abandoned wretch, whose character alone inspires disgust. You may, therefore, imagine what an insult to the good people of Rome lay in the appearance of this man in their midst. It was expected that they would fly from him with horror, or be goaded to some rebellious act by such a stinging reminder of their condition; but no, with admirable mildness and moderation, they overcame their superstitious prejudices, beat the man within an inch of his life, and let him go, never, you may be sure, willingly to return. I think no arrests were made. Anxious as the *gens d'armes* are to get folks into their clutches, they have hardly the face, in Rome, to punish a simple, unobtrusive assault and battery!

With a view to relieving the distress of the laboring classes, this Winter, the authorities are carrying on, more extensively than ever, the excavations in the ancient city and its suburbs. The Roman Forum, the Baths of Caracalla, the Columbaria and Tombs on the Appian Way, and the Campagna, no less than those exhaustless mines, the Catacombs, are being lazily exhumed to a still greater degree than before, and not without valuable results. You have heard of the new Venus, dug up not long ago, and said to surpass the *Dé Medici* in beauty of form and completeness of preservation. It created quite a *furore* here; but is unfortunately no longer in Rome, having been sent to the Emperor of Russia (as a present, I believe, in return for some splendid malachite) in spite of a bid from NAPOLEON of $100,000. It is a great pity to put such a thing away off in St. Petersburg, where not one artist or art-lover in ten thousand can hope to go.

The laborers on the Campagna have just come upon the remains of the old road to Ostia. It is a singular fact that the modern road, built after all traces of the ancient were lost, is precisely parallel to it, if we may judge by the milestones already uncovered.

In the baths of Caracalla, more and more of the beautiful Mosaic pavement is daily laid bare, and fragments of sculpture are frequently found. Yesterday I saw a piece of a fluted column, of pure white marble, which the workmen had just struck upon. What a wealth of marbles that must have been, which even the Jesuits were not able to exhaust, and which, after having supplied churches, palaces and museums without number, still rewards the labor of investigation with such relics as these.

It is glorious weather in the broad streets. Of course, the byways of Rome, especially in such quarters as the Ghetto and the Trastevere, never see the sun, and are rather colder on a warm day than at any other time. I shouldn't think people could do anything but die in such places. But as, in order to die, it is first necessary to live, I suppose they do live there. In fact, the inhabitants of the Trastevere, or Trans Tiberina, who are said to be the descendants, in an unmixed line, of the real old Romans, have a bold look and a fine physical development which doesn't remind you of damp, dark cellars or squalid consumption and weakness. If they ever get the upper hand—these wild fellows with slouched hats—there'll be "bloody work in Rome!" R. W. R.

RELIGION IN TUSCANY.

PROGRESS OF PROTESTANTISM—DISTRIBUTION OF THE BIBLE—EFFECT OF RECENT MOVEMENTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Monday, Feb. 13, 1860.

The greatest difficulty in the way of the establishment of Italian liberty is felt on all sides to be the moral degeneracy of the Italian people. That they are not so weak and corrupt as they have been considered, the events of the last few months have proved; but it remains no less a fact that the dominion of the Roman Church has sapped the foundations of morality and virtue, on which alone the liberty of a nation can rest. It is therefore a matter for rejoicing that, simultaneously with the delivery of so much of the Peninsula from the temporal yoke of Austrian dynasties, the bonds of superstition are falling from the limbs of the community, rendering it more and more capable of preserving the liberty it seems about to win.

In view of this fact, it will be interesting to notice the new Protestant movement in Tuscany, the country of all others where the rights of conscience seemed to be trodden under foot most completely, a few short months ago.

Under the late Grand Duke, the heresy of reading the Bible or absenting one's self from Mass, was punished with great vigor. The case of the MADIAI family, which made all Europe vocal with indignation, is an illustration of the spirit of that Government. After that, the priests at Florence were shrewd enough to adopt a more moderate course. They shrunk from stirring up the latent enmity of the Press of England and Germany, for a second time; and so their measures were rather cunning than violent. It is a proven fact, that they circulated infidel, atheistic and scurrilous books among the doubting members of their congregations, in order to keep them, at all events, from turning Protestants. Meanwhile the country clergy were not so wise. Many a refractory *contadino* was sent to Florence for punishment by his offended pastor. Of course such persons could not be suffered to return, to beard with impunity the spiritual authority, and accordingly they were clapped into prison. But little stir was made about such cases—the friends of the cause were too wise to weary Christendom with incessant complaint—as one of them said to me, "We thought it much better to wait till a number were imprisoned at one time, and then raise a storm of indignation." Lord NORMANBY (let us gladly say what we can in the praise of one who is making himself ridiculous enough, in his old age, to obscure the memory of his former benevolence and generosity,) often got the poor fellows out of prison by his own personal influence with the Grand Duke, so that their sufferings never reached so far as martyrdom. The only Protestant churches in Tuscany were those of the foreign residents in Florence, who were allowed, as a special favor, to meet in small rooms, fitted up as chapels. Spies were always stationed at the doors of these places to see that no Italians entered.

In spite of all these restrictions, however, there were Protestants in Tuscany. Bibles were smuggled in, in small quantities, from time to time, and distributed by a system of secret colportage; converts were made, and meetings were frequently held, though without ministers, for mutual encouragement. Some dingy house was generally chosen, in one of those narrow, dark streets which are so plenty in Florence. The same house was not taken twice in succession; and if suspicion were aroused they never went there again. The meetings were held in one of the higher stories; and the members dropped in by ones or twos, taking from half to three quarters of an hour to assemble. Thirty or forty were the largest number ever together. There were neither singing nor preaching; but at every meeting they partook of the Lord's Supper, and round His table pledged themselves anew to His cause. Those who have attended these gatherings "in an upper room," say that it seemed as though the Apostolic times had indeed returned and the Spirit of Pentecost were once more abroad among men.

In this way it came to pass that, at the time of the Grand Duke's flight, there were, in Tuscany, ten thousand Bible-readers, (mostly in and about Florence,) and three hundred communicants, who had proved their sincerity through imprisonment and pecuniary loss, and who clung together with constancy, though they had never been assembled in one place at one time to look upon each other's faces, and to cement their brotherhood by the clasp of mutual hands.

The new Government of Tuscany is, of course, nominally Catholic, but its tendencies are as well towards religious as civil liberty. It has given the Bible-readers full opportunity to read, and even the avowed Protestants are no longer persecuted as before. But, on the other hand, its own position has been so precarious that it dared not go further. The power of the clergy, once united to that of the aristocracy, might be sufficient to raise the dreaded counter-revolution, and crush at once the budding hope of Italy. "Only wait," said the authorities, "till we are firmly established, *politically*; if there is to be a Congress, we must go before it with a purely political question. We beg of you, therefore, *hasten slowly*. Do not cause us to regret the privileges we have granted you."

There are many ardent sympathizers in Europe and America, who wonder why the Protestants of Italy do not blaze out in a triumphant movement, and "do great things." The facts stated above may explain to such the real reason. Much has been gained, but not all.

Yet the change under the present Government is one of great importance. Bibles are publicly sold in Florence, and there is a regular depôt now established, under the charge of a superintendent, whence colporters go out all over the country. These native colporters have canvassed the capital since the war with great thoroughness and boldness. They rang the door-bell of every respectable house, went into all the cafés, shops and markets, and sold great quantities of bibles and tracts. And now they are similarly at work in the country districts. Even at Pisa, under the very nose of the Archbishop, a little church is established by their efforts. The prelate complained, not long ago, to the Government, that "while he was celebrating mass in the Cathedral, a lot of shoemakers and peddlers should dare to be whining and praying within the very shadow of its walls." He received for answer a hint that if he couldn't keep his own flock in order, no one would undertake to do it for him.

Unfortunately, through the influence of some earnest and well-meaning, but injudicious people (English) in Florence, the converts there became imbued with *Plymouth-ism*. Disgusted as they were with priestcraft, they were ready enough to accept the doctrine that the Christian church needed no ordained ministry,—that every brother should use the "gifts" he had, or thought he had; and that no one should monopolize nor be exempt from the duty of spiritual instruction. Right or wrong, the immediate effects of this were undoubtedly unhappy. The new church refused to employ a minister, but had for a few weeks a very eloquent preacher from Leghorn, I believe. The room where they met was soon crowded; and after one or two meetings, the square outside was also full. Here the Archbishop of Pisa again remonstrated, threatening to go to Rome, or leave Tuscany to its fate, if his wishes were not heeded. If the meetings had had a head, (as, for instance, the Scotch and English churches, whose ministers are responsible for all that is said or done at the services,) the Government would have protected them still; but RICASOLI was himself afraid of an assemblage so enthusiastic and without control, where any voice had a right to be heard, and every voice spoke the most *ultra* truths. So the church was shut up, and the work received a check.

The Protestants have learnt somewhat from the circumstances, and are beginning to see the damage of going so fast and far. It is probable that they will choose a pastor soon; and the authorities will make no further objection to their public worship. Indeed, the Council stood ready before to give them the use of an old Catholic chapel, and grant them the utmost freedom consistent with the general order and safety. A young Waldensian minister has been called from Piedmont, who combines enthusiasm with discretion, and, (as far as my personal acquaintance enables me to judge,) seems eminently adapted to win and keep the hearts of the people. The Waldenses have come so recently from the furnace of persecution themselves, that they are peculiarly qualified for judicious and yet energetic missionary effort.

I have mentioned no names in the above narration. Prudence suggests that the time is not yet come for the fullest publicity, though there are those to whom the thanks of Christians are personally due for their untiring perseverance in this work, and who deserve as much as they deprecate some public recognition of their services.

The most important part of the movement—the distribution of books, and the establishment of schools, I reserve for another letter.

R. W. R.

PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION IN GERMANY—IMPORTANT DEBATE IN THE PRUSSIAN CHAMBERS.

An incidental debate took place in the Prussian Chamber of Representatives, on the 1st inst. A petition was submitted to the Chamber by 383 inhabitants of Breslau, in favor of the national and constitutional interests of Italy. In its report, the Committee expressed its sympathies for the national cause of Italy; it did not conceal the displeasure that would be felt in Prussia if any intervention took place, but it proposed to pass to the order of the day, convinced that the Government would share its opinion, which is that of the immense majority of the Prussian people. It, moreover, stated, in support of its conclusions, that no petition in a contrary sense had been presented to the Chamber. The following discussion ensued:

"M. DE SCHLEINITZ, (Minister of Foreign Affairs) thought it without precedent to open a discussion on so serious a question in an incidental manner and on the presentation of a petition. If the Chamber wished to discuss the subject, it was becoming its dignity to take the initiative, or to wait for an opportunity given to it by the Government. The Committee proposed the order of the day, without going farther into the subject. He wished the Chamber to follow the example of the Committee, and to adopt the order of the day without discussion.

M. REICHENSPERGER, (a Catholic,) deputy for Cologne, was opposed to a detailed discussion. The Chamber treated the question last year when the loan was brought forward, and the views expressed then by the Liberal majority were not in keeping with the opinion of the Committee. The Deputy SIMSON, now their President, said on that occasion that the intervention of France had destroyed his sympathies for Sardinia. I do not, (continued M. REICHENSPERGER) believe that events have altered that opinion. In Lombardy, it is true, the double-headed eagle of Germany has been replaced by another known to us; it once winged its flight as far as Dantsic. I doubt whether the cause of Italy and constitutional liberty has gained much by it. The alliance between revolution and absolutism has since then clearly manifested itself."

After stating that liberty was put down in Italy, and alluding to the murder of Count ANVITI, the speaker continued:

"The Committee pronounces itself for non-intervention. Is it ignorant of the fact that there are 50,000 Frenchmen in Lombardy? Does it wish that *the French alone are to have the monopoly of intervention, and that Germany and Prussia are to be idle spectators if the French cross the Alps, and the telegraph sends orders from Paris to Turin?* The intrigues and guineas of England have always played a great part in Italy. MAZZINI's letter to Sir JOHN ADAMS at Glasgow is a proof of it. The patriots who favour a united State in Italy forget that, to obtain such a result, the kingdom of Naples must be upset, and many other things accomplished. *The mission of Prussia is to uphold the principles of truth, of right, and of legitimacy (sensation), and not to aid revolution.* I am confident the Government will not fail to do so. Principles rank higher than the rights of princes and of thrones. If you overthrow principles the thrones will be shaken. It will be said that I am not impartial in this question. [Hear, hear, from the Liberal benches.] I do not deny that my friends and myself have at heart the welfare of the Pope, who is persecuted by revolution. As for ourselves, we do not tremble. The rock of St. Peter stands firm. We should not even tremble should fate send the Holy Father into exile, or nominate him once a despot; and we are convinced that if that edifice is overthrown it will not fall upon the heads of Catholics alone. [Applause from the Catholic benches.]

M. BEHREND Deputy for Dantzic, (a Liberal,) first asserted the right of the Chamber to discuss the question. There was no question of sympathies or antipathies, nor tendency-policy. The interests and welfare of the country ought alone to be consulted. It could not be denied that, united, *Upper Italy would be a bulwark against all foreign ambition, whether of France or of Austria.* Let those who doubt it look at Belgium, which it is the interest of all the great Powers to preserve. In proposing the order of the day, the Committee based upon the supposition that its opinion is shared by the Government. It necessarily must count that, after having read the dispatch of our Minister of Foreign Affairs to our Envoy in England—a dispatch which expresses certain sympathies for legitimacy, and does not recognize in a too positive manner the principle of non-intervention. I trust, however, that when Prussia is called upon to give a serious opinion, the interests of the country, which are in keeping with a united Upper Italy, will carry the day. The interests of our country also require union with England. The alliance of Prussia and England ought to replace certain *ententes cordiales* contrary to nature and help prevent the annexation of Savoy to France. I think, gentlemen, that this is the conviction of the great majority of the Prussian people, and I have felt it my duty publicly to express it.

M. DE BONIN—The Committee has openly expressed sympathy for the Italians who are in open rebellion against their legitimate sovereigns. Neither I, nor my friends on this side of the House (pointing to the Feudal left,) can have *any sympathy with insurgents.*

M. DE BERG (a Catholic, formerly a Liberal member of the National Assembly of 1848) was of the opinion that this inopportune discussion was of a nature to shackle still more the action of the Government. In the face of actual intervention, to speak of non-intervention was an absurdity. *Prussia (in his opinion) had acted wisely in not taking up arms to support Austria.* But that was no reason to oppose that Power without necessity. The petition owed its origin to the sentiments which have given birth to the National German Society—a society not exactly calculated to produce German unity. The petition of the Catholic Bishops to the Prince Regent, as the natural advocate of the Catholic Church of Prussia abroad, had not yet been discussed, and that question ought first to be settled.

M. DOHRN shared the opinion of the Committee. During my sojourn in Italy (said the speaker) I have often heard Prussia spoken of in the most flattering terms. I should be sorry to see the House pass to the order of the day until our frank sympathy for the Italian cause has been expressed.

M. DE MALLINCKRODT (a Catholic) spoke in the same sense as M. DE REICHENSPERGER. He said the motives of the Committee were an insult to the Prince Regent. The most respectable man in Italy was the Pope.

M. DE BENTKOWSKY (a Pole) has as much sympathy for the Head of the Church as M. REICHENSPERGER, but did not exclude sympathy for the unhappy condition of Italy. The presence of the French in Italy had been compared to their appearance on the Rhine. But there was a great difference, as on the Rhine the French would appear, not as liberators, but as conquerers.

M. DE VINCKE, after a few words respecting the opportunity of the discussion, replied to the opponents of the principle of non-intervention by quoting an authority which no one (he said) in that Assembly would disown—that of the King of Prussia. When the members of the National Assembly of Frankfort came to offer to his Majesty the crown of the German Empire, the monarch replied that *the vote of the National Assembly gave him a claim to the Imperial crown.* Gentlemen, let us remember the words pronounced by this legitimate King, and let us not challenge the right of the Italian nation to decide its own fate. An attempt has been made to render the Italian people responsible for misdeeds committed by a few criminals; but two members of the National Assembly were assassinated at Frankfort. Do you wish to make all Germany answerable for that crime? Moreover, the assassination of Col. ANVITI, which I abhor as much as M. REICHENSPERGER, seems to have been provoked by causes not of a political nature. You call the Italians revolutionists. What would you have them do when the legitimate authorities had neither the strength nor the courage to remain at their posts? It became necessary for them to select another Government. The same facts occurred in England in 1688. The English call it their glorious revolution. Do not, therefore, cry yourselves hoarse by railing against insurgents. [Great applause.] *The Italians must be admired for having, after the flight of their legitimate rulers, elected the King of Sardinia instead of addressing themselves to Mazzini.* The petition of the Catholic Bishops has been alluded to. Those gentlemen should not have meddled in foreign politics. The loss of a portion of his temporal power would give the Pope an increase of spiritual power. The Papacy existed a long time without having temporal possessions. The Romagna fell to it recently enough. Only last year Austria possessed on the Po a territory which had formerly belonged to the Holy See. I leave it to you, gentlemen, to draw your own conclusions from these facts. [Laughter.] The French are in Lombardy with the consent of the King of Sardinia. I have not heard it stated that they have intervened in Tuscany or in the Romagna. M. REICHENSPERGER has also spoken of English guineas. I advise him, as a friend, not to pronounce on futile suspicions words from this tribune, insulting to an allied Power, nor to swear by the *Augsburg Gazette* whose correspondents notoriously belong in part to a Radical Society of London, commonly called "The Sulphur Party." [Laughter.] It is said the petition is hostile to Austria and the double-headed eagle of Germany has been invoked. If I consult history, I cannot find anything Germanic about that bird, not even a single feather. The Austrian eagle is simply a black and yellow bird; it has nothing German about it, and has done everything to disunite Germany. I might quote examples by the dozen. One will suffice. Remember the peace of Villafranca. [Hear, hear.] *The official dispatches prove, according to my idea, that Prussia advanced too far in favor of Austria, to whom she wished to guarantee Lombardy.* Despite this, the Emperor of Austria has dared publicly to accuse Prussia of having abandoned her at the moment when the Emperor NAPOLEON declared he was stopped in his victorious march by the attitude of Prussia? In presence of such facts, we have no need to show too much friendship and complacency to Austria. [Cheers.] In Austria's own interests, I trust Sardinia may become strong enough to become a bulwark against France. *Austria would do well to give up Venetia likewise.* [Laughter from the Feudal Left.] Do you prefer, then, now that she is bankrupt, ["No, no," from the Feudal Left.]—yes, I repeat it, now that she is bankrupt,—do you prefer to see her add additional millions to her debt, or to contract another secret loan of one hundred and eleven millions? *I look upon everything that strengthens the power of Sardinia as an advantage for Germany and for Prussia, not only on account of similarity of institutions, but because Sardinia ought to be a bulwark against France.* It is for this same reason that Sardinia ought also to keep the passes of the Alps, and, had the petitioners only indicated so much as that, I should thank them for that alone. As regards the principle of legitimacy, I ask whether the Crown of England, despite the usurpation of 1688, is not legitimate? And what do you say of Portugal, of Spain, of Sweden, of Belgium? Are thirty or fifty years required? As long as the international law of Europe does not contain enactments in this respect, you had better leave us in peace about your principles of legitimacy. [Laughter.] I am firmly convinced that the policy of the present Minister of Foreign Affairs is conformable to these views."

M. DE VINCKE sat down amid loud cheers.

M. DE SCHLEINITZ (the Minister of Foreign Affairs) then rose and spoke as follows:

"I still maintain the opinion that it would have been more suitable and more constitutional to have avoided a political discussion. As the House has not shared that opinion, I will communicate to it as much as is possible of our acts. The proposition of a Congress, if it has not been formally abandoned, has recently decidedly retrograded, on account of differences of opinion which did not portend a favorable issue to such deliberations. Nevertheless, the Cabinets have endeavored to obviate those differences so as to find ground for deliberation in common. Those endeavors, which recently found an expression in simultaneous steps taken by the Cabinets of Berlin and St. Petersburgh, have not been crowned with the desired success. It is greatly in the interests of Europe that Italy, which is an important member of the Confederation of European States, should obtain not only a pacification *de facto*, but a legal and regular position. Prussia will never refuse her efforts to procure so desirable an end. Our most important task must be to prevent new complications from arising between the great Powers, and a new war from bursting over Europe."

The Chamber then passed to the order of the day.

COMMENTS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS—TRUE RELATIONS OF PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

From the London Times, 6th.

It reminds one of the events of ten years back to see the name of M. DE VINCKE standing prominently forward in the discussion of any great public question. This gentleman has, however, made his reappearance on the scene in a way to attract to himself once more the attention of Europe. The Italian question, as it is called, was the subject under discussion, and a more difficult subject to treat from the Prussian point of view it would be hard to find. If Prussia, on the one hand, as a German Power, desires the abasement of Austria, and her own consequent preponderance within the limits of the German Union, on the other she is perfectly aware that the integrity and independence of Germany—using that term in its most comprehensive sense—are the conditions of her own existence. The battle of Jena was a practical comment on the results of disunion between Northern and Southern Germany. We do not blame Prussian statesmen for giving weight to considerations such as these, when they are called upon to direct their attention to such a spectacle as that of Austria in the hour of her distress. Let every allowance be made for all possible uprightness of intention on the part of the great personages who now apparently hold the destinies of Europe in their hands. Even so woe be to Germany and the German name if the transcendant obligation of internal union is ever lost sight of, when a Power so ready for aggression—if not so aggressive—as is the France of the Second Empire stands armed at their gates. The situation of Prussia in 1860 is far more critical than was that of Prussia in 1790, when the small principalities of the Rhine lay interposed between her territory and the stern assaults of revolutionary France. We cannot wonder if Prussian statesmen review the past and present aspect of Italian politics with reference to the sovereign condition of their own safety. Nor can we, as Englishmen, blame them for this natural hesitation when interests so vital to themselves are at stake. All our sympathies throughout the eventful contest which raged last year in the plains of Lombardy were clearly with Italy and with the cause of Italian independence; but we did not therefore think it necessary to draw the sword on behalf of those whose success and triumph we should have hailed with satisfaction. Let us make the same allowance for the Prussians as we ask for ourselves. They are not to be roughly censured if, under certain contingencies, they dimly foresee the possibility of other Magentas and other Solferinos nearer home, and look to the integrity and power of United Germany as their only safeguard against the grim possibilities of the future.

Let the speech delivered at Berlin recently by M. DE VINCKE, and printed to-day in the columns of this journal, be read subject to these considerations. Its great merit consists in its tacit recognition of the safety of Prussia as the first point to be considered by the Assembly which the speaker was addressing. The question at the bottom of the discussion was, wherein lay Austria's strength? The greater and the more real the strength of Austria, the more ample would be the assistance she could afford if ever the German frontiers were threatened or attacked. Even the first NAPOLEON, in the hour of his great military triumphs could never have succeeded in the conquest of Germany had the north and the south of a vast empire held together from the first. The diplomatist sowed dissension, and the soldier reaped the harvest. *By all means, let Prussia assist in maintaining the strength of Austria; but wherein does that strength consist?* In an inheritance of turmoil and battle beyond her own frontier?—in the obstinate maintenance of a crusade in behalf of the temporal sovereignty of the Pope?—in holding on with the desperate clutch of a drowning man to the last relic of her Italian empire when the reality is gone? Account too must be taken of the bankrupt state of the Austrian Exchequer, of the insurrectionary condition of men's minds in Hungary, and of the final and most fatal fact, that the vast bulk of public opinion throughout Europe stands firmly opposed to the reimposition of Austrian dominion, and of the temporal supremacy of the Pope upon the Italian Peninsula. Without money, with an army thinned of its best soldiers, with internal discontent behind her, and with the public opinion of Europe against her, Austria must recommence this contest, if her statesmen are so ill-advised and so tenacious as to court a fresh series of mortifications and disasters. Austria is not the only one among the great Powers which has been called upon to renounce pretensions over territory which could be no longer held. England signed away her North American Provinces, and acquiesced cheerfully and honestly in the adverse conclusion of a contest she could no longer maintain. France has repeatedly been compelled to resign by treaty conquests she has made by the sword. History has abundantly proved, with regard to either nation, that permanent gain has been the real result of an apparent loss. The case of Austria at the present moment is precisely similar. *If her statesmen were well advised, they might date the inauguration of a second and more durable Austrian Empire from the epoch of her recent Italian disasters.* As it is, the pitcher has been broken at the fountain, and they are wasting their strength in vain endeavors to patch up the wreck.

In that portion of M. DE VINCKE's speech which is pointed at the impolicy of assisting Austria in the maintenance of a position in Italy no longer possible we heartily agree. We only regret to find in it traces of irritation against Prussia's inevitable ally if the soil of Germany should ever be attacked. Allowances, however, must be made for a speaker smarting under the accusation that Prussia had abandoned Austria to her fate, in the face of the Emperor NAPOLEON's declaration that it was the attitude of Prussia which had stopped him in his victorious march. The idle declamations in favor of legitimacy, and the more unctuous solicitations of the Roman Catholic Bishops in behalf of the temporal power of the Pope, M. DE VINCKE treated with equal and well-merited contempt. It would also appear that in the Prussian Chamber there is not wanting a wiseacre ready to attribute all the recent calamities of Italy—meaning by the term "calamities" the expulsion of the Austrians and the destruction of the Pope's temporal power—to English guineas which have been scattered broadcast through the Peninsula by the intriguing hands of Englishmen. This is our old friend "*The Pitt et Coburg*" story, galvanized into fresh life, after a peaceful sleep of half a century in the sepulchre of all absurdities. It seems there is a pleasant little society in London, of the existence of which we were not even aware, called the "Sulphur Band," which provides these stories for the entertainment of the continental *gobemouches*. Be it so. We would not interfere with so harmless a belief. M. de Vincke pointed it out to the ridicule of the Chamber, and then passed on to the more important points of his subject. These are—first, that *the strength of Sardinia is the strength of Prussia and of Germany*, because Sardinia ought to be protection against France; and, secondly, that the real strength of Austria is to be educed from her Italian defeats, if her statesmen have the discretion to perceive it. Such were the principal topics which M. de Vincke urged upon the attention of the Prussian Chamber. They are not likely to do him disservice with the English reader.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

MOVEMENTS IN LOMBARDY—APPREHENSION OF THE PEOPLE—PREPARATIONS FOR THE ELECTIONS.

From the London Daily News.

Milan, Friday, March 2.

The elections are fixed for the 25th inst., and Parliament is convoked for the 2d of April. One can scarcely overrate the importance of these two facts, which leave, at any rate, *no doubt about the resolution of Piedmont to pursue the road once chosen*. By a curious coincidence, M. Thouvenel's note of the 31st of January, proposing the same solution, appeared the same day in the papers, adding thus, as it were, the sanction of France to the resolution of Piedmont. It must, however, be recollected that a month has passed since that note was written, and that at the end of that note the readiness of France is expressed to listen to any modifications and combinations which might lead to a less radical solution.

It is the proposal of a new and less radical combination of this kind which has thrown lately a cloud over the political sky of Italy; the traces of it are visible in the dark passages of the Emperor's speech, where it is said that he counseled the King of Sardinia to respond favorably to the wishes of the Provinces which have offered themselves to him, but to maintain the autonomy of Tuscany and to respect in principle the rights of the Holy See.

Although people might have been prepared for something unpleasant, this dark passage has caused wry faces. "What does it mean?" every one asks himself. The sanguine see in it simply an administrative autonomy for Tuscany, and a sort of feudal vassalage of the Romagna towards the Pope. The more mistrustful apprehend the reopening of the old game, which every one hoped was concluded.

The decree summoning Tuscany to give, on the 11th and 12th inst., a plebiscite, by universal suffrage, and by ballot, for the annexation or for a separate kingdom, seems to indicate that the latter are right. It is a thunderbolt from a clear sky, unexpected and dazzling. Universal suffrage and secret ballot are, as I have repeatedly said, in bad odor in Italy, and not unjustly so. The popular movement in Italy, like all really national movements, is carried on by the most intelligent and wealthy classes of the country, while the mass of the lower classes, as more or less everywhere else, takes little active interest in politics, being, perhaps, more behind in education proportionally than in any other country, while they are at the same time more under the influence of the clergy, a class which is not everywhere so devoted to national interests as its great majority is in Lombardy. Thus the fate of Tuscany is to be specially committed to the insight and penetration of the most ignorant part of the population, whom it will be even difficult to teach what they are expected to vote. Take any peasant in the world and try to give him an idea of a separate kingdom. It is a hard case that ignorance should be appealed to for the best solution of a political question.

But it is not so much the result of this plebiscite which renders people anxious, for it is expected to be favorable to the annexation; it is the apprehension of what else may follow after this first stroke.

The Emperor's speech was expected with no less impatience by the French army in Italy than by the Italians themselves, and certainly the impression produced on the former was not much more satisfactory than that produced on these latter. The only question which was eagerly asked from those who got the first sight of the speech was, "Shall we have war or not?" *The disposition is decidedly bellicose, and Italy is thought a more agreeable garrison than some small town in France.* If there is no war, it is felt this Capua must be left, and the only alternative offered in the speech is a garrison at Chambery, with plenty of white mice.

Fanti, in company with Cialdini, has gone to Central Italy. The second, as you remember, was spoken of as Lieutenant to the Minister of War in Central Italy. His journey, therefore, is interpreted as a tour of inspection on a field where he might be soon called upon to act.

In the midst of this political uncertainty and gunpowder smell the electioneering movement has begun again with fresh vigor. Almost all the electoral associations and *circoli* which took part in the communal and provincial elections have revived to new life, and are busy in coming to some understanding about their list of candidates. You hear of nothing but electoral meetings and candidates; every one is full of them. The subject has been so eagerly taken up that it has almost thrown into the back ground general politics, which is almost incredible in such an interesting moment.

A curious feature in this movement is the absence of individual agitation. *In vain would you seek for spontaneous candidates addressing electors or canvassing votes. Such a step would be the surest means to not being elected.* It would pass for personal ambition which is, with a certain affectation excluded from this electioneering movement. All are supposed to act from patriotism, and without any consideration for themselves. The initiative comes entirely from the electoral associations. Of programmes there is little trace, except certain vague expressions which do not much differ from each other. The only point on which all speak out distinctly is that the candidate must pledge himself to promote by all means in his power the annexation of the four provinces of Central Italy. It is needless to remark what a power for decisive action a Parliament thus constituted will give to an energetic Ministry.

FARINI'S PROCLAMATION ORDERING A VOTE ON THE QUESTION OF ANNEXATION.

The following is a translation of Farini's proclamation to the inhabitants of Æmilia:

Bologna, March 1, 1860.

The King has convoked the colleges for the election of the deputies. We ought to act in such a way, if the national will remains constant in its determinations, that the deputies of these Provinces may be able to be legally elected and received into the National Parliament. It was a great benefit for Italy when the magnanimous Emperor of the French descended with his heroic troops to maintain, as the ally of the King, the war of independence.

The benefit was no less great when he secured and established, after the victories, the principle of non-intervention. Thus to our advantage, his memorable words were realized that Italy was to be for the Italians. In moments of uncertainty, firm in your faith in him, you have only taken counsel of honor, being well resolved to resist at all cost the restoration of the fallen Governments, and you have acclaimed Victor Emmanuel, who has long reigned over the hearts of the multitudes.

Discord, disorder, crimes all went into exile in company with the fugitive sovereigns. The people avenged old and new insults by forgiveness; thanks to order, discipline and constancy, the people show themselves worthy of living free. An army was organized at the same time capable not only of repelling the mercenaries raised by the pretenders in vile pulleus, but of dispersing them. The respect due to a benevolent power and the practical appreciation of the general political situation counseled forbearance in the face of calumnious hypocrisy and rash provocations.

Europe became convinced that the fallen Governments had no other basis than foreign force, that without foreign force they could be neither restored nor sustained, that the restorations would give rise to continual and profound disturbances, and that against them the public conscience revolted in such a manner that every man of honor would feel himself justified in resorting to desperate acts.

But while in Italy it was proclaimed that annexation was the sole efficacious mode of satisfying the peoples and securing tranquillity, elsewhere there was apparently the belief that this end could be better attained by organizing a separate kingdom consisting of all the free Provinces or of a part of them; and it was thought that after the cessation of the prejudices, in the midst of which the assemblies had deliberated, the principle of union having been secured, order resting firmly on a spirit of universal moderation, that it would be both a prudent and liberal measure to consult again, more largely and solemnly, the national will.

We who think that authority is only legitimately based on reason, justice, the will and consent of the peoples, we have deemed it incumbent on us, free and frank citizens, to make a trial in order to strengthen yet more the right of the people and of the nation.

I can give you the assurance that whatever your vote may be, the King and his Government are resolved to respect it, and cause it to be respected.

Consequently, in virtue of the full powers legally conferred on me, I publish a decree, by which I submit *to universal suffrage, direct and secret*, these two propositions:

"Annexation to the Constitutional Monarchy of the King, Victor Emanuel II, or "a separate kingdom."

Inhabitants of the Æmilia! You have the full and entire liberty of voting. Let every citizen act for himself and in the name of that sovereign God who is the Lord of Kings and peoples, in the uprightness of his conscience, and in the plenitude of his freedom, let him choose whichever of the two sides he shall deem most useful to his country.

When your vote shall have been duly recorded my task shall have been accomplished, and I shall joyfully lay down the power confided to me by you. You gave me a distinct and clear mandate; I accepted it with faith in God's justice, in our right, in your virtue; I have discharged it with firmness; I have governed in accordance with public opinion and not that of parties, I have governed with the sole view of realizing the end proposed by your votes; honor and frankness have been the only guides of my policy.

(Signed) FARINI.

THE AUSTRIAN TYRANNY IN VENETIA.

The *Opinione* of Turin publishes in French the following circular by Count Cavour on Count von Bissingen's circular to the Venetian delegations:

TO THE KING'S LEGATIONS AT PARIS, LONDON, BERLIN AND ST. PETERSBURGH.

Milan, Feb. 20, 1860.

Monsieur le Ministre: I hasten to direct your attention to the annexed document, which a journal of this city has just published. Some time ago, Austria gave a contradiction, through her official journals, to the rumor that the state of seige had been proclaimed in Venetia. At the same time the King's Government was accused of fostering disturbance by its emissaries among the Italian populations left by the treaty of Zurich under the domination of Austria.

The document that I have the honor of transmitting to you will edify the Government of —— respecting the real causes of the profound discontent and constant agitation prevailing in Venetia. By this circular to the Imperial and Royal Austrian delegations in Venetia, Count Bissingen subjects to forced enrollment in *compagnies de discipline*, a mode of punishment which no civilized nation has inserted in its codes, which we search for in vain in the Austrian code, and which is nearly equivalent to convict labor, all the individuals who by their antecedents, sentiments or conduct, may appear capable of making attempts hostile to the Austrian Imperial Government.

Be so good, Monsieur le Ministre, as to point out to the Government of ——, 1, that the elasticity of these expressions is so great that nearly the whole male population of Venetia may come under this category; 2, that the circular says expressly that no considerations of health will be attended to which might oppose the application of this mode of chastisement; 3, that the measure in question is not temporary, as the state of siege naturally is, and that it equally has for its effect the substitution in Venetia of military authority for the jurisdiction of the ordinary tribunals.

I think it would be advisable to place these observations before the Minister of Foreign Affairs, leaving to him the task of deducing the necessary consequences of this state of things in Venetia.

Accept, &c., C. CAVOUR.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF RICASOLI.

Pisa, Monday, Feb. 27, 1860.

I do not give you a description of Ricasoli's visit to Pisa; the newspapers will do this better than I can. It was a grand sight to see the whole Piazza del Duomo—the roofs of the houses and the walls of the city—covered with human beings; where every heart seemed to beat with the same sentiment, and that one of the noblest love of country, and determination to secure its independence. Ricasoli, who embodies this idea, was received enthusiastically. I never saw any reception like it. He is worn to a skeleton. It seems as if the inward fire were consuming that tall wiry frame, and those sunken eyes. May he but live to see his hopes accomplished. The Archbishop of Pisa went off to the Certosa and it is said he invited all the seminarists to go there, that they might not be present at the arrival of Ricasoli at Pisa to swear in the allegiance of the National Guard to Victor Emanuel, and to present them with the national flag of the arms of Savoy.

KING VICTOR EMANUEL AND THE POPE.

From the Paris Sunday Courier.

Turin, Thursday, March 1, 1860.

There have been two letters from the Pope to King Victor Emanuel: the first, written with great moderation, and speaking as one sovereign to another, invoked the King's support in the Congress in favor of the maintenance of the rights of sovereignty of the Holy See. To that appeal, his Sardinian Majesty replied by a long and detailed letter, in which, while protesting his devotedness to the Head of the Catholic Church, he declared that he could not accept the personal responsibility of what had taken place in Italy, in consequence of the wants and wishes of the people. The King, while fully understanding the ideas of the Holy See as regards the interest of the latter, frankly declared that he also must follow out an idea which had been transmitted to him as a personal inheritance; lastly, Victor Emanuel, in accord with the wishes expressed by the letter of the Emperor Napoleon to the Pope, supplicated the Holy Father to consent, for the interests of religion and of the temporal sovereignty of the Holy See, to the new position of the Provinces which had withdrawn themselves from the Papal authority. The King concluded his letter by soliciting the Apostolic benediction.

The Pope, instead of replying by explanations or by reasonings to this letter, wrote on the 14th ult. to the King, not as Sovereign but as head of the Church; *he strongly reproached him with following up an idea which is not that of a Catholic King nor a descendant of the House of Savoy*; he refused to enter into any explanations with his Majesty, requesting him drily to read the Encyclical letter; he declared that he had already merited the censures of the Church, and threatened him with excommunication on the very day he should have consummated the act of spoliation. The letter of Pius IX concluded by saying that he would pray to God to enlighten the mind of Victor Emanuel, and withdraw him from the road into which he has been so fatally led. Up to the present there has been nothing more or less in the affair than what I have just mentioned.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

The American Minister in China—Interesting Correspondence.

Shanghai, Nov. 11, 1859.

To his Excellency Hon. John E. Ward, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America:

Sir: Prior to your Excellency's departure, we, the undersigned American merchants and residents at Shanghai, are desirous of expressing and placing on record our sincere appreciation of the exertions of your Excellency in the ratification of our treaty, and the establishment of our new political relations with China.

We are aware of the difficulties which have arisen, and the obstacles against which you have had to contend and we can therefore, with the more heartiness, congratulate you on the successful termination of this portion of your labors.

And further, as we review the few months which have elapsed since your Excellency's first arrival, and the momentous events which have transpired, the difficult and delicate positions in which you have been placed, both in relation to the powers of this country and those of civilized nations, we feel great pleasure in respectfully assuring you of our unanimous and cordial support and approval.

Beginning with your first conference with the Imperial Commissioners at Shanghai down to the present moment, when our treaty is about to enter into actual operation, there is no act, no opinion of your Excellency which does not command the assent of your countrymen.

More particularly are we glad to express our profound appreciation of the course your Excellency pursued at the North; and, while we do justice to the moderation which ruled your counsels, we bear willing witness to the energy and ability which guided them to a successful issue.

Your desire to coöperate with your colleagues of England and France in the common interests of all indicates the justice and soundness of your policy, while the independent course pursued by you, under the pressure of subsequent events, we feel was the only one consistent with the dignity of our Government.

We fully appreciate the motives which induced your Excellency to give your support to the generous assistance afforded by Commodore Tattnall to the English and French forces after the disastrous action of Taku, and cannot refrain from here expressing our admiration of that officer's gallantry.

Your Excellency's visit to Pekin, and the able and energetic manner in which you there supported the dignity of our country, the successful ratification of our treaty, and its speedy promulgation, are events honorable alike to yourself, and to us as your countrymen.

We are pleased to understand that the present anomalous and unsatisfactory state of the imperial customs has attracted your Excellency's attention, and that it is your purpose to insist upon such alteration in their constitution as shall prevent any infringement of our treaty rights by their regulations. We deem this a matter of first importance, but feel confident that it will with other complicated negotiations, which remain for you to conduct, receive at your hands most able and judicious management. With our best wishes,

We have the honor to be, your Excellency's most obedient servants,

(Signed) Augustine Heard & Co., Wetmore, Williams & Co., Russell & Co., Isaac M. Bull & Co., Olyphant & Co., H. Fogg & Co., Frazar & Co., John H. Everett, Wm. Endicott, F. W. Cheney, Abraham Howard, E. C. Bridgman, M. S. Culbertson, Cleveland Smith, Chas. R. Mull, Henry Blodget, J. L. Holmes, J. W. Lambuth, W. G. E. Cunnyngham, B. Jenkins, J. B. Hartwell, Geo. W. Fish."

Shanghai, Nov. 12, 1859.

Gentlemen: On the eve of my departure from Shanghai, your kind favor of the 11th inst. has been placed in my hands.

It is difficult, indeed impossible, for you fully to appreciate the inestimable value to me of such an approval of my conduct from my fellow-citizens, who have been witnesses of the recent transactions in China.

If my arduous and responsible labors had been ten fold multiplied, your kind approval, so flatteringly expressed, would much more than have repaid me.

In behalf of my absent friend, Commodore Tattnall, I beg to thank you for your allusion to his gallantry, by which our navy and country have been honored. None of you gentlemen, can truly understand the painfully trying position to which he was suddenly and unexpectedly placed—to do this you must have been an eye witness.

Of the past you have kindly spoken; of the future I may not speak, except to assure you that whilst I have the honor of representing our country, American interests will be watched by me with the most zealous care, and the rights of every American citizen maintained to the full extent of my ability.

I leave Shanghai with the most pleasant recollections of the many social hours which it has been my privilege to enjoy with you, and of your unbounded hospitality, of which I have been the constant recipient.

I am, gentlemen, most gratefully and truly your friend and fellow-citizen.

(Signed) JOHN E. WARD.

To Messrs. Augustus Heard & Co., &c.

The New Rifled Cannon.

EXPERIMENTS WITH MR. WHITWORTH'S NEWLY INVENTED BREECH-LOADING CANNON.

From the London Times.

Southport, Friday, Feb. 17, 1860.

During the greater part of yesterday the experiments to test the range and accuracy of these admirable pieces of ordnance were continued in the presence of a number of military and scientific gentlemen and others interested in witnessing the great results for which Mr. Whitworth has toiled so long and indefatigably. The firing commenced soon after 11, but, in order to give the visitors time to go, in they chose, to the extremity of the long range, (six miles and a half distant,) the practice was begun with the three-pounder at its greatest angle of elevation, and, therefore, longest range. The day, though dull, was mild, and the wind, every now and then, came in sudden gusts from diverse points of the compass, and threatened at times to interfere materially with the correctness of the long range aim. The termination of the day's trials, however, gave, on the whole, even better and more astonishing results than those of Wednesday last.

With Mr. Whitworth's guns the pitch varies; thus the 80-pounder has one turn in 8 feet 4 inches, the 12-pounder one in 5 feet, the 3 pounder one in 3 feet 4 inches. The extreme length of the 80-pounder is 9 feet 10 inches, its weight 4 tons, and its diameter of bore at muzzle 5 inches. The length of the 12-pounder is 7 feet 9 inches, and its bore 3¼ inches, and its weight 8 cwt. The length of the 3-pounder is 6 feet, its weight 208 lbs, and its bore 1½ inches. With this latter the greatest results have been obtained—a striking commentary on the opposition on the part of all our artillery officers to a rapid pitch of rifling in gun or firearm of any kind.

The practice of yesterday then commenced at 35 degrees of elevation with the three-pounder, loaded this time with 8 ounces of powder instead of 7½, and pointed, as near as could be calculated by the distance-posts, in line with a mark on the low shore, which was far out of sight of the best telescopes. The first shot touched the ground at 9,688 yards distance, (more than 5½ miles,) and only 34 yards to the right of the true line. The second lodged in the sand (of course without ricocheting) at 9,645 yards, and 31 to the right of the mark; the third, at 9,611 yards, and 89 yards to the right of the mark; the fourth fell at 9,503 yards, and 72 yards to the right, and the fifth and last at 9,458 yards, and only 55 to the right. The difference between the shot which fell nearest and that which was widest was only 57 yards, and this at a range of more than five miles and a quarter. The constant deviation to the right arose from those working the gun allowing too much for the influence of the wind, which came in gusts from the left, or rather crossing diagonally the line of the flight of the projectile. As a matter of course, at such an immense distance there are no means at Southport of signaling to those in charge of the piece whether the shots at the 5½-mile range fall either to the right or left of the true line, and the gun once laid is not, therefore, altered till another degree of elevation is chosen for nearer practice. One shot was next fired at an elevation of 33 degrees, and attained a range of 9,547 yards, falling 57 yards to the right of the mark. The third trial was at an elevation of 20 degrees, and at this angle the most wonderful practice, both as regards range and accuracy, which has yet been witnessed with any artillery in the world was effected. The gun was laid by one of Mr. Whitworth's people, who it must be remembered are ordinary mechanics, and before these experiments never laid or loaded a gun in their lives. The first shot, fired with 8oz. of powder, fell at a distance of more than four miles, (7,073 yards,) *and only four yards to the right of the true line of fire!* The second fell at 6,985 yards, and 4½ yards to the right of the true line of fire. The third dropped at 6,960 yards—4½ yards to the right of the mark; and the fourth and last, at 6,822 yards, but 27 yards right of the line of fire. The unusual degree of divergence in the last shot, we were informed, was purely accidental, and caused by a slight inadvertence in loading the gun, which it is supposed shifted the stand. But even counting this as a fair shot, the greatest amount of divergence from the true line, at a range of 7,000 yards, is only 22½ yards to the right—a deviation so slight as to appear almost incredible. With a regiment in square at such a distance, or even among a cavalry outpicket of a dozen mounted men, nearly every shot would have told, as the line of flight is low beyond all comparison with other projectiles. The angle of elevation was then lowered to 10 degrees, at which four shots were fired. The first pitched 16 yards to the right, at 4,259 yards' distance; the second was 10 yards to the right, at 4,281 yards' distance; the third went 29 yards to the right, at 4,193 yards' distance; and the fourth, 18 to the right, at 4,015 yards' range. These shots concluded the experiments with the 3-pounder, the practice of the whole day giving much greater results than have ever been attained with any artillery. It is a curious fact that the first shot at each angle of elevation always attained the greatest range, and that each round after that point was reached showed a steady diminution in its length of flight of nearly 40 yards. This gradual decrease is worth notice, as our readers can see by casting their eye over the subjoined table, which gives the order in which each round was fired, the angle of elevation, charge of powder, and length of range:

THREE-POUNDER.

No.	Powder.	Elevation.	Range.	No.	Powder.	Elevation.	Range.
1	8oz.	35°	9,688	8	8oz.	20°	6,485
2	8oz.	35°	9,645	9	8oz.	20°	6,960
3	8oz.	35°	9,611	10	8oz.	20°	6,822
4	8oz.	35°	9,503	11	8oz.	10°	4,269
5	8oz.	35°	9,458	12	8oz.	10°	4,281
6	8oz.	33°	9,547	13	8oz.	10°	4,193
7	8oz.	20°	7,073	14	8oz.	10°	4 0 5

The 80-pounder gun was tried four times yesterday with a 12 pound charge at 5 degrees, and at 10 degrees elevation, with the following gratifying results:

	Angle of Elevation.	Yards Range.	Deviation from Line of fire.
1	5°	2,544	5 yards to the right.
2	5°	2,604	2 yards to the right.
3	10°	4,670	5 yards to the right.
4	10°	4,730	6 yards to the right.

At the last-mentioned angle this surpasses the practice of the Armstrong 70 pounder at the same number of degrees by 700 yards. The result of the long-range practice with Armstrong's 70-pounder, at 35 degrees' elevation, we are not at liberty to state, beyond that the first graze of the shot was always over the 8,000 yards, though varying from the true line as much as 150 yards between the nearest and widest. The greatest range ever reached by any Armstrong gun was 9,130 yards; and this was with a 32-pounder fired with 6-lb. charge at an elevation of 35 degrees. The 3-pounder of Mr. Whitworth, though both in form of projectile and weight more liable to deviation from the effects of the wind, quite eclipses the performance of its heavier competitor. What Mr. Whitworth's 80-pounder will do at a proper degree of elevation it is hard to say now; but, judging of the future by what has already been accomplished, a range of no less than 10,000 yards is confidently anticipated.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna, Monday, March 5.

The official *Weiner Zeitung* will publish to-morrow the following programme of reforms sanctioned by the Emperor:

The Council of the Empire will be augmented by the nomination of Extraordinary Councillors selected from among persons of known ability, and by the nomination of 37 ordinary Councillors chosen from a list to be presented by the Provincial Diets.

The 37 Ordinary Councillors will be reëlected every six years.

The Council of the Empire will examine the budget—control laws relating to financial matters, laws of general interest, projects for the formation of the Provincial Diets, and all questions submitted to its deliberations by the Emperor. Until the convocation of the Provincial Diets, the Emperor will complete the Council of the Empire by appointing persons of great distinction on the basis of population.

ITALY.

Sunday, March 4.

On the occasion of the anniversary of the promulgation of the Sardinian Constitution, manifestations were made by the Piedmontese party in the Italian Theatre. A demonstration also took place in the French Theatre, where the population of Nice demanded the "Ode Napoléonne," and the "Reine Hortense," which were performed amid enthusiastic applause, and shouts of "*Viva l'Imperatore!*" *Viva l'Annezzione.*" The situation of the country is very critical.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

Saturday, March 3.

Gen. Echague has commenced a forward movement from Seralio, but it is not known in what direction.

Marshal O'Donnell has sent to Madrid the cannon taken at Tetuan.

THE FORCE FOR CHINA.

Bombay, Saturday, Feb. 11.

The Thirty-first Foot Regiment were embarked on the *Earl of Clare*, on the 15th February. The Third Regiment of Native Infantry is expected from Wassund, and will embark on the *Dalhousie* and *Prince Arthur*, on the 16th and 17th February.

Financial and Commercial.

The *Times* City Article of March 6 says: "The publication of the dispatch of the French Foreign Minister on the affairs of Italy, although the general tenor of its contents was previously known caused the English funds to open this morning with much heaviness, at a further decline. The quotations of exchange from the Continent present a rather better appearance, and at most of the principal places money is very abundant at Hamburg the rate is only 1½ ℔ cent., and at Fransfort 1¾.

There was no withdrawal of gold from the Bank on Monday.

The Bombay telegram to day announces the long-expected response to the buoyant prices of Indian securities of this side. The advance since the previous mail has been on the Four per Cents from 75⅞ a 85⅞, on the Five per Cents from 9½ a 99½, and on the Five and a Half per Cents from 96¾ @100½. At Calcutta also, according to the last accounts received at Bombay, there had been a general rise of between 3@4 ℔ cent. A private telegram from Marseilles likewise states that the Five and a Half per Cent Loan had been closed; under these circumstances the further supplies that will be sent to the London market are likely for the present to be limited.

THE TEA TRADE, MARCH 5.

The deliveries in London, estimated for the week, were 854,849 lbs., which is an increase of 20,544 lbs., compared with the previous statement.

The following is from the *Times'* City Article, March 7: "Although the discussion of last evening on the Savoy question created a disagreeable impression, the English funds opened this morning at a fractional improvement, which has been maintained to the close. Consols left off yesterday at 94⅞ have been steady throughout the day, at 94⅝@¾ for money, and 94⅞@¾ for the 11th April.

In the foreign market, there has been more activity, and occasionally an advance has taken place. The last price from Paris was 67f.95c., showing a fractional rise. In the foreign exchanges, Tuesday afternoon, the rates on Amsterdam and Hamburg were slightly lower.

The aggregate Australian gold known to be at sea for England is £830,000. The rate of insurance on the Australian gold ship *Commodore Perry* has advanced to 20 ℔ cent.

At a meeting of the Great Ship Company a resolution to raise £100,000 additional capital, in 17½ ℔ cent. preference shares of £1 each, redeemable in two years, at 20 ℔ cent. premium, was carried. American securities unaltered.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—MARCH 5 AND 6.

The business transacted in Cotton for the two days has been unusually small, and the sales barely reach 9,000 bales; 2,000 on speculation and for export. Prices without change.

LONDON CORN MARKET—MARCH 5.

The market was dull at the rates of last week.

LIVERPOOL CORN AND BREADSTUFFS MARKET—MARCH 6.

The business was dull to-day, and quite of a retail character. Wheat and Flour maintained the prices of this day week. Oats unaltered. Barley, Beans and Peas were without change in value or demand. Indian Corn was in moderate request, but at rather lower prices—Galatz and Odessa being, in some cases, sold at 33s. 6d. ℔ 480 lbs.

LONDON PRODUCE AND PROVISION MARKET, MARCH 6.

Tea heavy. Sugar firm. Coffee inactive. Rice firm. Molasses unaltered. Saltpetre flat. Tallow quiet at 60s. on the spot: 59s. 9d. for the month. Spirits of Turpentine 37s.@37s. 6d. for American. Scotch Pig Iron 59s. 3d.@59s. 6d. ℔ ton.

MEDICAL.

PROGRESS VERSUS ROUTINE.
QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY,
Patented Aug 30, 1859,
Is the only remedy for consumption and all kinds of coughs. It is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil Also,
QUERU'S JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL, (patented,)
To be had of the inventor, No. 135 4th-av., and all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No 15 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

"I SENT THE LAST FIVE DOLLARS I possessed in the world to the advertiser of P. O. Box No. 176 Charlestown, Mass., and was swindled." Another writes: "After being duped by him I demanded my money back; his reply was: 'You are a fool and an ass, and you had better keep still or your letter (describing my case) will be published in all the papers.'" For a further exposé of this swindler, see *Brother Jonathan* of Oct. 12, 1859. Avoid such sharpers, and learn of a sufferer who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, and who considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, to publish and circulate 20,000 gratuitously. He will therefore send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

PARIS AND LONDON PRIVATE AND Venereal Hospital Practice, by M. LARMONT, Physician Surgeon, Author, &c., No. 647 Broadway, up stairs New-York, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Also, TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, 7 to 9. As those suffering with nervous debility, urinary deposits leucorrhœa, (whites,) involuntary loss of semen nights, with the urine or at stool, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys strictures, gleet, gonorhœa, syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this method to inform them that his connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, never failing to cure the oldest and most severe cases permanently in the shortest possible time. The offices are divided into 8 rooms so that patients do not meet. Those living at a distance can be cured at home through the Express and Post-office, as the medicines are convenient, pleasant, and do not cause sickness.

"MEDICAL COMMON SENSE."—DR. E. B. FOOTE the author of this popular book, returned to his resident office at Saratoga Springs the 1st of May. Let no one who has a difficult disease of long standing fail to consult him at once. Thousands of supposed incurable cases have been cured by his medicines and electricity. He gives no minerals. He is effecting miraculous cures in this City by his common sense practice. Winter Office No. 546 Broadway, (next door to Dusseldorf Gallery,) New York. Consultation free. Office hours from 1 to 6 P. M. Invalids at a distance can consult him by letter. His Book will be sent by mail postage paid, to those who remit $1 Address as above.

DR. R. CORBETT MAY BE CONSULTED with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. From a long and extended practice of over 21 years in the above specialty, and at his present location, he can safely promise to all who may stand in need of medical or surgical assistance a radical cure, no matter of how long standing. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have been unfortunate in the selection of a physician, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—Dr C. is a member of the New-York University Medical College and College of Surgeons, London. See his diplomas in his office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chambers.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER No. 43 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Separate consulting rooms.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED—AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canadas, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey st., (Astor House,) and 18 Ann-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs, arranged that patients never meet. Consultation gratis. Attendance till 10 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE, 20,000 COPIES &c.—Headed as above, an Albany quack copies verbatim, and inserts as his own the advertisement of a London charlatan, (see *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette*.) Sufferers from nervous debility, or spermatorrhœa, &c., before commencing ANY treatment, inclose one stamp to me, and learn the truth, which "shall make you free" indeed. Truly your friend,
WM. J. C. ADAMS, Box No. 176, Charlestown, Mass.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A VICTIM.—Designed for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c. supplying at the same time, the means of self-cure, by one who has cured himself, after having been put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. Private Consultation.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habit of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—TWO SORREL HORSES, GELDINGS 16 hands high 7 and 8 years old, sound in every respect, good travelers and used to go in double and single harness, also an almost entirely-new under cut carriage, made in this City, and suitable for one or two horses. To be seen at the livery stable of John Fagan, southwest corner of Hicks and Harrison sts., Brooklyn. Address, for particulars, C. VANNIER, care of Wimerding, Heguet & Humbert, Nos. 26 and 28 Barclay-st.

HORSES—A PAIR OF LARGE BLACK HORSES, 16½ hands high, coming 7 years old, suitable for express or any other kind of heavy work; they were raised in the northern part of this State; also one set of double harness, and a spring top wagon or truck, if required. Can be seen at No. 221 West 18th-st; from 7 to 9 A. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT, DAPPLE-GRAY HORSE, 15 hands 3 inches high, without fault or blemish, kind in every way, good under the saddle, perfectly broken, and an excellent and free traveler. To be seen at Mr. McMahon's stable, No. 268 Mott-st., between Houston and Prince sts.

THE CELEBRATED TROTTING STALLION Gray Messenger will stand for mares during the ensuing season at the hotel of Hiram Woodruff Union Course, L. I., season to commence March 1, and end July 1. Terms $75 the season.

FOR SALE—A LARGE SPAN OF FINE CARriage horses 5 and 6 years old, dark bay, long tails good travelers without fault or blemish—just from the country. Can be seen at New-York stables, on 33d-st., near 8th av.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE YOUNG HORSE, 15½ hands high, dark chestnut sorrel, stylish and a good goer. Inquire at No. 230 4th-av., near 24th st., for this week, of ELIAS HAIGHT.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THREE LARGE HORSES, suitable for farming or cart. The above for sale as sold for want of use. Inquire at O'Neil's stables, No. 54 University place.

FOR SALE—20 YOUNG HORSES, FROM Jefferson and St. Lawrence Counties, among them some are some very choice gentleman's horses. Inquire at WHEELOCK'S Stable, 32d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SECOND-HAND ROCKaway in good driving condition; also, a variety of second-hand work which will be sold cheap for cash. Apply at WOOD BROTHERS, No. 410 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A DARK BAY MARE, 8 YEARS old, 15½ hands high, long tail, sound and kind in single or double harness. Apply at the private stable, No. 16 West 35th-st., before 12 or after 5.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM AND HOISTING ENGINES, of the manufacture of HITTINGER, COOK & CO., the reputation of which is thoroughly established all sizes, both vertical and horizontal, for sale by
CHARLES W. COPELAND, Sole Agent
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

CRUCIBLES—FOR MELTING BRASS AND steel, very superior quality, of all sizes, for sale by
WALLACE & BULKLEY,
Corner of Albany and Washington sts., New-York.

COAL OIL.

PURE COAL OIL AT FIFTY CENTS PER gallon, by the barrel of about 40 gallons Warranted equal to the best in market, equal to Kerosene or any other. Color dark lemon. This is much below the cost, but it is to close the consignment. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers on SATURDAY, March 31 at 12 o'clock, from Pier No 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them; and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage apply to
S. M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail April 28.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$130
Second Cabin Passage........75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$115
Second Cabin Passage........62
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt. Millar,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch,
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 29.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 7.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, March 14.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wed'day, March 21.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 28.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 4.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New York, Wedn'day, April 11.
NIAGARA, Miller, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 18.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'ay, April 25.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. Jos. J. Comstock,
on the following days:

From Canal-st. Wharf,	Leave Havre,
SATURDAY, April 14,	TUESDAY, May 8,
SATURDAY, June 2,	TUESDAY, June 19,
SATURDAY, July 14,	TUESDAY, July 31,
SATURDAY, Aug 25,	TUESDAY, Sept 11,
SATURDAY, Oct. 6.	TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and

Southampton the day after leaving Havre.

The ADRIATIC is undoubtedly unexcelled by any steamship in the world, for comfort, safety and speed. She has water-tight compartments.

Cabin passage, $100.

For freight or passage apply at the office of the Company No. 88 Wall-st., or to WM. H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

Agents at London and Southampton, Messrs. GRINNELL, TINKER & MORGAN.

Agents at Havre, Messrs. WHITLOCK & PUNNETT.

Agent at Paris, JAMES W. TUCKER, Esq., No. 13 Faubourg Montmartre.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond received every day at Pier No 13 North River.

The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, every THURSDAY.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parrish, every SATURDAY.

Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond 8 cents.

Passage to Norfolk (stateroom and meals included) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond $10.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, Wm. C. Berry, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 N. R., THURSDAY, March 22, at 3 P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Montgomery, $26; Albany, $23; Columbus, $31; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $21; Augusta, $17 50 including omnibus fare in Savannah. Baggage checked free to all the above points; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight, 10 cents per foot. Insurance, one half per cent. No risk taken under $2 0.

The R. R. CUYLER succeeds SATURDAY, March 24. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side-wheel steamship ALABAMA, Capt. Geo. R. Schenck, will leave on SATURDAY March 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places: To New Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.

For freight and passage apply at No. 13 Broadway,
SAM'L L. MITCHILL & SON.
Baggage checked to all the above points.

STEAMBOATS.

MARCH, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN, and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Captain H. B. Parker, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, March 9...2½ P. M.	Friday, March 9...8 A. M.
Saturday, March 10 4 P. M.	Monday, March 12 8½ A. M.
Tuesday, March 13 12 M.	Wed'day, Mch 14 8½ A. M.
Thursday, March 15 10 A. M.	Thursday, Mch. 15 1½ P. M.
Friday, March 16...11 A. M.	Friday, March 16...2½ P. M.
Saturday, March 17 2 P. M.	Monday, March 19 1½ P. M.
Tuesday, March 20 .2 P. M.	Wed'day, March 21 7 A. M.
Wed'day, Mch. 21. 2½ P. M.	Thursday, Mch. 22 7½ A. M.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN BY THE steamer ELM CITY, from Peck-slip, Pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and CHAMPION at 8 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

FOR ALBANY—FARE 50 CENTS—THE MERchants' Line steamer HERO, Capt. Hancox, leaves Robinson-st. Pier TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SUNDAYS, at 6 o'clock P. M.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Xth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, March 21, 1860, at noon, for doing the mason work, carpenter's work, painting and stove work necessary for repairing Schoolhouse No 42, Allen-st., near Hester, in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Carpenter's Work, Proposals for Mason Work, Proposals for Painting, Proposals for Stoves." Each proposal must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.
CORNELIUS CORSON,
DANIEL SCOTT,
BENJAMIN H. WILLIS,
ANDREW J. KISMIRE,
EDWARD R. HOLSWORTH,
Special Committee on Repairs of the Xth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XXIId Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 21st day of March inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the mason work, carpenter work and painting necessary for the altering and repairing of Ward School House No 28, in 40th-st., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting," and must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved persons as sureties. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
BENJAMIN P. FAIRCHILD, President.
JOHN ADAMS, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Assessments, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet on MONDAY, March 19, 1860, at No. 32 Chambers-st., Bureau of Assessors, at 2 o'clock P. M. The following papers will be considered: Assessment for sewer 47th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Assessment for sewer 4th-st., between Bank and Hammond sts. Petitions of 50 H.-st. Methodist Church, Wm. Reynolds, Charles Connor, David B. Morrel, Richard Bell, Henry Stollmeyer and Harlem Railroad Company, for relief from assessments. All interested or opposed are invited to attend.
MICHAEL TUOMEY, } Committee
H. W. GENET, } on
GEO. STARR, } Assessments.
J. MEECH HENRY, Clerk.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW YORK,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of
SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,
BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON,
OVAL, HALF-OVAL, and HALF-ROUND IRON,
ANGLE and T IRONS, WROUGHT IRON BEAMS,
HORSE-SHOE IRON—PERU "BBH" and STIFFS
HORSE NAIL RODS—N and OTHER GOOD BRANDS
PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS.

FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS.

PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.

Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO. and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 16 feet.

These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.

For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply personally, or by letter to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17 Burling-slip.

RAIL ROAD IRON.—SIX HUNDRED TONS OF light weight railroad iron in store at New-Orleans. Also, 500 tons 50 lb. rails, and 1,000 tons 56 lb. rails ready for delivery from yard, for sale by THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality, and at low price, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, at Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

PAINTERS AND DEALERS IN PAINT brushes will find a superior quality of paint brushes, sash brushes, &c., at the brush factory No. 320 Pearl-st., Harper's Buildings. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
FARE $2 TO ALBANY.
On and after WEDNESDAY, Jan 18, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge, 8:36 and 11 A. M., 2:30 and 8:30 P. M.
For White Plains, 2:30 and 5 P. M. For White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depôt.
For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Depôt.
For Millerton 3 P. M., from 26th-st. Depôt.
For Albany, 9 A. M., mail; and 3:30 P. M., express; (connecting with N. Y. C. R. R.) Returning, will leave Williams' Bridge, 6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 5:40 P. M.
White Plains, 5 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton, 7 A. M. Millerton, 7 A. M.
Albany, 11 A. M., mail, and 4:10 P. M., express train.
The 9 A. M. Mail and 3:30 P. M. Express train connect at Chatham Four Corners for all stations on Western Railroad. Baggage checked for the Mail and Express trains corner White and Centre sts., from 7 to 8:15 A. M., and from 1 to 2:40 P. M.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

Winter Arrangements—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 5:30 P. M. From Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 4:30 P. M.

The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train from Pier No. 2, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortland-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN, HIGHLANDS, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, SQUAN, &c., *via* steamboat ALICE PRICE, from foot of Murray st., New-York.

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Saturday, M'ch 17.2½ P. M.	Saturday, M'ch 17..5 P. M.
Monday, M'ch 19..6½ A. M.	Monday, M'ch 19..6½ A. M.
Monday, M'ch 19..3½ P. M.	Tuesday, M'ch 20..7 A. M.
Tuesday, M'ch 20..3½ P. M.	Wed'day, M'ch 21..7 A. M.
Wed'day, M'ch 21..3½ P. M.	Thursday, M'ch 22..7½ A. M.
Thursday, M'ch 22..3½ P. M.	Friday, March 23..7½ A. M.
Friday, March 23..3½ P. M.	Saturday, M'ch 24..7½ A. M.
Saturday, M'ch 24..3½ P. M.	Saturday, M'ch 24..5½ P. M.

Stages connect at Red Bank for the above places on the arrival of the cars.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 22, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 3:45 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M. and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:15 P. M. A Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train, (with sleeping cars,) leaves 31st-st., daily, at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 8:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6:15 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—From pier foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. Newburgh Express at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Leave foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) 4 and 5:30 P. M. for Piermont and Suffern; 5:30 and 9:30 A. M. for Piermont. Leave Suffern at 6 50 A. M. and 6:40 P. M., and Piermont 6:30 and 7:35 A. M., and 2:30 and 7:45 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Schraalenburg, Nyack, New-City and Haverstraw.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4, and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—IN PARTITION.—IN PURsuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court, I shall sell at public auction, at the Orange Hotel, Newburgh, N. Y., on the 24th day of March 1860, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, one of the most desirable residences in Newburgh, beautifully situated on a commanding eminence in the western part of the village, and containing an entire square of two acres. It is convenient to schools and churches, and public conveyances, and the view is extensive and magnificent.

The house is large and commodious, and contains every domestic convenience. The grounds are ornamented with a fountain, trees, shrubbery, &c., &c. There is also a fine variety of choice fruit.

For further particulars, apply to THOMAS GEORGE, Counselor-at-Law, Newburgh, N. Y., or to CHARLES K. MORTON, No. 34½ Pine-st.
JOHN J. MONELL, Referee.
Newburgh, Feb. 15, 1860.

THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HYPPOLITE DEGOUR and JOSEPH RIFFLARD, Plaintiffs, against JAMES G. AITKEN, Defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 262 Broadway, in the City of New-York within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of $550 57, with interest on the sum of $554 63 from the 31st day of January, 1860 and on the sum of $3.5 94 from the 16th day of February 1860 besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Feb. 16, 1860.
C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, Plaintiff's Att'y.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New York, on the 6th day of March, 1860.—Dated New-York, March 6, 1860.
C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH,
mh7-law6wW Plaintiffs' attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL BURCHILL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence Third-avenue corner of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, in the City of New-York on or before the 2d day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 20, 1860.
mh21 law6mW* ISABELLA BURCHILL, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIJAH S. LOOMIS, late of the City of New York, printer, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of W. D. SALISBURY, No. 16 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 16, 1860.
WILLIAM D. SALISBURY, } Executors.
jal7-law6mW* CORNELIUS L. EVERITT, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS MASTERSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executrix, at her residence at the Mansion House, Hicks-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated Jan. 3, 1860. HELAN R. MASTERSON,
jal1-law6mW* Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE KIRTLAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of LEBBEUS CHAPMAN, Jr., No. 8 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 4, 1859.
WM. CHAUNCEY, } Executors.
o5-law6mW LEBBEUS CHAPMAN, Jr., }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LIPPMAN SAMUELS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her residence, No. 194 First street, in the City of New York, on or before the nineteenth day of April next. Dated New-York, Oct. 18, 1859.
FANNY SAMUELS,
o26—law6mW* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID BRUSH, late of the City of New-York, attorney-at-law, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of B. ACKERMAN & BROTHER, No. 164 West st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifth day of July next. Dated New-York, Jan. 3, 1860.
GILBERT F. ACKERMAN, } Executors.
ja6wW* JAMES H. BRUSH. }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS B. MORRIS, late of the City of New York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Starr & Ruggles, No. 38 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the seventh day of April next. Dated New-York Oct. 1, 1859.
o5-law6mW* SIDNEY B. MORSE, Administrator.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.

Parties in search of Chamber Furniture that will stand the "test of time" may rely on getting it for sale by the best of modern prices, both in enameled and solid Walnut suites, also Palliasses and Mattresses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture. Also solid finished in landscape fruit and flowers. Also solid chestnut chamber suites plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Manufactory Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st. Established 1848.

A CHAMBER SUITE OF THE CELEBRATED Eagle enameled furniture, in all styles and colors, from $25 upwards. Manufactory No. 634 Broadway near Laura Keene's. The best enameled furniture manufactured. Please order now for Spring delivery.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—FIRST CLASS IN various styles and colors. Also grained and ornamented. Warranted superior in style and finish to any made in this country. Also Mattresses, Bedding, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 682 Broadway.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A FAMILY breaking up housekeeping wish to sell their furniture, carpets, gas fixtures, &c., which are all first-class; a good opportunity for a person commencing housekeeping. Inquire at No. 124 West 28th st.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE—Manufactured by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

[illegible] PROPERTY FOR SALE.—[illegible] farm containing about thirty-five acres, two miles [illegible] Newark, on the road to Elizabeth City, with a good [illegible] farm-house and stables nearly new thereon, and [illegible] good order. Abundance of fruit and shade trees [illegible] place.

[illegible], a farm of about ninety acres, situated on the [illegible] Jersey Railroad, one hour's ride from Jersey City.

[illegible] Island Property at New-Brighton for Sale [illegible] Exchange—Containing about one acre and a quarter [illegible] house—which is large and commodious, containing [illegible] rooms; also closets, pantries, store-rooms, [illegible] with gas throughout; surrounded by shrubbery [illegible] and fruit trees of the finest varieties—is situated [illegible] Richmond Terrace, about three minutes' walk from [illegible] ferry landing. On the place are a large stable, [illegible] and out-houses, a well of the finest water, &c. [illegible] easy. Further particulars given, and plans [illegible].

[illegible] for Sale—A farm of 75 acres, near Freehold, [illegible] County, N. J. House large, double, two- [illegible] and in perfect order; barns, granaries, out- [illegible] &c., in good order and abundant. Choice fruit [illegible] berries. The place is well watered, fenced and [illegible]. The soil is rich and in good condition. Is [illegible] mile and a half from the dépôt.

[illegible] for Sale—Several desirable houses on Murray [illegible] and 19th, 34th and 37th sts.

[illegible] Sale—Lots on 59th, 79th, 84th, 86th, 114th, [illegible] and 2d, 3d and 4th avs.

[illegible] desirable houses and lots in Brooklyn [illegible].

A. K. FOSTER & CO.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE AND lot on the west side of Clinton-av., Stamford, Conn., eight or ten minutes' walk from the railroad dépôt, whence there are eight trains per day to New-York. The house is two story, filled in with brick, modern built, with verandah and observatory; 33 feet front by 27 feet deep, with a two-story addition 12 by 12 feet. The house contains 7 rooms besides the kitchen and two small rooms above it, and the cellar, which is cemented, floored and partitioned into three rooms. Also a range, gas pipes and fixtures; walls painted and wood-work grained throughout. The lot is 2 0 feet front by 178 feet deep, with Mill River in the rear; a choice variety of shrubs and ornamental trees, deciduous and evergreen hedges, young fruit trees, &c., on the place. The location is very healthy, with excellent water. Inquire at the office of the New-York Chronicle, Times Building, No. 41 Park-row, Room No 2.

FORT LEE PROPERTY.—TO CAPITALISTS. —Fourteen acres on the hill bounded by the Hackensack and Coiteville Road. This tract can be divided into small lots, and sold to settlers at great advantage; it is within a mile of the railroad, and a few hundred yards from the steamboat landing and the Palisades, commanding a view of the river to the ocean. Four acres—two comprising the flat rock, and two below—admirably suited for a Summer hotel and target ground. This property commands a view of the Long Island Sound the entire river between it and the Narrows, and the City and island. It is now the most central point of attraction for excursionists near the City, and one of the most desirable sites in the Union; it is at the turn of the New Drive on the river bank. Apply to EDWARD H. DIXON, No. 42 5th-av., between 1 3, 7 and 9 P. M. only. No reliable information can be had on or near the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A FIRST-CLASS DWELLING HOUSE ON MURRAY HILL —The valuable leasehold property and beautiful cottage residence on the northwest corner of 4th-av. and 18th-st., (known as Nos. 63 and 65 Union place,) now one of the most desirable locations in the City, either for private residence or business. The lot is 53 by [illegible] feet; the house is double with separate entrances from the street and avenue, and built for separate residences. The whole front, 53 by 70 feet, can be improved without disturbing the present building. The lease is renewable until 1914. For further particulars, or for cards of admission to view the premises, apply to S. W. BENEDICT Broadway, corner 35th-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—The new 3-story, basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front houses Nos. 15, 19 and 21 21-place, lots 20 feet 1½ inches by 133 feet 5½ inches. Parties desirous of purchasing will find the above desirable, both on account of location and being finished in a thorough manner; with Ridgewood water, bath rooms, marble basins, speaking tubes range, furnace, &c. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

VALUABLE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The Francis Metallic Life Boat Company being about to close their business, offer for sale their valuable property, near the ferry at Green Point, consisting of a large, two story brick building, about 190x90 feet, with engine room adjoining, the valuable patent rights, dies and machinery for manufacturing the boats. Also several lots of ground. The whole will be sold together or separate as may be desired. Inquire of MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Treasurer, Nos. 90 and 92 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE story, basement and sub-cellar, brown-stone front house, No. 65 1st-place, 25 by 50 feet—lot 25 by 133 feet 5½ inches. Also: The three story, attic, basement and sub-cellar brick house, on the east side of Clinton-st., between President and Carroll sts., 25 by 50 feet—lot 100 feet. These houses are built in a thorough manner, are located in an excellent neighborhood, and have the modern improvements. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—WATER LOTS in Brooklyn, adjoining the Bridge-st Ferry, 300 feet fronting on the river, and extending back to John-st. These lots are suitable for general storage business, having a good depth of water alongside the bulkhead, and a pier 200 feet in length directly in front. Also other lots, one, two and three blocks back from the river, suitable for manufactories. Apply to ANDREW H. SANDS, No. 2 Hanover-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR PROPERTY in New-York or vicinity, a tract of land situated in Dingman Township, Pike County, Pennsylvania, near the Owego Turnpike Road. It contains about four hundred and fifteen acres, and borders upon a beautiful lake. The soil is well adapted to farming, well timbered and convenient to a ready and ample market. Any party desiring property of the kind will be liberally dealt with. Apply to C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY ATTIC AND BASEMENT house; has sub-cellar, contains 11 rooms, high stoop, piazza in rear, grapevine and arbor, marble mantels, sliding doors, &c.; house 25x36 feet, lot 25x82; convenient to all the ferries, H. W. Beecher's Church and the best schools. Price $4,000, part cash. Inquire on the premises, No. 145 Adams-st., between Nassau and Concord sts., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 175 EAST 19th st., near 2d-av.; English basement, four-story and basement brick front; lot 16.8x93.9, house 54 feet deep. Has modern improvements, all in good order; now occupied by owner. Price $8 750, terms easy. For cards of admission, &c., apply to E. H. BROWN, No 121 Nassau st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A HANDSOME 3 story and basement brown stone front house, and two lots of ground; has all the modern improvements; built by days' work in the best manner; neighborhood unexceptionable. Apply to JOHN H. HEGERT, on the premises, No 39 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, or at No. 105 Broad-st., New York.

FOR SALE.—TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—WILL be sold at a bargain, the beautiful four-story brown stone English basement house with furniture if desired,) all in perfect order, just painted and papered, and extra well built, with every modern convenience, south side, near 7th-av., being a first-class location and residence. For terms, &c., inquire of J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON MURRAY HILL, near 5th-av.—The first-class four-story brown stone English basement house No. 49 West 35th-st.; 20 by 65 feet; built on an improved plan with especial regard to light and ventilation, with all modern improvements. Apply to H. T. GAMAGE, No. 74 Beaver-st., Room 12.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE—[illegible] choice locations;) viz: The 3 story Philadelphia brick, Nos 174 and 176 Fort Greene place, (late Clinton-st.,) and the 2 story cottage house No. 7 same street. All within a few steps of the Fulton-av. cars. Water, gas, &c. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, (owner,) No. 19 Nassau st., New-York

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and under-cellar, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner, located on Lexington-av., would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 189 3d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOS. DALAVANTE.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR story, high basement brown stone houses, on the southwest corner of Lexington-av. and 35th-st; and one on 35th-st. adjoining. They are first class, moderate size, and prices according. Inquire on the premises or of the owner, DAVID S KNAPP, No. 161 Orchard-st.

CHURCH PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The Church corner of Stanton and Forsyth sts. a substantial brick building, in perfect order, on a lot 50x80. Apply to DAVID PEARSON, No. 39 1st av.; ALEX. McKENZIE, No. 1 Tompkins Market; or THOS. DENHOLM, No. 3[illegible]4 Canal st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR PROPERTY on the Harlem Railroad, within half an hour's ride of 26th-st—The four story brown-stone front English basement house, No. 306 2d-av. Has all the modern improvements, and in an excellent neighborhood. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x65 feet, situate No. 1[illegible]7 Madison-av, four stories basement and cellar, replete with all the modern improvements, the stairs, parlor doors and hall trimmings black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot water furnaces. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A VERY FINE BROWN stone house, 17 [illegible]-st., near 5th-av., in perfect order, and elegantly fitted up. It cost the present owner $22 000, and will be sold very cheap and gas-fixtures for $4,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL THREE-STORY high basement, brown stone house, in West 35th-st.; fine location; $8 000. One do. in [illegible]. 30 acres of land near Rockland Lake, $1,000. W. H. MELICK, No. 407 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—THREE BROWN-STONE HOUSES on north side 44th-st., between 8th av. and Broadway. Terms easy. Inquire of BAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,128 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY marble-front building, Nos 48 and 50 Duane-st., is a first-class store, suitable for mercantile purposes to let in whole or in floors. Apply at No. 46 Duane-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE NO. 213 West 25th-st., near 10th-av., with all the modern improvements. See the premises. Price $7 500. For particulars apply to A. J. YEOMANS 146 West 20th-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIVE TWO-STORY AND basement brick houses, with all modern improvements, situated on Dekalb-av., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn. Inquire of WM. H. BOAG, No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON BROOKLYN Heights for sale cheap and on easy terms, or exchange for house up town. Address R. C., Box No. 13[illegible] Times Office.

FARMS—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS FOR COUNTRY houses in all approved and new styles, or made to order complete, perspective views included, as low as $5 each, by J. P. GAYNOR, Architect, 182 Broadway

ROSWELL G. PIERCE, HAVING TAKEN THE basement of No 10 Pine-st., in the Storm Building, will remove there on or before March 24, where he will be prepared to attend to the purchase and sale, leasing and exchanging of real estate both in the City and country on commission.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AND PROPERTY NEAR ORANGE, N. J., AT ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—Will be sold at auction, on THURSDAY, March 22, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the Premises. The Property of the late AARON JARVIS, situated in Jefferson Village, two miles from South Orange, at the junction of the highway and the Morris and Essex Railroad.

The grounds contain about 30 acres, all under cultivation, and running to the top of Orange Mountain; most desirably and healthfully located for elegant building sites, having an extensive view of the surrounding country, the City, Bay, Staten Island, &c. There is a large kitchen garden, containing all of the choice fruits and berries, currants, &c., in full bearing; a fine lawn, handsomely laid out with shade and ornamental trees, and an extensive orchard—the choice and expensive varieties.

The house, (a framed one,) 40x40 feet, has lately been erected in the most convenient style, and furnished with all the modern improvements—hot and cold water throughout, and bath-room; gas-pipes to all the rooms; is thoroughly painted, and in good repair. There are convenient out-buildings, barn, wood and carriage-houses, (with room for man-servant,) ice house, henery, &c.; a large grape arbor, with vines in bearing—forming an eligible and healthy country seat for a merchant doing business in New-York City, being but a few minutes' walk from the Railroad Stations, and accessible several times a day, and in one hour from the City. About one-half of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, if desirable. For further particulars, inquire of EZRA S. BANDNER, Esq., near the premises, or to JAMES W. SMITH, No. 2[illegible] Broadway, New-York.

5,000 ACRES NEW-JERSEY LAND, between New-York and Philadelphia, near the line of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, the first section of which is now in successful operation. Soil very excellent for early crops, fruits and cranberries. The tract has on it a fine growth of wood, and is less than half a mile from navigation. Price, $4 per acre; terms easy. Also, 700 acres, near same railroad. This tract is also well adapted for early crops, fruits and cranberries. Price, $5 per acre; terms easy Also, an undivided quarter of a very valuable marl farm, in Monmouth County, on same railroad containing 107 acres with good improvements, including a saw-mill. Price, $[illegible]00 per acre; part cash, balance mortgage. Apply to the subscriber, at the office of the Railroad Company, No. 31 Pine-st., second story rear building. JOHN TORREY, Jr.

A VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE—On West 28th st., north side, about 200 feet west of 9th-av., consisting of two lots 50 feet front by half the block in depth; on one lot, a good, substantial, plainly-finished dwelling with Croton and gas throughout, renting for over $750; on adjoining lot, a house intended for a dwelling, (having a good Philadelphia front,) but not finished, 25x40 feet, 12-inch walls, three stories, basement and cellar. Running across the rear of the lots a building 50 feet long by about 24 feet wide, three stories and basement, containing a steam-engine of 6-horse power, with boiler, shafting, pulleys, &c., suitable for any light manufacturing business. The whole will be sold cheap, and a large part of the price can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises, Nos 237½ and 239 West 28th-st., or on JOHN ERSKINE, No. 318 West 34th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY—The handsome suburban residence of Joseph Van Vleck, Esq., on Walton-av., West Morrisania, ¼ of a mile west of Melrose Station, Harlem Railroad; house 40x40, built in the best manner, and filled in with brick, grounds comprise 13½ lots; land high; fine prospect; good water; no nuisances; location healthy; society select, and place altogether desirable. Apply on the premises, or to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

EXCHANGE—RARE OPPORTUNITY.—A brown stone house, with full lot, on Murray Hill, between 5th and 6th avs., New-York, is offered for a good house and lot or lots in Brooklyn within 15 minutes' walk of the City Hall; must be from 22 to 25 feet wide, with modern improvements and in a first-class neighborhood. Particulars by letter, or call, on M. K. COUZENS, No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE.—The two strong 3-story frame houses and lots Nos. 235 and 237 Livingston-st., near Hanover-place; good location, convenient to Fulton-av. cars, are in good order, and contain gas Ridgewood water. Prices $3 400 and $3,000. Terms easy. Inquire of WM. SELPHO, No. 516 Broadway New-York, or No. 352 State st., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO 93 TWENTY-SEVENTH-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.; lot 28 feet by half the block; stable in rear; carriage entrance on side. Also, two brown-stone houses south side 47th st., between 5th and 6th avs., Nos. 54 and 56. Inquire of D. W. BUCKLEY, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY BASEMENT AND attic frame house No. 138 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk of the Fulton Ferry; the house is in good order and will be sold cheap. lot 25x100. Apply to C. CROOK, No. 152 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

THIRD-AVENUE LOTS WANTED TO LEASE.—One or more lots on 3d-av., and also a few lots east side of 6th-av., and below 45th-st., suitable for stables. Apply, with full particulars, to C. W. SHERWOOD, Bull's Head Bank Building, corner 25th-st. and 3d av. Houses let and rents collected.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE in 31st-st., first house west of Lexington-av., south side; high stoop, three stories and basement, built in the very best manner, with all the modern improvements. Inquire of W. & J. YOUNG, No. 316 2d-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A store and dwelling in good order and well located for business, with one acre of land attached, in the town of Eastchester. Apply to WM. EDGAR FOND & CO., No 218 Front-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A THREE-STORY high-stoop, brown-stone house on West 26th st., near Broadway; also, a four story English basement, same locality, if applied for immediately, to IRELAND & RAYMOND, No. 122 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP OR EXCHANGE—Three three story and basement brick houses, Nos 88, 90 and 92 East 32d st., near Lexington av.; one-half can remain on mortgage, the balance would be taken in merchandise. Apply to the owner, No. 158 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BRICK FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house No. 341 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs; 18 by 50 feet; lot 100; in perfect order and for sale cheap. Terms easy. Apply on the premises

FOR SALE—NO. 214 WEST FOURTEENTH-st., a full sized four story brown-stone front house; lot 25x103. Apply to the proprietor, L. S. HASKELL, No. 44 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND STORE, NO. 202 7th av., size of lot, 20x80 feet; house 20x45 feet. For terms, apply to M. A. BURNHAM, No. 230 6th-av., near 14th-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 23d st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av. JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A HIGHLY ORNAMENTAL PLACE at North Orange, N. J., within five minutes' walk of the dépôt and admirably adapted for the residence of a New-York merchant. The house contains 18 rooms, and is well supplied with gas from works on the premises. The land is something less than four acres, sloping towards the southwest, and laid out tastefully in lawn and garden. There is also a commodious stable and spring house, and every convenience about the place to make it a pleasant residence, both summer and Winter. For terms apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FIVE ACRES OF LAND.—The subscriber offers for sale a well built and commodious house, and five acres of land, on Main-st., near St. Mark's Church, Orange, N. J., containing parlors, dining-room, kitchen, laundry, a good well and cistern, wood and coal house, carriage-house, stable and henery. The grounds contain a good variety of fruit and shade trees, orchard and garden. The situation is pleasant and healthy. Price reasonable and terms accommodating; one-half at least may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply at Journal Office, Orange. H. READ.

FOR SALE—IN WESTPORT, FAIRFIELD CO. CONN.—A small country seat of about seven acres of good land, with dwelling house, pleasantly located, overlooking the village, and with a wide prospect over the country and across the Sound to Long Island; well stocked with various kinds of fruit trees. Also, an excellent well of soft water on the premises. Churches of different denominations very convenient. Terms liberal. Apply on the premises, to SUSAN WRIGHT, or to EDWIN BEERS, No. 60 Wall-st., New-York, or N. T. BEERS, No. 45 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—Situated at Jericho, L. I., near Hicksville dépôt. Trains to and from the City every few hours. This is a very desirable place for any gentleman wishing a beautiful country retreat. On the premises is a fine two-story and attic dwelling, with all the necessary out-buildings; twenty acres of good land, with an abundance of fruit, apples, pears, cherries, &c. &c. For particulars, inquire on the premises, or of D. K. HALL, No. 161 Chatham st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT BEAUTIFULLY located on the banks of the Hudson; fine view of West Point and the river. Lot 50x250 feet; good garden, choice fruit, about 5 minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad Dépôt. Price $1,500. Apply to L. C. WARD, No. 100 Maiden-lane, or MARVIN WILSON, Coldspring.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND ONE ACRE OF ground situated in English neighborhood, N. J., 6½ miles from Hoboken, on the Northern Railroad; suitable for a country residence. Also, a house and lot in Jersey City; price of house and lot, $1,800; price of house and lot, $2,000. Inquire of H. GOETSCHIUS, No. 2[illegible] Newark-av., Jersey City.

TO LET—AT SOUTHPORT, CONN., TWO hours by rail from New-York, a good house with 12 rooms furnished, with a barn and six acres cultivated ground attached. The place is handsomely located, immediately in the village, close by the Sound, and within 8 minutes walk of the dépôt; rent $500. Apply to H. T. BUCKLEY, No. 28 South-st.

TO LET—AT FLUSHING, WITHIN THREE MINUTES' walk of railroad dépôt, part of a three story house and wing; newly built, in thorough repair, fitted with gas, water on first and second floors; fine yard and barn. Subscriber will retain office-room. Rent moderate. Railroad steamers leave Fulton slip, through in 45 minutes. Inquire of Dr. VEDDER.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA—RENTS from $150 to $700; steamboat Mattano leaves Fulton Market-slip at 9 o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M. For particulars apply to R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st., or to R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria.

PEEKSKILL REAL ESTATE.—J. BANKS, Civil Engineer, Surveyor and Real Estate Agent, Peekskill, offers for sale desirable country residences, villa sites, farms and good village residences and properties. Refer to Judge Nelson, George P. Nelson, Esq., No. 70 Wall st., Rev. H. W. Beecher, Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—The undersigned has opened an office in White Plains for the sale of country residences, farms and all kinds of real estate, renting of houses, farms. Loans negotiated on real estate securities. Send for circulars. S. D. HUMPHREY, White Plains, N. Y.

HOUSE AND FIVE ACRES OF GROUND FOR SALE OR TO LET, LOW.—Large garden, abundance of fruit, fine water, stable, &c., all delightfully situated on the Manor Roads, Staten Island, within fifteen minutes' walk of Factoryville landing. Apply to JOHN J. CLUTE, at that landing, or to DAVID DECKER, No. 85 Whitehall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

With a lot containing from 2 to 15 acres of fine land, ornamented with forest and fruit trees, on a beautiful location commanding an extensive view of surrounding country and the City of New-York. The premises are situated in the west part of the flourishing town of Orange, one mile from the dépôt, and adjoining the residence of Andrew P. Pellot, Esq. The dwelling is two-story, new and of large dimensions 46x65, built on the most approved plan, with piazzas on three sides, and finished in the best manner. It contains 12 rooms, besides bath-room and conservatory, with a fine attic and a good cellar under the whole. It is completed with all the modern fixtures range pipes for gas, and hot and cold water throughout with an excellent well of water conducted into the dwelling. Outside improvements complete. Inquire of CHAS. CONDIT, No. 170 Atlantic st., Brooklyn, or CALEB CONDIT, near the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

A very beautiful and rural retreat, situated at South Yonkers, about one mile from the Riverdale station of the Hudson River Railroad. The house is very convenient, and has every arrangement to secure the comfort of the family. Stables and out buildings complete. About six acres of ground, in good condition, with plenty of choice fruit. The neighborhood is excellent and the beauty of the surrounding scenery unsurpassed. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th av.

FOR SALE AT NORWALK, CONN.—A NEAT cottage house of ten rooms, (can be lighted with gas,) with barn and other out-buildings, all new and in the immediate vicinity of the churches and schools, and but five minutes walk of Danbury and Norwalk Railroad Dépôt. Said property has a front of 90 feet on Union Park by 235 depth, and is well stocked with fruit trees, vines, shrubbery, &c. More land adjoining may also be had at a reasonable price, if desired. All trains on the New-York and New-Haven road stop at Norwalk. Price $4,000. For further particulars inquire of the owner, JOHN ELWOOD, builder, at R. H. Winslow's, Westport, Conn., or of SHUBAEL ELWOOD, at Norwalk, Conn.

COUNTRY SEAT—TO LET, FURNISHED. or for sale, the country seat of J. T. Headley, situated on the banks of the Hudson, two miles below Newburgh. The house is Gothic and was designed by the late Mr Downing; it has all the modern improvements—water, &c. There are over thirteen acres of ground attached, with good vegetable garden, fruit trees, &c.; 100 grape vines in full bearing. The view, embracing Newburgh Bay and the Highlands, cannot be surpassed on the Hudson. Apply to WM. C. RUSSELL, No. 34 Pine-st.; Judge MONELL, Newburgh, or CHARLES E. MORTON, No 34½ Pine-st., room No. 9, where a handsome oil-painting of the house can be seen.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—HOTEL OR BOARDING House at Tarrytown, known as the Irving House, located near the dépôt and steamboat landing. The house and out-buildings are in good order and ready for immediate occupancy; about four acres of ground laid out as lawn, garden, &c., belong to the premises. The above presents one of the best localities with the improvements, known on the Hudson River for the purposes intended, and is now offered for sale low on accommodating terms, or will be rented to a responsible tenant. Apply to THOS B. CODDINGTON, No. 76 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND farm, situated at Rye, Westchester County, two miles N. W. from Rye Dépôt, in an improving and desirable neighborhood, on the White Plains Road. There are 96 acres of land, in orchard, meadow and woodland, a large vegetable garden, well cultivated and with fruits and flowers in abundance. The buildings are all new and consist of two dwelling-houses, a large barn, cattle stables, and other outbuildings. There are eight head of fine stock which with farming implements, fixtures, crops, &c., will be included in the sale of the place, and all at a bargain, if applied for soon, to HANSON K. CORNING, No. 84 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—RIVERSIDE. Formerly the country residence of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. Is situated just south and in sight of Pittsfield Mass. The property consists of a fine house, carriage house, barn, workshop, ice house &c., and twenty acres of the finest land in the Housatonic Valley. The house is fully furnished, and will be disposed of with or without furniture. The property will be sold low on favorable terms, or exchanged. Property unincumbered. Inquire of CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON RIVER TO LET.—The elegant country seat of the late Abm. Schermerhorn, Esq., situated on the Hudson River, about five minutes' walk from the dépôt at Riverdale, near Yonkers. The house is large, in good order and furnished throughout, including a billiard table. On the premises are a large stable, an ice-house, and garden with 35 acres of land. The location is unsurpassed for health and beauty. Rent $2,600. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT SCARSDALE WESTCHESTER County, 22 miles from New-York by Harlem Railroad, a first-class country residence with four acres of land. The house is large and comfortable, built of stone in best manner, with many conveniences; there is a carriage house and stable, with other outhouses. Also an excellent garden with a variety of young fruit trees. This place is but a short distance from the dépôt, near church and excellent schools, and in a healthy section of the County. Apply to A. S. CAMPBELL, No. 702 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME COUNTRY residence in the village of Tremount, 11 miles from City Hall on Harlem Railroad, four minutes walk from dépôt; house, two story, basement and attic in excellent order, with half an acre of ground, laid out with sward, shrubbery, &c. Stands on high ground and commands a very fine view of the surrounding country and will be sold on very easy terms. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, No. 415 3d av., near 30th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT OLD LYME, CONN.—The house is large, built in the best manner, and in perfect order. Carriage-house, barn and other out-buildings thoroughly built, and conveniently arranged; about 20 acres of land attached. The place is in the village, one mile from the railway station and steamboat landing. Four trains daily to New-York; steamboat every evening. The grounds are laid out handsomely with forest, evergreen and fruit trees, grape vines, &c. Price $8,000. Apply to D. CHADWICK, Lyme, Conn.

TO LET AT ORANGE, N. J.—A NEAT STORY-and-half house, in Cherry-st., within two minutes' walk of the Junction Station. The house has been fresh papered and painted, has 7 rooms and large basement kitchen, and very convenient for a small family. Possession immediately. Rent $225 to the 1st of April, 1861. Inquire in the store No. 281 Pearl-st.

AN IMPROVED PROPERTY, CENTRALLY located in Newark, N. J., worth $25,000, increasing in value, and incumbered for only $7 600, will be exchanged for a first-class house in New-York, or a country seat within one hour of the City, furnished or unfurnished, at a fair valuation. Principals only may apply to PENNINGTON & WARREN, No. 60 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH 80 acres of land, lying in the town of Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, about 4 miles from Rhinebeck Station and 2 miles from Staatsburgh. This place has a fine view of the Hudson River and Railroad. It is in good condition, well watered, and has a variety of fruit. For particulars, apply to RICHARD SHULTS, on the premises, or to JAMES BOWERS, of Yonkers.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City; one-third of a mile from the Depot. Good buildings; well fruited and watered and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, beautifully located on Gifford's Lane, Staten Island, 7 miles from Vanderbilt Landing, containing 20 acres, good house, also tenant house, barn, &c.; two orchards, excellent water, &c. For map and full particulars, apply to CHAS. S. KINGSLAND, No. 5 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT GENEVA, N. Y.—A VERY DESIRABLE country seat containing 8 or 10 acres of land; plenty of fruit, apples, pears, peaches, grapes, &c. &c.; fine large mansion with all necessary outbuildings. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE COTTAGE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Located on the best block in the village of Hempstead, L. I., about three minutes' walk from the railroad dépôt; large lot, with barn and carriage-house, a variety of fruits and beautifully shaded. For particulars and terms, inquire of WM. HIGBIE, No. 119 Fulton-st., New-York, or No. 79 Lafayette av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT NEWBURGH.—A new brick house, pleasantly located on the hill, in the suburbs of the village, within ten minutes' walk from the ferry, built and finished in the most thorough manner; supplied throughout with water, has bath-room, heaters, &c.; lot is 100 feet front by 267 feet deep. Also a large number of desirably-located building lots in Newburgh. MOSES ELY, No. 237 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, in the City of Elizabeth, N. J., within two minutes' walk of the railroad station; lot 82x200 feet; house modern, and in complete order; trains every hour; terms easy. Inquire of A. G. CRANE, No. 50 William-st., New-York, or of J. B. MERTON, No. 156 Broad-st., Elizabeth.

ONLY $1,000 DOWN.—AT YONKERS, FIVE minutes from Dépôt, a fine Italian villa, with 15 rooms, gas range marble mantles, sliding doors, &c. Lot 62x140 well stocked with fruit and shade trees. Price, $5,000. Apply to ALEX. OSTRANDER, No. 61 Wall-st.; or JAS. YOUMANS, Warburton-av., Yonkers.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT RYE—A COUNTRY residence, half a mile from dépôt; 12 rooms, stable and carriage house, with three acres. Also for sale, a smaller cottage. Price $3,600. Apply to Mr. CROMWELL, No. 19 William-st.

FOR SALE—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., A DESIRABLE country residence, a large and commodious house; with orchard, large garden, fruit trees and ornamental shrubbery. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT, on the premises, near the dépôt.

TO LET AT FORDHAM—A NEAT COTTAGE on West Farms road, half a mile from railroad dépôt, with three acres of land, shade trees, fruit, and a good stable, &c. Apply to A. B. TAPPEN, No 4 Pine-st., New-York.

NEWPORT.—FOR SALE, AT NEWPORT, ONE of the best and most costly villas in the place, of about $40 000 value. Possession in May. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A new cottage house with about ¾ acres ground, situated on Linden Hill, overlooking the valley; within 8 minutes' walk of railroad station; furniture can also be rented if desired. Apply to Dr. S. WICKES, Orange, N. J.

SING SING, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—A very pleasant and desirable residence, consisting of three acres of land, a house nearly new, containing eight rooms, barn, out houses, choice fruits, &c. This is a rare opportunity to purchase a beautiful place low. Price, $2,000. Address S. D., Box No. 180 Times Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE.—Several desirable country residences on the Hudson and East Rivers; also in New Jersey. CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—AT NEW-Brighton, S. I., within seven minutes' walk of the landing. For particulars, address W. K. & CO., Box No. 167 Post office, with full name.

BABYLON, L. I.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—House with three acres of ground attached, situated near the water; will be sold cheap, or let to good tenant. Apply at No. 11 Front-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR FOR SALE—Beautifully situated at Astoria, L. I. Immediate possession given. Apply to E. MILLS, Astoria, or A. O. WHITTEMORE, No. 38 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE.—[illegible]—THE NEW AND elegant residence of the late Wm. B. Cromwell, at Riverdale, on the banks of the Hudson 15 miles from New-York, or 40 minutes' ride from 31st-st. This property situated in a most respectable, picturesque and perfectly healthy neighborhood, consists of about ten acres of land and a massive stone mansion, 60 feet square, replete with every elegance and convenience of a modern first-class dwelling, containing bath room, billiard-room, laundry—in all 25 rooms—heated throughout with the most approved steam apparatus. There is also a gas house, a stable and a coach-house on the grounds, all built of cut stone, in keeping with the house. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and adorned with large forest trees and rare fruits and contain an extensive and excellent kitchen garden. In fine, the whole comprises every refinement and luxury of a gentleman's residence. The peculiar and unrivaled situation of this property makes it at least one of the most desirable on the Hudson River. Within three minutes of the station, it is out of sight of both dépôt and railroad; it is retired from any thoroughfare and commands an uninterrupted view of the river from Sing Sing to the Narrows. A large part of the purchase money may remain. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL, No. 86 West-st., or to WM. S. DUKE, No. 3 American Exchange Bank, Cedar st.

LLEWELLYN PARK, AT ORANGE, N. J. —A tract of 500 acres of land. country residences, in Llewellyn Park, only one hour from New-York, for sale:

Lakewood, picturesque villa, and 5 acres.
Castlewood, a stone mansion, and 5 acres.
Eyrie, Eagle Rock, a rustic cottage, and 10 acres.
A cottage and 1 acre at $5,000; a cottage and 1 acre at $3,000.
A cottage and 5 acres in Eagleton at $8,000.
10 building sites of 5 acres each, in Llewellyn Park.
10 beautiful building sites on Orange Mountain, at $500 per acre. Apply to the proprietor,

L. S. HASKELL,
No. 44 Cedar-st., or Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—SITUATED IN New-Jersey, 5 miles from Hoboken, and only one mile from the Hudson River, directly west from Bull's Ferry, consisting of 5 acres of land suitable for a garden, 2-story house and extension large barn, carriage house, and numerous out buildings. Abundance of garden fruits, flowers and shrubbery. About 150 choice young fruit trees, comprising apples, pears, plums cherries, &c.; also, choice grape vines. The location is elevated, and commands a fine prospect of the country for many miles in extent. The buildings and fences are all nearly new, and in excellent condition. S. W. JOHNSON, No. 545 Hudson-st.

TO RENT AT THROG'S NECK—12 MILES from New-York, a large stone house furnished, containing 20 rooms and commanding a fine view of Long Island Sound. Large garden well stocked with fruit; carriage-house, stable, ice house filled, bath-house, wharf, &c. Lawn of 10 acres well stocked with ornamental trees. Will be rented for the Summer months or the year. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

TO LET—AT HASTINGS, A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, pleasantly located 1¼ miles from the Hudson River Railroad station and steamboat landing; with coach house, orchard, lawns and a few acres of land. Also to let, one mile from the Hastings station, two neat country houses, containing eight or ten rooms, with garden plots to each. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, North River Bank Building, corner Greenwich and Dey sts.

FOR SALE AT ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—the residence of the subscriber, on the corner of Broadway and Park-place. The house is nearly new and in the best order. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and supplied with a great variety of fruit, shade and ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c. A part of the furniture will be sold with the property if desired. Terms moderate. Apply on the premises, or on board the steamer Red Jacket, pier No. 2, N. R., to E. K SMITH.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT RYE, WITHIN a quarter of a mile from dépôt, a country residence with eight bedrooms, parlor, library, carriage-house and stable, and three acres of land. Apply to Mr. CROMWELL, No. 19 William-st.

TO LET.

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 167 BROADWAY.—Houses let, Loans negotiated, &c. References—Ex Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

A. K. FOSTER & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
No. 11 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
ABEL K. FOSTER,
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EDW. H. FOSTER.

REAL ESTATE PURCHASED, SOLD, EXCHANGED, leased, or taken charge of, in this City and its vicinity.

Particular attention given to property in New Jersey and on Staten Island.

Money Borrowed and Loaned on Bond and Mortgage.

Insurance effected in the best offices, at the lowest rates.

TIMES BUILDING—FIFTH STORY—TO let cheap, and possession immediate, a large room, suitable for an Architect's or Engraver's office, or for any business requiring a good light. Apply in Publication Office.

TO RENT—FOURTEENTH-STREET, FROM MAY 1—The upper stories and basement of the large house, No. 42 East 14th st., near Broadway, now occupied by Mr. James Penniman. The main floor will be occupied by Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co., as an up-town salesroom for chandeliers, mirrors, oil-paintings, &c. The portions of the house to rent are well adapted for a merchant tailor, upholsterer, or for a large millinery and dressmaking business. Inquire of E. V. HAUGHWOUT, No. 490 Broadway.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I., AT A reasonable price, to a good tenant, a good and large house with 16 lots, (one acre of ground,) laid out as a garden, with fruit, shrubbery, &c., situated on south side of Grand-st. between Lorimer and Leonard sts., (with 2 lamps in front of the door.) For particulars, &c., apply to C. R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS four-story brick building, 50x100 feet, situated at the foot of South 8th st., Williamsburgh; has been used for manufacturing purposes; has an engine of 90-horse power, with shafts, belting, &c., attached through the whole building. Ridgewood water can be put in; has a large well of water on the premises; everything in complete order. Inquire at the office of Brooklyn Ferry Company, foot of South 7th st.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—A FINE WORKSHOP to let in the factory of the Brooklyn Flint Glass Company, facing on State-st., between Hicks and Columbia, South Brooklyn; has ample power, is heated by steam, and both by day and night perfectly lighted; facilities for work unexampled. Apply on the premises, or to office of Company, No. 31 South William-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—$300—NO. 142 DUFFIELD-st., Brooklyn, three story, brown front, with two-story extension, range, gas and fixtures, furnace; Ridgewood water in furnace, kitchen, extension, bath, side walk, &c., lately fitted up for owner's use; 7 bearing grape vines, dwarf pear, apple and apricot trees, rose bushes, &c. Apply to R. C. EMBREE, 37 Wall-st.

TO LET.—A HOUSE TO LET, NO. 78 WEST Warren-st., Brooklyn; the furniture of the house will be let with the house to a good tenant; house and furniture nearly new in good neighborhood, between Henry and Clinton sts.; water through the house. Will be let reasonable to a good person if applied for soon. Apply to J. EDSALL, No. 80 Warren-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—A DESIRABLE PROPERTY at the corner of West and Barrow sts., with a good water front. Now used for the lumbering business, for which it has superior facilities. Will be let or leased for the above, or for a manufacturing, storage or packing business. Apply to LOVELAND & WELCH, No 381 West-st.

CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS TO LET—FOR anniversary or other public meetings lectures, concerts, and respectable exhibitions of every kind. These rooms are the most elegant and commodious in the United States. For anniversary week immediate application is necessary. Apply on the premises, to GEO. W. MILLER, No. 446 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE THREE-story attic house No. 22 Bond st., with all the modern improvements, to let from May 1. Can be seen from 10 A. M. to 12 M. Also the store No. 222 Front-st., suitable for the grocery trade. Apply to BYAM K. STEVENS, Jr., No. 195 Water-st.

TO LET—IN NINTH-AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-sixth-st., a few good floors, containing 5 rooms each, gas and water in; also, one or two small houses in the immediate vicinity. Rent, $275. Inquire at No. 23[illegible] 9th-av., or of JOSEPH CORBET, No. 223 West 25th-st.

OFFICES TO LET—BEING THE ONLY DESIRABLE rooms in No. 15 William-st., next to the Corn Exchange Bank, having fine light and ventilation, with immediate possession. Also, a large Herring's safe for sale at a bargain. Inquire of R. G. PIERCE, on the premises.

VACANT LOTS, AND ROOMS WITH power to let or lease. From one to six vacant lots; also, two spacious rooms, 60x35 feet, first and second floors, with or without steam power. The lots for sale, if required. Apply to No. 1 Tompkins-st., corner of Grand.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—THE CHURCH IN Mulberry-st., near Grand. Three full lots with substantial brick edifice thereon. Apply to WM. MATHEWS, No. 51 Catharine-st.

LEONARD-STREET.—TO LEASE, THE NEW and completely modern store, No. 24 Leonard-st., 25x100, five stories, basement and cellar, marble front; will be ready for occupancy 1st of May. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

WATER FRONT ON HUDSON RIVER TO LEASE.—Lots fronting on Hammond-st., Bank-st., West-st., and 13th av., with bulkhead and water front on the Hudson River to lease, suitable for lumber yards, coal yards, or for manufacturing purposes. Apply to C. S. GROOT, No. 7 Beekman-st.

THREE WORKSHOPS TO LET—EACH 25 feet by 46, with ten windows in each, in rear building No. 208 William-st. House and store No. 204 William st. to let. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 William-st.

ROOMS WITH STEAM-POWER TO RENT,
At Nos. 131 and 133 Mercer-st., near Prince.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
No. 490 Broadway.

STABLE TO LET.—THE LARGE STABLE IN 13th-st., three doors west of Broadway, now occupied by Mr. Jas. Penniman, two stories, 25 feet front, 40 feet deep. Rooms of second story finished. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, No. 490 Broadway.

TWO NEW COTTAGES IN YONKERS, situated between Broadway and Spring-st., to let; rent $400. Inquire of Dr. HERRIOTT, No. 268 Spring-st., New-York City.

TO LEASE FOR THREE OR FIVE YEARS—The desirable three-story house No. 274 West 24th-st. Rent $550. Can be seen from 1 to 5 P. M. Apply to T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET.—THE LARGE COMMODIOUS house, containing the modern improvements, water, gas, &c., No. 560 Greenwich-st., near Charlton-st. Apply to WM. A. MARTIN, No. 69 Cortlandt-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE. —Desirable offices in the Bible-House, Astor place. Also, a suite of three offices fronting on 3d-av.; these offices are all heated without extra charge

STORE TO LET—NO. 30 FRANKFORT-ST., 80 feet deep; might be used for mechanical business. Apply to E. O. JENKINS, at No. 26 Frankfort st.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER ON Canal st., near Broadway, to let by JOHN GANDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

66 FULTON STREET, CORNER RYDER'S Alley, two upper floors, divided into connecting rooms, to let, whole or separate. Apply on the premises.

TO LET.

TO LET—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, THE SUPERIOR four-story and high basement house No. 2[illegible] West 14th-st., from 1 to 5 years, to a private family only. The house is first class, with all the modern improvements, 25x65 feet, in excellent order, centrally situated, between the 8th and 9th-av. Railroads, directly opposite the residence of Hon. ex-Mayor Havemeyer, and has been recently furnished at an expense of over $1[illegible]. Yearly rent, $2,500. Or the house and lot will be sold, with or without the furniture, at much below its real value. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—FOUR FLOORS IN THE NEW AND substantial five-story building, situated Nos. [illegible], 30 West Houston-st., corner of Greene, consisting of first floor, 50x80 feet, and the second, fourth and fifth floors, each 80x100 feet. As to location, ventilation and light, it surpasses anything ever offered; attached to each floor is a twelve-horse power-engine, with shafting, and complete. Persons desirous of floors as above, with power, for manufacturing purposes, would do well to call. Wood-workers need not apply. Also for sale, house and lot No. 29 Mercer-st. Apply to [illegible] HAUSE & SONS, 30 West Houston-st., corner Greene.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A HANDSOME HIGH stoop house in 10th st., near St. Mark's Church, furnished or unfurnished; size of house 25x60; contains all the modern improvements, and location unexceptionable. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

STORE IN GREENWICH-STREET, NEAR Chambers st., to let from May 1, or to lease to a responsible party for a term of years; five stories, strongly built. Apply at No. 79 4th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., in the basement, between 8 and 10½ A. M., or at 6 P. M.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A THREE-STORY and basement brick front house, 20 feet wide and 40 feet deep, in 24th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; the house contains the modern improvements. Possession 1st May. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET—THE NEW STORE NO. 178 NINTH-AV., with a good dry basement and vault connected; the store has an iron front, with large plate-glass lights and rolling iron shutters. Location very desirable. Rent moderate. Apply to JAMES N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A NEATLY BUILT three-story brick dwelling house, very pleasantly located at No. 247 Washington-st., cor. of Johnson-st., opposite St John's Church and near the ferries. Rent, $650. Inquire of E. KINGSLEY, No. 241 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT No. 345 State-st., near Nevins-st., Brooklyn. House three stories, brick, modern built 21 by 38 containing eleven rooms and front cellar; rent. $375; gas and water in. Apply to W. H. MAILLER, No. 108 Wall-st.

TO LET—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS DWELLING houses, situated Nos. 291½ and 293 West 19th-st., four stories, rear stairways, with all the modern improvements. Inquire at the office of OWENS & BETTLEMAN, No. 288 West 19th-st. or No. 58 Broadway.

TO LET—A FACTORY 46 BY 100, FOUR STORIES and cellar, well lighted, formerly used for a piano forte factory, situated at Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st.; will lease for a term of years. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 72 East 26th-st. Possession immediately.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES the second, third and fourth floors of No. 751 Broadway, west side, near Astor-place, undergoing alterations. Rented separately or together. For terms, apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

HOUSES AND LOWER PARTS OF HOUSES, TO LET—Nos. 185 East 19th st., 161 East 12th-st., 109½ St. Marks-place, for 1st of April; lower part of 205 East 19th-st., and 103 East 4th-st. Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 136 1st av., corner 8th-st.

TO LET—DESIRABLE BROWN-STONE HOUSES on the north side of 33d-st., between 2d and 3d avs; the judicious arrangement of water baths &c., cannot be surpassed. Apply at the premises.

TO LET—A BRICK COTTAGE, No. 8 HORATIO-st., east of 8th-av., nine rooms. Croton bath, gas fixtures heater, &c. Apply to GEO. W. JAQUES, No. 4 Horatio-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL RESPECTABLE FAMILY. the first floor, back basement and two bedrooms of house No 146 Wooster-st; the house has the gas. Rent $300.

TO LET—A COTTAGE HOUSE WITH A LARGE garden, situated in the rear of the northwest corner of Broadway and 48th st. Apply to JOHN WAITE, No. 932 Broadway Clerks' Office, [illegible] floor.

TO LET.—BOND-STREET.—A FINE SUITE OF rooms on the first floor, suitable for a professional gentleman; there is a stable in the rear, which can be had if desired; also an office. Inquire at No. 27 Bond-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—OFFICES ON THIRD floor, southwest corner of John and William sts., very light and accessible. Also 2 lots south side 33d st., between 10th and 11th avs. J. W. HAMMERSLY, No. 44 Bond-st., 9 to 11 A. M.

TO LET—THE TWO COMMODIOUS STORES Nos. 330 and 332 Washington-st., suitable for wholesale grocers. Apply to JOHNSON & LAZARUS, No 110 Front st.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 283 Hudson-st., now occupied for a dry goods store, and well adapted for that business, having all necessary fixtures. For further particulars apply to W. H. ROOME, No. 188 West 21st-st.

TO LET—SPLENDID OFFICES IN THE NEW building No 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., suitable for banking, insurance, brokers, railroad companies, shipping, artists, lawyers &c. Apply on the premises to J. M. JAQUES, Room No. 10.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN ONE OF the most desirable locations in the City; house and furniture both nearly new and in perfect order. Price $2 500. Address NELSON, Box No. 172 Times Office.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 1[illegible] Forsyth-st., consisting of four rooms on the second floor, two on the third, and back basement. Can be seen from 10 to 5. A small family only desired.

TO LET—FOR MANUFACTORY, THE LARGE and roomy premises Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st., suitable for a large business; well lighted on all sides; near Broadway and Canal-st. MAJOR THOMPSON No. 27 Wooster-st

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house in West 14th-st., near 5th av., and the furniture for sale at a bargain, or both would be rented together to a satisfactory tenant. Address A., Box No. 103 Times Office.

THE OWNER OF A THREE-STORY brick and stone basement house in Central Brooklyn, (Dean-st., near Bond) would let part of same to a small family. Rent from $200 to $250. Inquire at No. 9[illegible] Barclay-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT houses between 5th and 6th avs., in 45th-st., rent $1 000. Also the new brown-stone front houses near 8th-av., in 45th-st., rent $1 200. ANDREW LESTER & CO. No. 103 Chambers-st.

TO LET—A NEW THREE-STORY HOUSE, Between 6th and 7th avs., in 49th-st., a desirable location; all the modern improvements. ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 103 Chambers-st.

TO RENT—PART OF HOUSE NO. 160 LEXINGTON-av., to a small family. Inquire as above, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF HOUSE NO. 13 Charlton-st. Inquire on the premises.

CHRISTY'S SALOON TO LET.—THE SPLENDID saloon now occupied by Christy's Minstrels will be let from the 1st of May. Inquire of WM. NIBLO.

A STABLE WITH CONVENIENT CARRIAGE room, No. 58 East 29th st., near Lexington-av., to let for private use only. Inquire of J. C. SANDERS, No. 13 Chambers st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—TO LET, IN A good substantial building, a basement room, 60x18 feet, well lighted, front and rear; any amount of power can be furnished. Apply on the premises, No. 3[illegible]8 West 31st-st., near 10th-av.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED IN THE HEART of Ontario County, N. Y., half a mile from Clifton Springs, and within a short drive of the beautiful villages of Canandaigua, Geneva, and Vienna and directly on the New-York Central Railroad. It contains 100 acres of choice land 10 of which are well timbered. The dwelling and out houses are all in good order, and suited to a genteel farmer. Its close proximity to the growing village of Clifton Springs, where thousands resort annually for hydropathic treatment, and the use of the Sulphur Waters, is fast rendering the land more valuable, and will soon be required for village plots. The place will be sold at a low price, and on favorable terms as to the payments, or will be exchanged for productive property in this City. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No 14 Pine st., or THOS. M. TUTHILL, No. 388 Broadway, New-York City.

FOR SALE.—A SPLENDID FARM, CONTAINING 75 acres, situated in Westchester County, 18 miles from the City Hall, within one mile of a dépôt, and two miles of six dépôts; suitably divided into plow, meadow and pasture land; has four apple orchards containing about 400 choice fruit trees, and a great variety of other small fruits; it is well watered, a living stream running on two sides of it; also, well fenced with substantial stone wall, all necessary outbuildings, and dwelling house in good order, and a small house for gardener. Churches of various denominations and also schools in the adjoining villages. For further particulars inquire of HILLMAN & NEARING, No. 96 Chambers-st., or of F. J. GILLMAN, on the premises, 2 miles from New-Rochelle Dépôt, on the New-Haven Railroad, and two miles from Bronxville Dépôt, on the Harlem Railroad.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 2[illegible] ACRES FINELY situated in Bergen County, N. J. eight miles from the Hoboken Ferry, and on the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, one mile from the dépôt at the Hackensack Junction. Suitable Terms easy. For further particulars address C. C., Box No. 172 Times Office, or inquire of Mrs. C. CHRISTIE at the Fort Lee station on the Northern Railroad.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AN EXCELLENT fruit and dairy farm of 157 acres, 30 miles from New-York via New-Haven Railroad, spacious mansion and outbuildings, with view of Sound, fine pond, choice fruit, &c. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 30 ACRES, ONE AND a half miles from the village of Oyster Bay, and one mile from Norwich. All the buildings are nearly new and in good repair. For particulars inquire on the premises of J. MONILAWS.

FARM FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN. —A most beautiful country residence, containing 1[illegible] acres, 15 acres wood land; balance under a high state of cultivation, in Westchester County, forty-six miles from this City. Apply to HAINES BROTHERS, Piano-forte manufactory, 2d-av. and 21st-st.

BILLIARDS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WELL seasoned billiard-tables, made in the best possible manner and at reasonable prices, will be found at the PHELAN BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTORY, Nos. 63 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., New-York. Every article connected with the trade at the lowest rates.

BILLIARDS—FOR SALE—SPLENDID ROSEWOOD, mahogany, oak, black walnut, and satin wood tables at reasonable prices; six second-hand tables for sale cheap; old tables repaired. WM. H. GRIFFITH, No. 116 Fulton-st

PELHAM FARM SEEDLING POTATOES FOR SALE—at $4 per single barrel, and $3 per barrel for five barrels or more. They are large, white, mealy, prolific, fine flavored, the earliest known, and warranted not to rot in any soil. Apply to R. L. PELL, No. 32 St. John's Park.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER wishes to purchase a good high-stoop house, well located, somewhere between 34th and 42d sts., and Lexington and 6th avs.; must be of good width and in first-rate order, and ranging in price between $10,000 and $18,000. Address, with full particulars and most favorable terms for cash, M. H. G., Box No. 103 Times Office.

WANTED—TO RENT FOR THE SEASON, FROM the 1st of May, a moderately-sized country residence, furnished throughout, with stable, carriage-house, garden &c., situated not over 20 miles from the City. Address with full particulars of location, size of house, price, &c., Box No. 3,0[illegible]2 Post-office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE OR LEASE FOR A long term, a small, pleasant residence near a railroad dépôt in Westchester County. Address, L. W. T., stating full description and price, Box No. 903 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—TO RENT OR EXCHANGE FOR first-class City property, a four-story house situated between 14th and 23d sts., on or near 5th-av. Address HOUSE, Box No. 1,794 Post-office.

WANTED—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician, near 40th-st. and 6th-av. Address Dr. G., Brooklyn Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED—ON the banks of the Hudson, this side of Riverdale, to let, with privilege of purchasing; a modern cottage with about 10 or 12 rooms, and one-half to an acre of ground attached. Address E. A. M., Box No. 333 Post-office.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED—ABOUT ONE hour's ride from the City, from 5 to 10 acres under a good state of cultivation, good house, out buildings, &c. Price from $5,000 to $10,000. Address FARM, Box No. 196 Times Office.

HOTELS.

SUMMER BOARD AT ASHLAND HALL,
WEST BLOOMFIELD, NEW-JERSEY,
(13 miles from New-York.)

The above house will be opened for the reception of a limited number of guests on the 15th of April. The New-York Evening Post in speaking of this establishment says: "The question 'Where shall we go next Summer?' may be satisfactorily answered if a visit of inspection should be paid to this charming locality. Ashland Hall is within a short distance of North Orange, Llewellyn Park, and Eagle Rock, and is of easy access from the City."

A choice of Rooms may be secured by early application on the premises. Trains leave Jersey City six times daily, stopping within two minutes' walk of the Hall.

CHARLESTON CONVENTION ACCOMMODATIONS—A family residence on East Bay st., opposite Atlantic wharves, within a hundred yards of the East Battery, and eight blocks of the Institute Hall, will be rented at a reasonable rate during the sitting of the Convention. The house is 34 feet wide by 64 feet deep, contains eleven rooms; has large parlors, and is in complete order; is open and airy, and much preferable to the more densely crowded portions of the city. For further particulars inquire of U. H. DUDLEY & Co., No. 168 Front st., New-York; or of N. M. PORTER & CO., No 222 King-st., Charleston

SUMMER BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT Saratoga Springs.—The large private boarding-house Washington Hall will be open 1st of May. It is on Broadway, between Congress and Empire Springs, and has fine grounds, well shaded. Address Mrs. J. W. MASON, or apply at No. 59 West 16th-st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN DESIROUS of living in a retired and pleasant neighborhood. A small private family, residing within 15 minutes' walk of Peck-slip Ferry, and convenient to Fulton Ferry by railroad, can in a few days accommodate 3 or 4 single gentlemen with board and furnished rooms. Terms reasonable. References exchanged. Address O. S. R., Box No. 176 Times Office.

BOARDING.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO make an arrangement with a family to board, where instruction would be considered a sufficient compensation; she can introduce a gentleman and his wife as boarders. Address B. L., Box No. 134 Times Office.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF rooms for a gentleman and wife and one suitable for a single gentleman can be obtained at No. 44, (new number 54) West 23d-st. Will not move on the 1st May.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, A SOUTH parlor, furnished, in a first-class house No. 230 West 32d-st., for one or two single gentlemen or a gentleman and wife; family small. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—AT NO. 10 NELSON-PLACE, ONE block from Broadway, third door from Clinton-place, or partial board, with dinner on Sunday. Single or double rooms, with gas and Croton water. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—ROOMS CONVENIENT TO STAGES or cars, together with board for one or two gentlemen, can be obtained on application at No 63 East 26th-st., near 4th-av.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Rooms to let, with board, at No. 34 Cranberry st., corner of Willow-st., one block from Columbia, and contiguous to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Modern improvements in the house. No moving 1st of May, the house being owned by the occupant.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, living in their own house, can accommodate two or three persons with board and pleasant rooms on first or second floor. Apply at No. 90 Willoughby-st

WANTED IN BROOKLYN—FROM 1ST MAY next, in a private family where there are no other boarders, for a gentleman, wife and child, (one year old,) a suite of three unfurnished rooms, with board. House must be in a pleasant neighborhood, with modern improvements and convenient to the ferry. Address, stating terms and full particulars—no notice will be taken of any other answers—S. H. C., Box No. 1,407 Post-office, New-York.

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURGH.—A GENTLEMAN and wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms with board and all the comforts of a home. Location pleasant and convenient to the ferries, at No. 43 South 5th-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN HOBOKEN.—FURNISHED ROOMS with or without board. Apply at No. 177 Hudson-st.

ROOMS—A SUITE OF THREE SPACIOUS PARLORS with sleeping-room attached, on second floor, furnished or unfurnished, and all the modern improvements, with private table if desired, suitable for a family or gentlemen only, may be had immediately with permanent arrangements. Accommodations are first-class in every particular; location unsurpassed; persons seeking truly choice home comforts, without the expense of hotel prices, address W., at the Times Office, Box No. 170.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND his wife in a select private family, in the upper part of the City, a parlor and bedroom; the locality must be good and terms reasonable. References exchanged. Address C. P., Box No. 13[illegible] Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY AN ELDERLY WIDOW lady, in a family, or small private boarding house, in some pleasant location between Prince and 14th sts.; vicinity of Dr. [illegible]'s Church preferred. Terms not to exceed $4 per week. Address WIDOW, Box No. 103 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife, in a pleasant location, not above 20th st., where there are but few other boarders. Address, with particulars, E. E. P., Box No. 160 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—FOR an invalid lady and nurse, in a quiet family, east of Court st. and near Fulton or Atlantic avs. Address, with full particulars, Box 4,[illegible]90 New-York Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING BELOW 14th st. west of and near Broadway, wishes to dispose of a large well furnished room, supplied with gas, hot and cold water, furnace register, &c., on second floor, to a single gentleman, with or without partial board; no other boarders taken. References required. Address, with name, C. B. H., Box No. 210 Times Office.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front rooms on the second floor with two large pantries attached, with hot and cold water, to let to a gentleman and his wife or single gentlemen, at No. 89 Clinton-place, 8th-st., a few doors east of the 5th-av.

SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET—FRONT ONES—At No. 19 Union-place, Broadway, above 16th st. Also, two single ones. This is a desirable location; rooms front on the square. Breakfast from 7 till 9; dinner at 5 and 6 o'clock. Best of reference given and required.

A GENTLEMAN, HIS WIFE AND THREE children, respectively 6, 8 and 14 years of age, and 1 servant, desire comfortable rooms and board on the second floor, from about 20th of April. If suited, will be permanent. Terms must be moderate. Address Box No 2,051 Post-office.

A FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDROOM, or a single furnished room to let to a single gentleman with gas, bath &c., (breakfast if required) in 13th-st., between Union-place and 5th-av., in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

NO. 174 WEST 21ST-ST.—BOARD FOR single gentlemen and families. A suite of rooms on second floor, with spacious closets, drawers, &c. Parties desiring good accommodations will find it to their interest to call.

A FURNISHED ROOM, BEDROOM AND pantry, with privilege in parlor, at $1 50 per week, at No. 22 Chrystie st. Reference required. House has modern improvements.

TO LET—A SUITE OF WELL FURNISHED FRONT rooms, with or without board, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; also, a bedroom in a first-class brown stone house, with every convenience. No. 71 West 14th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING AT NO. 45 East 31st-st., will rent the suite of rooms, second floor and back parlor with hall bedroom adjoining, furnished or unfurnished, with board. Terms reasonable. References exchanged. No moving in May.

ROOMS SUITABLE FOR GENTLEMEN on third and fourth floors, with board, can be had at No. 40 West 16th st.

WANTED—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY, BY A single gentleman, lodging and Sunday board in a private family, with home privileges; an up-town location preferred; references exchanged. Address B. W., Box No. 1,441.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style. VINCENT W. RAPE, Dentist, No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call, at No. 281 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.